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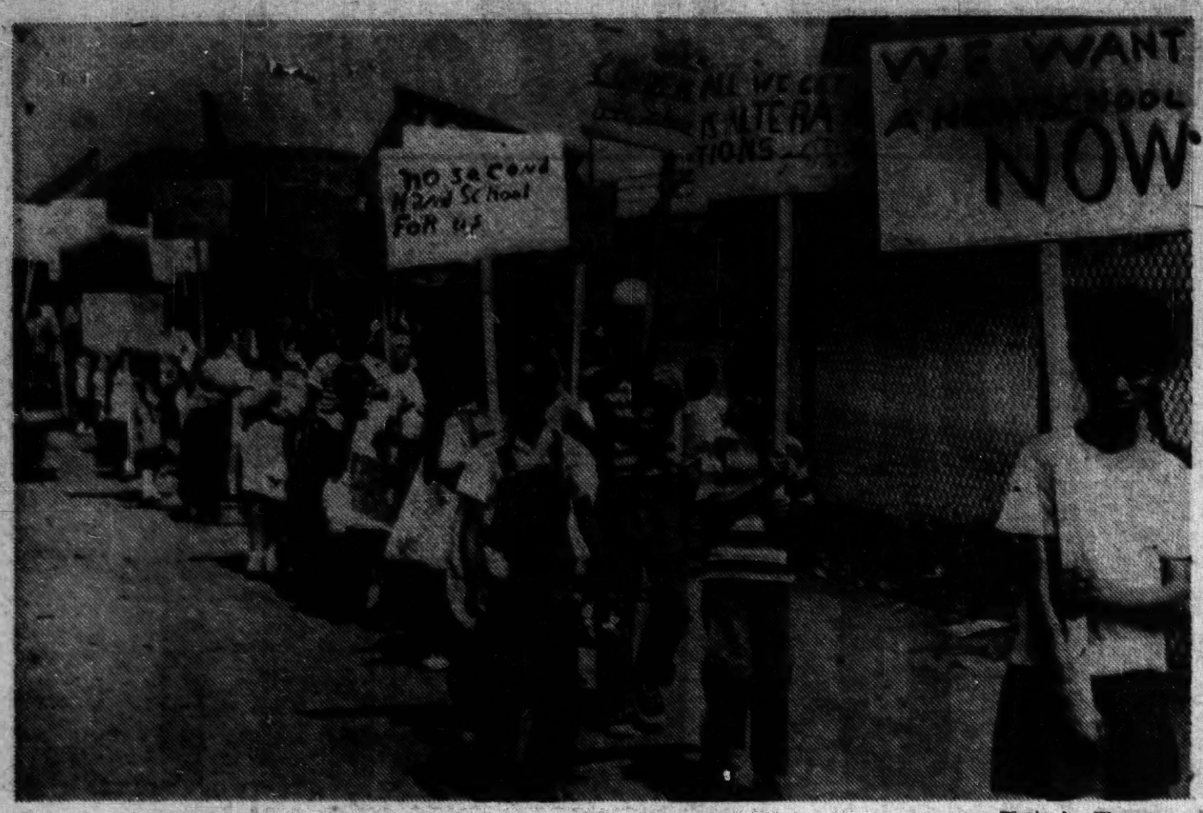
Children Parade For New School

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HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.



—Photo by Warren

UPSTATE NEW YORK

CHILDREN MARCH FOR NEW SCHOOL

By Hank Lawrence

LACKAWANNA. — Children attending the Wilson School, a time-worn, condemned structure, paraded through this entire city demanding a new school building. The signs they carried gave notice to municipal authorities that they were fed up with continual repairs. "No second-hand school for us," one sign read.

The parade marked a new high point in the fight now being waged by the people of Lackawanna to win a decent school for their children. The youngsters, Negro and white, sang as they marched. The posters, made with their own hands, read: "We Want a New Wilson School Now," "Kilroy Wouldn't Come Here," "All We Get is Alterations."

Led by a brass band and drum majorette, the parade began at the school building, passed through Gates Ave. to Ridge Road, and then back to the starting point. Scores of other children followed the parade through the city, and hundreds of adults viewed the procession from the sidewalks.

The Wilson School was a major issue in the recent elections for the School Board. Robert Williams, a steel worker at the Donner-Hanna Coke Co., made it the central point in his campaign.



By Russ Depasquale

Lackawanna Workers Rap Union's Firing Of Negro Organizer at Bethlehem Plant

BUFFALO.—A delegation representing all Steelworker locals in Bethlehem's Lackawanna plant recently visited International Secretary-Treasurer David J. McDonald in Pittsburgh. They went to protest the firing of LaMar Cook, Negro union staff member.



"Pretty Boy" David, arrogantly seated behind his desk, at first refused to speak to the steelworkers. He declared that it was none of their concern whom the union appoints to represent them. Nevertheless, the delegation pressed to be heard; McDonald finally backed down and agreed to talk with them.

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DURING THE DISCUSSION, McDonald tried to belittle Cook's role and contributions in building the Steelworkers' union. He pulled out all the stops. Cook, he said, was "incompetent," "inefficient," etc. What's more, Cook was a—look out now—"Communist or fellow-traveler."

After his diatribe, McDonald had the effrontery to declare that he wanted it understood once and for all that there was no discrimination in the Steelworkers union.

Naturally, the delegation wanted to know why, if that were so, there is not one single member on the International Executive Board or on the Steel Staff in New York State. There is no lack of organizing ability among Negro Steelworkers. Many of them, in fact, could do a much better job than present staff members, such as Julian Bruce and a few others.

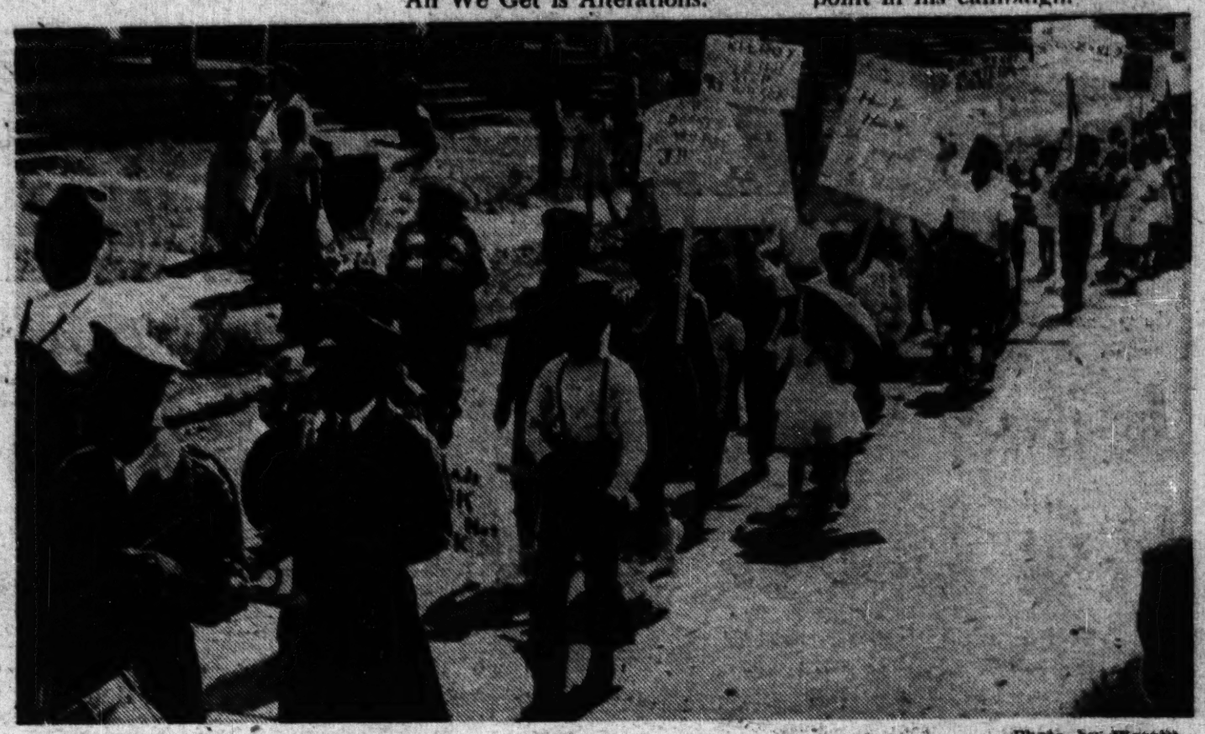
AT A MEMBERSHIP MEETING of Local 2601, last Monday night, McDonald was blasted for resorting to red-baiting in his effort to get out from under well-founded charges of discrimination against union members. Condemned also was the union leadership's failure to combat Bethlehem's policy of discrimination in the strip-mill, the roll-shop, specialty shop, and the electrical departments. It was bitterly pointed out that the leadership's only move was to set up a Negro Local, thus in effect accommodating itself to Bethlehem's vicious Jimcrow policy.

Bethlehem Steel recently made public its plans to expand the strip-mill in Lackawanna and to expand its production of sheet steel. Will Negro workers be barred from the enlarged strip-mill as they are at present?

BETHLEHEM'S SEGREGATING of Negro employes is done with a purpose. Bethlehem doesn't want to see white employes working side by side with Negro employes. By keeping them apart, the company correctly reasons, distrust and lack of understanding between one another is created. The result? The unity and rtsength of the steelworkers are undermined and their fight for wage raises and better conditions are made that much less effective.

That5s why discrimination in the strip-mill is the business of white steelworkers as well as Negro. For once a wedge is driven between the workers, Bethlehem can cut wages, speed up production, and deal a solar-plexus blow to the living standards of all its employes, Negro and white.

All locals, including 2604, must pitch in and force Bethlehem to employ Negro workers in its lily-white strip mill. All locals should begin setting up special committees to organize and lead actions to that end.



—Photo by Warren

KKK Burns Cross in Utica; People Demand Mayor Act

UTICA.—Three fiery crosses, Ku Klux Klan symbols, blazed in Proctor Park last week. Traced in lime around the crosses were the words: "Ku Klux Klan." Nearby, a partially burned sheet of paper bearing the words "Ku Klux Klan Dragon" was found. When notified, the Utica police immediately declared that the burning crosses was the work of youthful "pranksters."

This attempt to play down the incident was not well greeted by Utica residents. Protests and demands for an investigation poured into the Mayor's office and to police headquarters.

Among those demanding an inquiry was the Communist Party of Utica. Mayor Golder's response to this request was curt:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 6, 1949," the Mayor replied to Myron Lynn, chairman of the Party, "and please be advised that I do not agree with its contents."

But this has not quieted demands for a full investigation. Both Negro and white organizations, church, labor, and political, are pressing for action.

Below is a copy of the letter sent by the Communist Party to Mayor Golder:

It is with serious alarm that the Communist Party regards the burning of three crosses—Ku Klux Klan crosses—in Proctor Park, as reported in this evening's newspapers.

We do not believe this to be the work of "pranksters." Cross burning is not a pastime of "pranksters," but the deliberate activity of those out to smash civil rights.

The burning of these crosses is not accidental. It fits into the pattern of violence rapidly taking shape in our country. The victims of this assault against civil rights are primarily the Negro people, the foreign born, the Communists, and trade uninnists.

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THIS WAVE of violence and terror was given impetus by the actions of the Truman Administration and our bi-partisan Congress, which introduced the violence-inciting Loyalty oaths. The Administration's failure to enact civil rights legislation and to prosecute lynchers in the South, is mass deportations of foreign-born progressives, and its heresy trial against the Communist leaders in New York City could not but fan the fires of bigotry in the United States.

The burning of the crosses in Proctor Park is the logical product of the vast witch-hunt now going on in our schools, colleges, and movies. It was inspired by the passage of legislation like the Feinberg Act, which paralyzes the normal functions of New York State's teachers and educational system through witch-hunts.

More basically, it is the logical result of our present anti-Communist atmosphere,

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THE KU-KLUX-KLAN is no group of youthful "pranksters." It is a dangerous outfit which preaches hatred of, and violence against Catholics, Negroes, Jews, Labor, and all minority peoples. Utica has a very large Catholic population; Utica likewise is the home of some 2,000 Negro people,

The Communist Party calls upon you and your administration to launch a real investigation into the cross burnings. It further requests that the city government memorialize Congress as follows:

1. Immediate passage of civil rights legislation and prompt federal action against lynchers and the Ku-Klux-Klan;
2. Dismiss the deportation cases against foreign-born progressives.
3. Dismiss the indictments against the 12 Communist leaders and call off the Loyalty oaths and witch-hunts.
4. Immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and passage of the Wagner Act without any amendments.

Sincerely,
Myron Lynn,
Chairman, Communist Party of Utica.

Notice

With its next issue, the Upstate Worker begins a series of articles dealing with the coming November elections.

The issues and campaigns in upstate cities and communities will be analyzed by leading upstate Communists.

To Back Negro for New Rochelle Council

NEW ROCHELLE.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has set up a Citizen's Committee for the Election of a Negro to the City Council.

The Committee is composed of leading figures belonging to all the major political parties.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

921 Main St., Rm. 218,
Buffalo, N. Y.
116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.
9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3,
Yonkers, N. Y.

ALP Enters Jim Annacone In Fall Mayoralty Race

BUFFALO.—James Annaccone was endorsed for the position of Mayor by the American Labor Party of Erie County. County Chairman in Erie, Mr. Annaccone will head the ALP's slate in the municipal and county elections this November. Mr. Annaccone, who lives at 306 Myrtle Ave., is an assembler in Westinghouse's manufacturing and repair department.

A popularly-known Italian-American, Annacone has distinguished himself as a fighter for the welfare of working people. In recent years as ALP County Chairman, Annacone has played a leading role in the campaigns for public housing, job programs, against Jimcrow and other forms of discrimination directed at minority groups.



ANNALONE

Annacone who has also been active in UE-CIO has on many occasions spoken out for peace and against the current war hysteria being whipped up by Big Business interests.

It is expected that the ALP will conduct an energetic campaign around these issues which will put the spotlight on the betrayal of the peoples' interests by both old parties.

Endorsed for the office of Councilman-at-Large by the County Committee were:

Charles Barfield, 343 Riverside Ave., treasurer of the county ALP and a retired employe of Dupont and Co.

Rufus Frasier, 26 Hollister St., member of Local 1199, United



FRASIER

Steelworkers and chairman of the Elliocott District ALP.

Mrs. Rose O'Brien, 89 Burlington Ave., housewife.

John H. Coston, attorney living at 304 William St., was nominated for Councilman of the Ellicott district. He is the vice-president of the Buffalo Division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL.

For District-Attorney, Abraham Wittman of 24 Stratford Road, a practicing lawyer for 21 years.

For County Judge, Hyman Carrel of 28 Chatham Ave., a Buffalo attorney for 21 years.

The Committee on Vacancies was authorized to select candidates for remaining city and county offices.

Buffalo Dinner to Honor Wives of '12'

BUFFALO.—Civil Rights Committees in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse announced that dinner affairs will be held in each of these cities to honor the wives of the national Communist leaders being tried on a frame-up charge in federal court.

The first of these gatherings will be held in Buffalo on Friday evening, July 22, at "Our Club" 479 William St. Mrs. Lillian Gates and Mrs. Edna Winston, wives of Worker Editor John Gates and C. P. national secrtary Henry Winston, are scheduled to speak.

New Mundt Bill Rapped by ALP Negro Leader

BUFFALO.—The Mundt-Ferguson bill, now before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, was denounced by the Ellicott District American Labor Party as "even more dangerous" than the Mundt-Nixon bill, defeated in the Senate last year after nationwide protest.

Rufus Frasier, chairman, declared in part:

This bill in essence, abolishes the Bill of Rights. Under such a law, labor organizations could be branded Communist-fronts. If this bill were to become law, any American could be jailed for ten years and fined $10,000 for entertaining "wrong" thoughts or belonging to the "wrong" organizations.

We urge everyone to write to Senator James C. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, opposing passage of the bill. Wire President Truman or your Representative, Anthony Tauriello, demanding defeat of this police-state measure.

INDUSTRIAL TOLL IN '48

About 16,500 workers were killed by industrial accidents in 1948, according to the U.S. Labor Dept.

GOP Names 1st NegroCandidate For Major Post

BUFFALO.—For the first time in this city's history, a Negro was endorsed for the position of Councilman by the Erie County Republican Committee.

Dr. Myron S. McGuire, prominent dentist, was designated to run for Councilman in the Ellicott District, a predominantly Negro community. His name will appear on the ballot in the primary elections next month and in the November general elections.

Endorsed for a position on the Board of Supervisors was Sherman L. Walker, also a Negro. Walker, expected to win handily next fall, already is a member of the Board and has been one for nine terms.

The designation of McGuire by the Republicans without doubt reflects the growing movement in Buffalo for equal rights for Negroes. This demand is reflected in the drive now being carried on in the Ellicott District by the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, and other progressive organizations, for a new, non-segregated school to replace the present Wilson School, a ramshackle edifice.

Despite its 45,000 Negro inhabitants, Buffalo has to date been without one Negro Councilman.

Bell Aircraft Fails In 'Subversive' Racket

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Bell Aircraft Corporation, now being struck by its 1,700 production workers, members of the United Auto Workers-CIO, met defeat in its attempts to gain the right to fire militant workers under the pretext of combatting "subversive activities" in the plant.

At a management-labor conference on July 2, Bell presented the UAW with four demands. One of the demands stipulated that any contract "include a re-opening clause covering further negotiations of the union's demands for additional insurance and vacation benefits and the management's demands for a clause which will protect the company against any subversive activities affecting its government contracts."

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ONCE THIS clause were accepted, the company could—and would—single out conscientious shop stewards and demand their dismissal. Any shop steward who zealously attended to workers' grievances could be accused of secretly seeking to hinder production.

When union representatives turned down the management's demands, the company negotiators stormed from the conference. The next day a full-page ad appeared in the local newspapers, in which Bell accused the union negitiators of advancing "unreasonable and impossible demands."

Addressing Bell employes, the ad declared: "Your management regrets that its sincere attempt to return all Bell employes to work on Tuesday, July 5, was unsuccessful and negotiations were suspended."

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HOW "SINCERE" the company's attempts were can be judged from the fact that scarcely had the conference broken up than the union officials were served by management with court orders. The writs called upon the union's representatives to appear in court and show cause why a temporary injunction limiting picketing should not be served.

The union officials were completely astounded.

Edward F. Gray, regional director of the UAW, declared: "We suspect that while our sessions were in progress, management was preparing these court orders in another part of the hotel."

"We also suspect," he continued, "that management got us down here so that we would be available to have the court papers served on us. Apparently, management did not meet with us today for the purpose of negotiating seriously."



DOYLE

Showdown Is Here On Democracy In Action

By Lillian Gates
Legislative Secretary, New York State Communist Party

The showdown is here for democratic New Yorkers.

On July 1, the Feinberg witch-hunt law, one of the most reactionary measures ever to pass the New York State Legislature ,became effective.

There can be no doubt that the stage is being set for a witch-hunt far beyond the scope of the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

The heart of the pro-fascist Feinberg bill is the provision that membership in any organization designated by the Board of Regents as "subversive" will constitute, on its face, sufficient grounds for dismissal from employment from the educational system. Together with this attempt to legalize the fascist doctrine of "guilt by association," the law also seeks to



LILLIAN GATES

give legal status to the list of so-called "subversive" organizations of the Attorney General.

The first thing to understand about this law is that it is aimed at the rights of all New Yorkers—not only those of the teachers and the children in our public schools. Legalizing the fascist doctrine of "guilt by association" and accepting the Attorney General's arbitrary list—established without charges, without a hearing, without due process of any kind—are steps which weaken democracy everywhere in our country.

Surely the labor movement, with its bitter experience with Taft-Hartley, can understand that the Feinberg law is and must be of concern to every labor union in New York State!

The second thing to realize is that enforcement of the Feinberg Law will not only destroy free, democratic education for the school children of New York, and turn our schools into propaganda centers for anti-peace, pro-war racist concepts, but that it is also designed to prevent effective action to overcome the grave physical crisis in our schools. Overage, over-crowded, unsanitary, literally unsafe schools are the rule, not the exception, throughout the state.

The third thing especially important for teachers to realize is that the issue in the Feinberg Law is not that of Communism. It is the basic, elementary right of teachers to be judged on the basis of their performance.

At stake is the very existence of free democratic schools with economic and job security for all teachers. At stake is the preservation of democracy itself.

The Board of Regents attempt to enforce this pro-fascist law in such a progressive state as New York is dangerous to the entire country.

The Communist Party has been given no reason for being considered "subversive," except to cite the Attorney General's list. This very procedure should warn those who think that only a "few Communists will be affected"! An understanding of this has been shown by the fact that such organizations as the National Lawyers Guild, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Teachers Union, Tenants Council, and a number of unions and other organizations have insisted on the right to be heard at the July 14 hearings—so far limited to those "designated."

Much more needs to be done. All organizations should attend the hearings — in their own interests. Wires should flood the Board of Regents and Governor Thomas E. Dewey demanding a halt to attempts to enforce the unconstitutional Feinberg law. A tremendous movement for repeal should be launched at once. The witch-hunt must be defeated!

1 OUT OF 4 IN UNIONS

One out of every four American workers belongs to a union.

Union Leader Brought To Trial On Frame-Up

JAMESTOWN.—Charles Doyle, former International Vice President of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union, will be brought to trial in this city on July 26 on a trumped-up charge of making "false statements" when he returned to the United States from a union conference that was held in Canada in February, 1948.

At that time Doyle was attending a meeting of his union's international executive board and was granted permission from the immigration authorities to leave the country. It was therefore obvious that certain people were out to get Doyle who has a magnificent record as a progressive leader among chemical workers in Niagara Falls, home of the giant Carborundum Company.

It was during this period that a strike of 4,000 workers took place under the leadership of Doyle which met with vicious opposition from the company, aided by the government and right wing elements in the union's international leadership. The strike was finally broken and Doyle, a veteran organizer of the union, ousted from office.

Now it appears the government is not through hounding Doyle but plans to send him to prison on a phony charge.

Since Judge Goldsborough issued an injunction against the Immigration Dept. "illegal hearings," the attempt to deport Doyle, who has resided in this country for over 25 years and has four American-born children, has been held up.

Unable to deport him, Tom Clark now attempts to imprison this outstanding left-wing union leader. Both the Civil Rights Congress and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born have entered this case to organize mass public support in defense of Doyle.

These groups have urged all trade-unionists and other democracy-loving persons to speak out against this "Himmler-like" persecution of Doyle. Protests should be sent to President Truman, Attorney General Tom Clark and to Federal Judge John Knight, Federal Courthouse, Buffalo, N. Y., who will be hearing the case.

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious.

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

*

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

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SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

• • •

THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potency?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

Talk Turkey, Singer Strikers Urge

ELIZABETH.—You can't spend an hour at Singer strike headquarters of UE Local 401 this week without knowing the union is in the midst of an all-out offensive to make the Singer Mfg. Co. sit down and negotiate the issues that forced 7,000 workers out on strike 11 weeks ago. And you can't come away from the swirling activity around Front and Trumbull Sts. here withot knowing there's a renewed surge of strength among the embattled Singer strikers.

You can see it in the powerful mass picket lines with which the workers are answering the company's phony "back-to-work-without-negotiating" movement that was launched with a blown-up newspaper spread last week—and this week fizzled into an open company move the workers refused to touch with a ten-foot pole.

You can see it in the piled stack of more than 5,000 pledge sheets turnd in by individual Singer workers in less than a week supporting their UE leadership and repudiating the company's phony "independent union" stunt.

Or in the heap of mimeographed telegrams—it measured four and three-eighths inches high, tightly packed—signed by upwards of 500 Elizabeth merchants and addressed to the Singer Mfg. Co. supporting the UE demand for round-the-clock negotiations.

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BEST OF ALL, you could have seen it last Friday night when thousands of Singer workers turned out with their families for a mass rally that jammed the great square before the sprawling Singer plant. It was there they launched their "Make - Singer - Negotiate-Week," requesting letters and petitions from all over the country to M. C. Lightner at the Singer Mfg. Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.

With every hand in the vast crowd held high, the Singer workers voted to expel from their union the four discredited characters the company trotted forth as "leaders" of the paper "independent union."

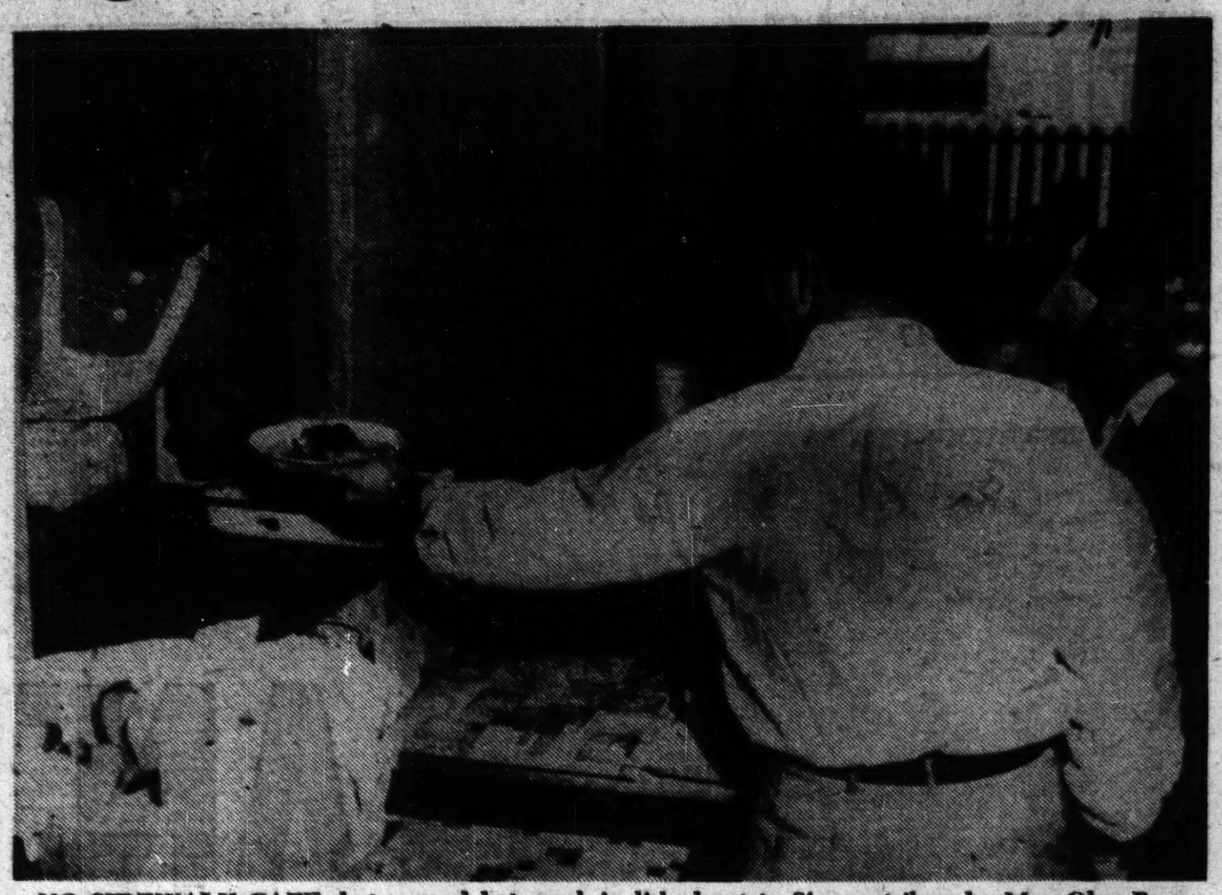
Pat White, spokesman for the company splinter group, was repudiated by the workers in his own department earlier this year when he revealed himself as a plant distributor for **Common Sense,** Conde McGinle's openly pro-fascist, anti-labor hate sheet published in Union County.

White tipped his hand completely this week in a statement to the Elizabeth **Daily Journal** that had the men and women on the picket lines buzzing with anger.

"Mr. White said the independent union would send the strikers back to work before opening negotiations with the company," the **Journal** revealed—apparently without realizing the import of that "**before opening negotiations**" business.

But the workers realize it. It was their determination to smash the company's union-busting move that gave the calm strength to Local 401's telegram to Gov. Driscoll, urging the state assist in compelling Singer to negotiate. Driscoll had wired Robert Brennan, president of the local, asking an early end to the strike. And Brennan promptly wired the local's reply, pledging complete cooperation.

Recalling UE's offer last week of round-the-clock, face-to-face negotiation ignored by the company, Brennan said: "We repeat that proposal now and we consider that to be the practical means of achieving your and our desire to resume production within the shortest possible time."



NO SIDEWALK CAFE, but a good hot meal is dished out to Singer strikers by Mrs. Olga Bowers, a member of the Wives Committee of UE Local 401. Close to 700 strikers are served daily in a grove alongside strike headquarters.

THE SHOWDOWN: YOUR BUCKS VS. SINGER CO.

Representatives of 60 UE-CIO locals this week met to map out the financial assistance and food contributions that will put the Singer strikers' 11-week struggle over the top to victory.

Mounted by the UE leaders was a relief offensive—beamed far beyond District 4 in an all-out appeal to every CIO local and progressive individual in New Jersey—that guarantees the strikers' fighting strength needed to force Singer to negotiate.

The new appeal—and it's addressed to YOU—is expected to top even the current tremendous results achieved by Local 401 in servicing its nearly 7,000 striking members.

Down at Elizabethport strike headquarters the first thing that hits you is the savory smell of the hot lunches that are served daily to strikers and their families by volunteer members of the Wives' Committee.

Chief cooks, if not bottle-washers, are Bill Ignatowitz of the Shuttle Dept., and John O'Brien of Final Assembly. They prepare daily menus that this week, for example—served up hot dogs and sauerkraut with potatoes, corned beef and cabbage, split pea soup with ham hocks, spaghetti and meat sauce, beef stew and a clam chowder that took four bushels of clams; 150 pounds of potatoes and 90 pounds of carrots for the makings.

The sign over the window that gives out on the strikers' "terrace cafeteria" reads: "**Keep Out From Behind The Counter — Pulleeze!**" And there's good reason (and good response) to the appeal to order. There are, after all, 700 to 1,000 strikers and their families who come down every day for their midday dinner.

The hot-lunch counter, however, is only a small part of the local's relief service to its members. William Wallace, a Negro foundry worker, heads up a relief committee of 42 that is currently helping 2,500 members of the union maintain their battle against the company.

Maybe you can get an idea of the committee's work when you know that last week — a fairly typical one — it disbursed $12,384.70 in food and cash to Singer strikers. That weekly figure has grown, of course, since last month, when only $5,000 a week was needed for family relief. "But the average worker can't go more than a few weeks on his savings from Singer wages before he just has to get help," Wallace points out. "Our union is seeing to it that our members get it."

What Singer strikers get is help that the city relief authorities could well emulate. Twenty-four hours is all that Wallace's committee of self-trained volunteers need to register an application, check a family's needs and produce results.

A family of four, for example, will get $8.50 in food—at wholesale prices that raise its real value to as high as $12—plus $2.50 in cash. City relief, by comparison, puts applicants through a wringer for a measly $10 a week food order (with no cash) that has to be used at retail prices.

And there are no humiliating "pauper's oaths" in the UE strike relief setup (the city, by contrast, requires relief applicants to sell their cars and even their insurance policies before granting relief).

"Sure, it would be a sight better if the Republicans and Democrats in Trenton would make unemployment insurance available

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Veterans Comprise Quarter of Jobless

CLEVELAND, O.—Nearly 55,000 are unemployed in Cleveland and the prospects for jobs are steadily decreasing. One quarter of the unemployed in the files of the Ohio State Employment Service are veterans.

Corporations are increasing physical requirements, excluding men over 40, demanding considerable experience

TROUBLE IN PARADISE

Workers Strike 'Perfect' Plant

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—Trouble in Paradise has busted loose. The 380 Continental Paper Co. workers are out on strike after a two-year international publicity build-up of the company's "perfect" working conditions and wage setup.

Strike action came after two months of fruitless negotiations between the company and Local 299 of the United Paper Workers (CIO) when Continental fired a 20-year employe for union activities

The 20-year man had been given a pin for faithful service at a company picnic last Saturday. He was fired Tuesday. Continental management refused to let the dismissal go through the plant grievance procedure. Although the union contract had expired May 6, UPWA-CIO officials had permitted the worker to continue on the job for two months while production rolled under the company's fancy "Share - of - Production" speedup plan.

Touted in full-page ads, editorials and a drooling eulogy in Reader's Digest two years ago, the "Share-of-Production" plan was supposed to "usher in a new era of labor relations."

Interesting feature of "S.O.P." was that it admitted the basic fact of life in capitalist economics—that, under the private profit system, the workers never get back the full value of what they produce. Under the Continental-UPWA contract, wages were set at "30.51 percent of the production values the workers helped create," according to Continental ads.

Since 30.51 percent amounts to two hours and 26 minues of an 8-hour day, Continental workers have actually been donating five hours and 34 minutes a day free working time to the boss.

That—as Karl Marx proved just about 100 years before "S.O.P." was dreamed up—is surplus value, and it's extracted from every worker in every factory operating under capitalism. The only time the workers get the value of their production back is when the coupon clipper's "share" is eliminated by producing goods for the common welfare, as in the socialist Soviet Union. But not in Ridgefield Park.

"S.O.P.", by the way, is the abbreviation given the plan by Continental management. The workers have a different set of initials for it.

Jobless Rise In Elizabeth

ELIZABETH.—More than 8,000 persons are now drawing unemployment compensation through the Elizabeth office of the State Employment Service—a 50 percent increase over this time last year.

At least 5,000 of these people live in Elizabeth, which means almost 10 percent of the total labor force of 52,000 in this area are out of work. Thousands of other workers are putting in only two or three days work a week.

Claims for unemployed compensation have gone up 3,300 from June to July. Under the present anti-labor UCC laws, Singer strikers are not eligible for compensation.

Many other Elizabeth unemployed have drawn their last UCC checks and are now facing city relief as a last resort.

Reuther Aide Ducks UAW Racket Charge

PATERSON.—New Jersey automobile workers last week got an early taste of what Walter Reuther was preparing at the UAW-CIO convention in Milwaukee when George Cranmore, Reuther's assistant UAW regional director, defended top officials of Local 669 from charges of racketeering without even an investigation.

An exhaustive report dealing with bribery, organized gambling and gangster links in the Wood-Ridge plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. was immediately dismissed by Cranmore as "Communist propaganda."

The report, drawn up on assignment of R. J. Thomas, then international UAW president but now a Murray-Reuther payroller, was suppressed for two years before its publication last month by the Progressive Unity Caucus of the UAW.

It charged Local 669 officers had tied in with gamblers and racketeers in New Jersey, stifled the membership and ruthlessly overridden anti-racket opposition.

An elaborate system of bribe-taking by shop stewards was cited in the report, with UAW representatives said to be serving as key men in an intricate hood-dominated syndicate working the plant on a daily basis.

Among those blistered in the report is Rocco Bambara, Local 669 president whose current administration succeeded another right-wing slate that was removed from office when it was revealed local officers and UAW international representatives had been involved in a bribe-taking deal with a local cigarette machine company to force a wage cut on the membership.

A previous pro-Reuther administration busted up when redbaiting officers of the local were convicted of embezzling $47,000 from the treasury. Among them those convicted Eugene Zoppo, still on Reuther's payroll as a UAW international representative.

JOHN BROWN

This appeared in the New Jersey Worker one year ago. It is reprinted now on the first anniversary of John Brown's death as a testament to the enduring life of an American Communist.

JOHN BROWN is dead.

If you have not lived in Camden, maybe you will not know what that means.

But maybe, if you are a Communist, or one of the others who have sweated and worked and had your head broken to build the labor movement, you will know—even if you did not know John Brown himself, even if you never heard of him.

John Brown came to this country from Austria in 1923, jumped ship, roamed the country looking for work and looking, too, for America.

Seaman, textile worker, iron worker, welder, he fought through the bitter Passaic textile strike of 1926, laid the foundations for unionism wherever he went, joined the Communist Party.

He hit the bricks in Camden in 1935 and molded a 15-week struggle that gave birth to the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; led the great mass picket lines of shipworkers that helped pull the RCA workers through their 1936 strike; was shop steward of welders, tackers and burners at New York Ship for 11 years; revolutionized the yard's safety system and nurtured union men as some teachers, the very best, nurture their students.

He was arrested, beaten, hounded by immigration authorities. He was tempted with—and turned down—company offers of protection that might have made him high-salaried head of a great department in the war years. He was a stubborn and proud scholar of world affairs, reading the peace treaties and the Dun and Bradstreet economic analyses in the fine print, scorning the summaries. . . . He had a funny shuffling gait, that came of pulling his welder's line from fourth level to innerbottom. . . . He was father of three, loved by many, betrayed by some, and brought down by cancer at the age of 42.

• • •

NOW THAT John is dead, I find myself wanting to say he was a great man. None of us ever said that about him when he was alive. We said he was a great guy. I think, for what we meant, it is the same thing.

Many men are loved and respected as John was. There must be millions of workers at whose front porches, like John's, there always seem to be other workers dropping in to shoot the breeze.

But there is something else. One of the measures of a man is the degree in which he is hated by the pompous, the liars, the jackals, the angle boys who step cautiously through life from shoulder to shoulder of their fellow-men. John Brown was so hated.

• • •

MAYBE this will tell you something about him:

In January, 1945, with the war against the Axis not yet won, the subforemen at New York Ship walked out on strike. It was a bitter moment. John Brown never had illusions about the company's contribution to the war effort. A Communist in spite of Browder, he knew New York Ship's patriotism began and ended with its cost-plus contracts. The subforemen were good union men, by and large. Their leaders were his close personal friends.

John called his committeemen together for a meeting at the welder's shanty. Masks uptilted or slung back over their dirt-scaled leather jackets, the welders and tackers and burners jammed the little wood building to the walls. Production was paralyzed. With the subforemen out, the welders didn't know what to do.

John Brown told them about fascism. He told them of Wall Street's ties with the Nazi Axis, and about the kind of workingclass discipline it would take to beat the fascists at home and abroad. When he finished, there were a few questions. Then the welders streamed out.

Within 10 minutes, up and down the ways, you could see the blue arcs beginning to light up and the sparks cascading down the top levels as thousands of welders, directed by John Brown's committeemen, took up the battle against fascism.

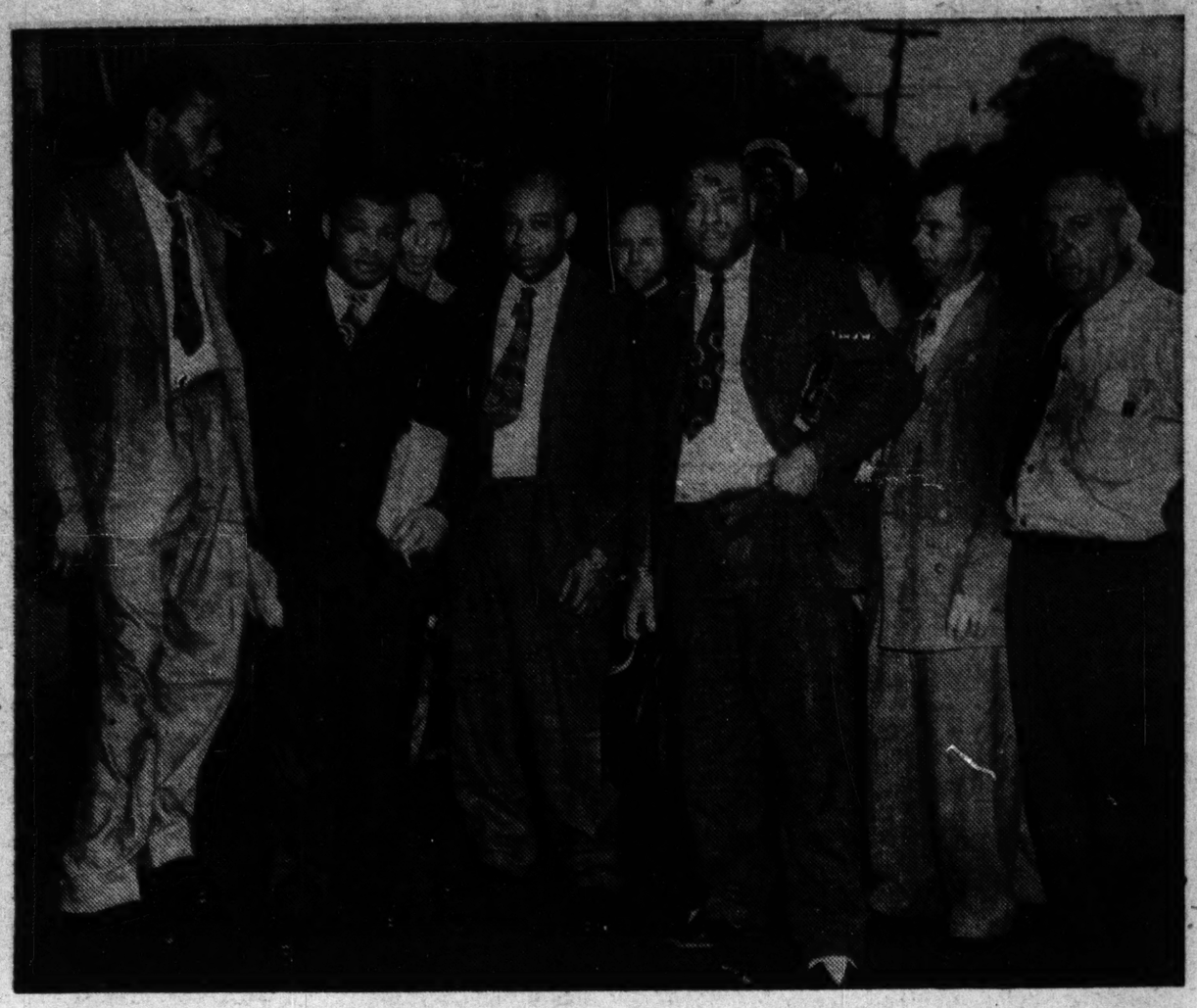
John was about to leave the shanty when a top welding department boss rushed in to congratulate him.

Normally a mild and jovial man, John turned fiercely on the welder boss.

"Get out," he said. "Get the hell out and stay out. This is a union shanty."

Then he put his mask up on his head and went down to the slab to do his work.

—J.F.N.



AFTER 340 DAYS, James Thorpe and Collis English (handcuffed) leave the Trenton death house—to go back to the Mercer County jail where the Trenton Six frameup first began. At left, a sullen deputy fingers his gun as he crowds close to James Thorpe to hide Thorpe's amputated arm-stump.

Mercer Jail Clamps Gag on Trenton Six

TRENTON, New Jersey. — Restrictive visiting rules have been set up by Mercer County jail officials to prevent contact with the **Trenton Six, it was revealed this week by Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress.**

Moroze said Warden George Glasgow had refused permission to see the framed six, transferred **from the state death house Monday** 10 days after the State Supreme Court reversed their mass death sentence.

Although all other county jail prisoners are allowed visits from friends, the Trenton Six are being restricted to short contacts with relatives and attorneys only.

"I won't permit my jail to be turned into a three-ring circus," Moroze said Glasgow told him.

"The state of New Jersey is bent on executing these six innocent men," Moroze declared. "The people forced the State Supreme Court to reverse the obvious frameup of the trial engineered by Prosecutor Volpe and Judge Hutchinson. The people must now write and wire Gov. Driscoll at once, demanding that the false indictments against the Trenton Six be dismissed and that the state and county officials responsible for this terrible crime against the Negro people be removed and prosecuted."

When the six—McKinley Forrest, Collis English, James Thorpe, Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—first left the death house Monday, relatives and friends tried vainly to speak to them. Mrs. Emma English, mother of Collis English, was elbowed away by a prison guard. So was 12-year old Jean, daughter of McKinley Forest.

Although special restrictions have been placed on visitors to the jail, the men are permitted to receive mail and the Civil Rights Congress has urged a flood of letters to bolster the innocent men's morale.

NEWARK.—The mass campaign to free the Trenton Six is expected to hit a new high here Wednesday, July 20, when Paul Robeson addresses a mass rally at the Mosque Theatre. Robeson, world-famous singer and chairman of the Council on African Affairs, has characterized the Trenton Six frameup along with the thought-control trial of the 12 Communist Party national committeemen as "the two touchstones by which the world is judging America today."

YOUTH LEAGUE HONORS TWO WHO FOUGHT DIXIE JIMCROW

By Rob Bennert

NEWARK. — Two Newark teen-agers who stood up alone against Alabama's Jimcrow segregation laws returned last week to the cheers of more than 60 young people attending the first meeting of the newly organized Essex County Labor Youth League.

Occriss Johnson, former Essex County organizer of American Youth for Democracy, presented the compliments of the new youth league to Edwina Johnson, 16, and her 15-year-old brother, Marshall, both of 56 Ridgewood Ave.

As a tribute to their courage in the face of Alabama white-supremacy laws, the brother and sister were presented with tickets to John Wexley's play, "They Shall Not Die." This drama of the Scottsboro frameup takes place in Alabama, where Edwina and Marshall were imprisoned two weeks ago for violating the state's segregation statutes.

The Newark teen-agers got their first taste of Southern hospitality—and justice—when they visited Montgomery, Ala., after attending their grandfather's funeral.

Edwina and Marshall had gotten on a bus, paid the fare and proceeded to sit down. After they had seated themselves, they were ordered to move to the rear of the bus. They courageously refused to do this.

The bus driver ordered them off the bus and as they were leaving, kicked Edwina. Contrary to the story in Newark papers, they were not refunded their fares—although Edwina had asked for their money back.

They then returned to their aunt's home which was shortly surrounded by six police squad cars and an unaccountable number of cops—all for two youngsters just in their teens.

At the courthouse, they were released in the custody of their father, Edward Johnson, when he assured the judge that they would leave Alabama very shortly. Mr. Johnson said of his children on their return to Newark: "I'm proud of them."

Holderman's Plight Shows N.J. Need for Independent Action

By Martha Stone

THE NEW JERSEY CIO leadership is in a dilemma. The state CIO council will meet July 16 to try to iron out its stand in this year's gubernatorial race. And while I don't know what their deliberation will result in, it is clear from the recent all-out attacks on Carl Holderman by the Democratic Party that the rightwing CIO officials in New Jersey are in a mighty tight spot.

Their dilemma springs from their policy of support to the two-party system, and tailing behind Democratic and Republican politicians always with hat in hand.

Holderman's support to Driscoll comes into conflict with "national CIO policy" in this election year. For the CIO demands that all of its organizations support the Democratic party and the Truman Administration.

The recent attacks of the Democratic Party, and particularly Mary Norton on Mr. Holderman proves that labor's support to the Democrats has only led to the weakening of labor's role in politics. When Mr. Holderman tries to have a say about affairs in the Democratic Party in return for his vote-getting efforts, he is quickly put in his place and told to mind his own business.

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THE HOLDERMAN - WENE tantrum cannot be taken as a serious matter by labor. Mr. Holderman uses the popular issue of Haguism in order to attract labor support for his policies. But the

(Continued on Page 19)

The Record Speaks For Ewart Guinier

Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, this week hailed the fight of the American Labor Party to win jobs for Negro workers in the A & P grocery chain.

The ALP's campaign, which has moved into high gear in recent weeks with picketing and demonstrations before stores in dozens of localities, will help "fortify the Negro people in their uphill struggle for equal rights as American citizens," said Guinier, The trade union leader, who is also an outstanding authority on municipal finance, has been designated as the ALP's official choice for the nomination for Borough President of Manhattan.

"To be particularly commended is the fact that so many ALP clubs—several in areas where no Negroes live—have joined aggressively in this fight in their own communities," said Guinier. "Such unity of white and Negro citizens is the only effective answer to the special discrimination suffered by Negroes and is, of course, the needed weapon for any advance on behalf of all working people."

Guinier is being opposed for the ALP nomination by Councilman Eugene Connolly, who withdrew from the councilmanic race after accepting re-designation for this post by the ALP's County Committee. Connolly accompanied his announcement of a primary fight with what was termed by ALP State Chairman Rep Vito Marcantonio, "redbaiting innuendoes." Connolly denied that he was redbaiting and claimed that he was acting against Marcantonio's "dictatorship" over the ALP.

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IMMEDIATELY after Connolly's announcement of a primary fight, the issue was debated and voted upon in every one of the ALP's 30 clubs in Manhattan. Every single club voted for Guinier's candidacy, by overwhelming margins. A check of the votes in club executives showed Connolly polling only about five percent of the more than 500 members of club executives in the county.

Marcantonio declared that Connolly's opposition to Guinier was an attack on the principle of Negro representation in the political life and positions of the city.

Rejection of Connolly by ALP members was seen as based on three major factors:

- Condemnation of the Councilman for his unilateral withdrawal from the councilmanic race.
- Support for the principle of Negro representation.
- Opposition to a public primary fight, which Connolly has forced on the ALP.

Leave Death House After 10 Months



FOUR OF THE Trenton Six as they were transferred from the death house in the New Jersey State Prison to the Mercer County Jail last week. A mass protest movement against the frameup won a reversal of the death sentence by the New Jersey State Supreme Court. Left to right: Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and McKinley Forrest. The two not shown in this photo are Collis English and James Thorpe.

CP Leaflet Forged For Lynn UE Vote

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Worker learned last week that opponents of the Fitzgerald-Matles-Emspak slate in UE-CIO had forged a phony leaflet in the name of the Communist Party. The bogus leaflet was distributed at the Everett GE plant of Local 201 on the day of the recent referdum vote between the Fitzgerald and Kelly slates.

Written in provocative language, the leaflet makes it appear that the Communist Party is interfering in the union's affairs by endorsing the Fitzgereald slate. "You did not refuse wage increases because they were won by the Communist Party," the leaflet declares.

The counterfeit is signed by Communist Party." There is no such "division."

COST OF TAFT-HARTLEY

During the first year of the Taft-Hartley act, workers fired for union activity collected only $29,740 in back pay compared with $1,105,000 in the last year of the Wagner act.

State GOP Hacks Victimize Jobless



Inefficient 'Patronage' Machinemen Delay Insurance Payments

By Bernard Burton

A sordid game of political patronage is being played at the expense of New York State's unemployed. It is causing delays in the receipt of unemployment insurance checks. It has caused workers to go for weeks—as much as two months—without receiving a cent of the unemployment insurance checks to which they are entitled.

And directly responsible for this situation is Gov. Dewey's Republican machine, especially his lieutenants in the State Department of Labor, Commissioner Edward Corsi and Assistant Commissioner Thomas Moore. But the Democrats also hold responsibility, for they have silently condoned Republican politicking at the expense of the State's more than 700,000 unemployment insurance claimants on the ground that it's safer for people who live in glass houses not to throw stones.

Dewey's machine has made the rapid growth in unemployment an excuse for filling vacancies in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance with Republican hacks.

None of these faithful party workers, hired as "assistant interviewers," has ever demonstrated any qualifications for filling a post that is of vital importance to workers who must live on unemployment insurance checks. This, despite the fact that there are hundreds of qualified persons still employed as "temporary" workers at the Division, or laid off last year when staff cuts took place and never recalled, experienced workers in the field who are themselves sweating out lines for unemployment insurance checks.

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THE ONLY qualifications of the 250 recently hired in New York offices of the Division is that they bore letters introducing them to office managers as faithful workers in local Republican Clubs. As a matter of fact, managers were told to not fill posts except by persons bearing such letters.

Two weeks ago, CIO United Public Workers Local 2899 exposed and demanded an end to this political job-grabbing. Protests to important Democratic and Republican personages have been

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Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousnds of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

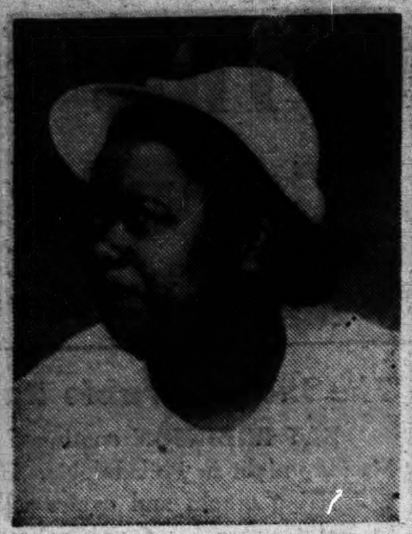
He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey ob-

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JOHN GATES



MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL

600 Cheer Gates, Urge Freedom for '6 & 12'

By Elwood Dean

NEWARK.—More than 600 Negro and white workers enthusiastically greeted Daily Worker Editor John Gates at a testimonial sponsored by the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress here last Saturday night.

The meeting marked Gates' first major appearance since his release from jail after serving a 30-day jail term imposed by Judge Medina when the Worker editor refused to turn stoolpigeon for the FBI. And it marked, too, a new high level of vigorous support in New Jersey for defense of the 12 framed Communist leaders. Many had to be turned away when the hall was filled to capacity.

"This audience is potentially stronger than the atombomb," said Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress. "It shows the American people will not permit the Communist 12 to go to jail or the Trenton 6 to die. They shall all be free!"

Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, heroine in the fight to free the Trenton Six, paid tribute to Paul Robeson as "a man with a practical ideal."

"Mr. Robeson came to the defense of my brother Collis and the other five when other prominent leaders turned a deaf ear," Mrs. English recalled.

She saluted Gerhardt Eisler: **"Thank God for that man—his first mass meeting after he returned to Germany was dedicated to free the Trenton Six!"**

Of the American Communist leaders she said: **"Stand by the twelve. They're not fighting for big jobs. They're fighting for the Negro people."**

Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, former executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, said in introducing Martha Stone, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party: **"The Communists are not just riders on this Freedom Train. They are its engineers, and we must never let reaction strike them down."**

Miss Stone declared uncompromising support for freedom of the Trenton Six and, turning to Gates, said: **"We pledge, John Gates, that you and the other 11 shall be free!"**

Gates drew cheers when he said: "So long as Winston, Green and Hall are not free, I am not free. So long as the Trenton Six are not free, I am not free. None of us are free while persecution exists in our land."

Referring to Prosecutor McGohey's performers, Gates said: "No Communist will ever be a stoolpigeon. There have been stoolpigeons for centuries. Christ had his Judas. **But stoolpigeons have never been able to stop the forward march of a revolutionary movement."**

Another intended victim of a rigged Grand Jury—Wesley Mitchell, militant Negro worker from the Phelps-Dodge plant in Linden—expressed admiration for the contributions of the Communist

12

Witchhunts Mapped For Newark Schools

NEWARK.—Big Business propaganda will soon be beamed at Newark high school students in an organized anti-labor campaign sponsored by the National Education Association—and teachers who resist subjecting their students to NAM-type indoctrination will be threatened with dismissal as "subversive."

That is the startling **Operation Classroom** worked out by officials of the NEA at their recent Boston convention under cover of a "crusade against Communism," it was learned here this week.

The plan—details of which were openly admitted by William Lewin, chairman of the English Department of Weequahic High School—flatly rules out any exposure of fascism in Newark classrooms.

Its aim is to totalize Big Business orientation in all Newark education fields—including what Lewin called "an anti-Communist approach in mathematics and the sciences."

Lewin, newly elected national president of NEA's Department of Secondary Schools, said the indoctrination technique will be in the form of "audiovisual aids"—movies and illustrated canned lectures—which will be "made available" to all Newark teachers.

"Any teacher who is oblivious to the need for combatting subversive trends in our big cities cannot be a very good teacher," Lewin declared.

★

BEHIND Lewin's "big stick" threat is the witch-hunt position taken by NEA at its recent Boston convention, where education officials endorsed the Eisenhower-NAM policy of firing "Communist" teachers from their jobs.

Indication of the kind of propaganda teachers will be forced to push at their students, on pain of dismissal as "Communists," was seen in Lewin's statement that he will use "patriotic material from corporations, institutes and other suppliers."

Lewin refused to say whether the NAM, Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Foundation, Fred Hartley's Tool-Owners Union or other fascist outfits would be among his "suppliers."

But he added bluntly: "We're not doing anything at all about fascism. NEA policy-makers have taken no stand on fascism and we in the secondary department are followers, not leaders."

Jefferson School Runs Course on 'Crisis'

The New Jersey Jefferson School is accepting registrations now for a one-week summer course on "The Economic Crisis."

The course, running nightly from Aug. 1 to Aug. 5, will "examine the basic causes of crisis under capitalism, the present crisis now developing and a program of struggle against it.

Introductory lecture will be made by Alexander Bittelman, noted American Marxist thinker. Al Goldberg, director of the New Jersey school, will be the instructor. Fee for the introductory lecture is 75 cents and for the entire course, including the introduction, $3.00.

Start Mass Eviction Of Trenton Negroes

TRENTON.—The Assunpink St. housing scandal, where 200 Negro tenants are being forced from their homes to make room for a warehouse, erupted into action last Thursday when the first three families were evicted.

Their tenants' committee, joined by the Progressive Party, the CIO United Electrical Workers and others will demand that the city turn over the old Central High School, at Hamilton and Chestnut Sts., for use as temporary housing quarters for the stranded Assunpink families. The building housed MP's during the war.

The first evicted family got no warning from the city. First word came when the head of the house returned home to find his front door lock broken, the furniture gone—shipped to a warehouse.

When word spread down the block that evictions were starting, an angry delegation of the tenants went Thursday afternoon to the office of Judge Philip Vine where, as one man put it, "we got a real runaround."

Next day, determined to get a hearing, 30 tenants went to see Judge Vine. Within minutes, someone called the riot squad. With no riot to deal with, the cops left sheepishly.

This time, Vine agreed to hear one spokesman, whom he pulled out of the crowd and told, "There is nothing I can do." They won a stay of a "few weeks," however.

Later the group intercepted Mayor Donal Connolly as he was slipping out the side entrance of City Hall. He promised to help, then shunted the tenants to City Attorney Louis Josephson.

The Assunpink tenants will take their case to the city commission this week.

They plan to remind the city fathers that the new state housing law enables the judge to give them six months' time. And they are pressing for use of the vacant school to house the uprooted Assunpink families.

CIO PLIGHT SHOWS NEED FOR NEW PARTY

(Continued from Page 2-A)

facts show that when the voters of Jersey City were engaged in an election where the central issue was the defeat of Haguism, the State CIO policies were to oppose the Kenny forces in Jersey City.

In fact, it was Stephen Moran, State CIO Political Action leader who denounced the Packinghouse Workers in Jersey City when they invited Kenny to speak at their local meeting. Mr. Moran declared such a meeting was "contrary to CIO policies." In light of this, how can the workers take seriously the recent outbursts of Mr. Holderman demanding a repudiation of Hague by Elmer Wene?

★

THE RECORD of the State CIO in respect to Gov. Driscoll has become more and more embarrassing to the State CIO leaders.

In recent months mass delegations have gone to Trenton to bring pressure to bear upon the Governor in behalf of the demands of the people for lower milk prices, increased unemployment benefits, the Trenton Six frameup and other issues. Holderman and his lieutenant Harry Kranz were never seen identifying themselves with these mass actions. They played the role of soft-pedalling, and playing down mass activity. Even on the milk question, they confined their activity to news releases and statements at small hearings. They sowed illusions that labor would get the ear of the Governor through private chit-chats.

Under the slo an of the "lesser evil," they first went along with the Proctor Bill denying workers in public utilities the right to strike. And then again they took the road of "lesser evil" by supporting the Tumulty-Mehorter Bill, declaring that this legislation was "not so bad."

But the pressures of the people have become more intensive. And the State CIO leaders will find it very difficult to sell Driscoll to the labor movement. Above all, one thing stands out: had the people relied on the private confabs of Mr. Holderman with the Governor, there never would have been the victory for the people in the Supreme Court's decision on the Trenton Six. This case proved that the people relied on their own strength, not on pull with politicians to win their battles.

So Mr. Holderman is faced with quite a difficult problem. Torn between his loyalty to Driscoll and loyalty to "national CIO policies" he is maneuvering to try to find a way out.

IT IS FORTUNATE for the people that labor and progressives in the State of New Jersey are not in the same position as Mr. Holderman. They can draw a much clearer picture of the Gubernatorial race.

In the first place, the Communist Party early in February, recognizing the true pro-Wall St. character of Wene and Driscoll—filed its own candidate so that the people would have an alternative.

Since then, there are possibilities of a broader unity that can be achieved around the candidacy of James Imbrie, Progressive Party candidate for Governor.

The Progressive Party's program calls for jobs for the unemployed, more homes, expansion of educational, social welfare and health facilities and reduction in cost of living—starting with the cost of milk. The Progressive Party announced that it will devote its efforts to advancing its program and exposing the record of the two parties in New Jersey who have been in an active war partnership as the instruments of Big Business against the people's interests.

The Progressive Party announced that a central feature of its campaign will be to fight against the Tumulty-Mehorter Act and the attempt on the part of the Democrats and Republicans alike who voted overwhelmingly for this loyalty oath to create conditions of a police state in New Jersey.

★

THE PEOPLE have a way out. They do not have to be caught in the same web that enmeshes Carl Holderman and Harry Kranz. The people have another choice—not the road of support to the two party system and the continuous experience of candidates making promises to the people only as a vote-catching opposition.

The people's road can be one of independent political action to defeat the candidates of Big Business. The Progressive Party of New Jersey can be a decisive fact in this Gubernatorial campaign and must be reckoned with seriously.

N.H. Educators Oppose Oath

CONCORD, N. H.—William G. Saltonstall, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Prof. Alexander Laing of Dartmouth last week testified against the witch-hunting "Teacher's Oath" bill now before the State Senate. The bill has already been railroaded through the House.

Saltonstall and Laing spoke at a stormy Senate committee hearing which also heard Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, chairman of the N. H. Communist Party.

Raubeson listed the following Dartmouth professors, members of the Dartmouth Committee for the Defense of Academic Freedom, as opposed to the "oath": Profs. Louis Silverman, Arthur Wilson, Herbert West, H. Gordon Skilling, Albert Anthony, and John Finch.

Showdown

(Continued from 1A)

to strikers," Wallace said. "But that's part of the pressure the companies can put on the workers."

That's not the only kind of pressure, either. One woman, a bleeding ulcer patient, was ordered to St. Elizabeth's Hospital by her doctor. When her insurance ran out there was a balance of $21.15 the hospital demanded of her before they would release her to go home.

"We have to be very strict with these Singer cases," a hospital authority told relief committee members. So Wallace and comely, blonde Ladys Muszinski, who's in charge of medical relief, had to take up the cudgels just to get the woman out of the hospital. Ladys, who had sent the lady flowers out of her own pocket, was told by one of the hospital officials: "Why don't you pay the $21.15 yourself too?"

Nor is that all. There's rent, shoes, furniture installments—they all have to be paid to keep families together. **"Not one Singer striker has been evicted since the strike began," Wallace said proudly.**

It's a record UE Local 401 can be proud of — and one that will win the strike against the corporation.

But it will take your help.

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious,

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

*

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

• • •

SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

• • •

THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slight lesser potentcy?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

The Worker

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Davis Tells Court:

JOINED CP TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO VIOLENCE

—See Page 3—



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Truman Evades Growing Crisis Suggests Trusts Cut Prices

—See Page 5

Laborites On Spot In British Crisis

—See Page 6

HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

Alabama Jobless Body Formed

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS TO DEMAND HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

BESSEMER, Ala.—An immediate program to combat skyrocketing unemployment in Jefferson county was started here last week at a conference on unemployment sponsored by the Alabama Mine Mill Council.

The Jefferson county Committee on Unemployment was organized at the conference with representatives of Negro and white trade unionists. The committee called for the shortening of the waiting period for unemployment compensation, for an increase in the amount of compensation, and an extension in the number of weeks paid.

An end to Jimcrow in the administration of unemployment relief will be demanded by the committee. At present, there are Jimcrow entrances at these federal-state employment agencies. Negro applicants for jobs are addressed as "boy," "girl," or by their first names. Positions are not equally made available to Negro workers.

PETITION CAMPAIGN

The committee plans an immediate petition campaign for these improvements. The petitions will be sent to the Jefferson county legislators. A delegation of the committee will visit the legislators, and will also call upon Gov. James E. Folsom.

Meanwhile unemployment in the state mounted sharply. A June release issued by the state Department of Industrial Relations said unemployment in manufacturing industries for last month reached almost 5,000. The state unemployment payments reached new heighs in the last two months.

Many workers at the conference reported they were only working part time. They said they were unable to make ends meet with living costs still remaining uncut. Some delegates to the conference said that their unemployment compensation had run out and they had no place to turn. Those regularly employed are experiencing lower wages and the threat of being fired at any time.

Speakers at the conference said there is not enough money in the pockets of American working people to buy things produced in this country. They said the Truman Administration is telling the unemployed they must live on hope, and that things will be better soon. This, delegates pointed out, was exactly what Hoover said in 1929. Breadlines and starvation followed his "do nothing policy."

Alabama workers, Negro and white, showed at this conference that they will not allow Wall Street to place the burden of a depression on their backs.

Florida Welfare Checks Cut 25%

TALLAHASSEE, FLa. — Thousands of Floridian recipients of state welfare checks had an unhappy Fourth of July weekend worrying how they will get along on their reduced grants this month.

The needy aged, blind, and families with dependent children who are on state welfare rolls will have to pull their belts in a notch as a result of the 25 percent cut in grants ordered by the state welfare board.

The cut was ordered after the legislature failed to vote new taxes to pay for increased appropriations. Aged persons receive on the everage $41.50 a month. With the cut they will find their July checks averaging only little better than $30.

Protests Mount Against Klan Force and Violence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Newspapers all over the South have denounced the Klan's reign of terror in Alabama, while in the state veterans' groups, civic clubs, women's organizations, church groups and labor unions have called upon law enforcing agencies to take action.

A resolution calling the State House of Representatives to pass an anti-masking bill was adopted by more than several Birmingham organizations. The State Senate passed such a bill last weeek. Organizations passing such resolutions were: American Association of University Women, Birmingham Chapter; Birmingham Business and Professional Women; Birmingham Classroom Teachers Association; Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers; Birmingham Pastors Union; Council of Church Women; League of Business and Professional Women; National Council of Jewish Women, Birmingham Chapter, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Three lobbyists, who favor the Klan, opposed passage of the anti-masking measure. They are William Hugh Morris, of Birmingham who identified himself as "state Klan director"; the Rev. Alvin Horn, Baptist minister of Talladega County, and L. C. Albright of Birmingham.

The Birmingham News recalls that while the present Klan terror is aimed directly at white citizens, a few months ago the lawless terror struck out against Negro citizens. Two months ago three Negro homes were bombed. City authorities, instead of giving protection to the Negro citizens, tried to get them out of their homes. They tried to accomplish what the bombs failed to do. The News says that in two years of lawless violence these has not been a "single arrest made in any of the cases."

Alabama Attorney General A. A. Carmichael said the Klan was manipulated by those who occupy skyscrapers who want to keep the race issue burning.

"They keep the race issue burning to maintain an economic and political barrier between white and black worker," Carmichael explained.

The Montgomery Examiner lauded Carmichael for his "new note in comments about the Klan in Alabama." The editorial said: "Mr. Carmichael struck a new note in comments about the Klan in Alabama. He charged that members of the Klan are merely the puppets of powerful selfish interests which employ the Klan as a means of inciting racial and religious strife, so that they may hold political power for themselves. Anybody with a halfway acquaintance in Alabama politics knows that there is solid substance in the Attorney General's charge."

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Attorney General will suit the action to the word. To date, no arrests have been made.

The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer also lambasted those who provide the means for the Klan's existence. It said: "Such lawlessness by mobs is encouraged and invited by those who provide the means for them to conceal their identity in hoods and robes."

The Courier Journal (Louisville, Ky.) said that "the Klan is thoroughly discredited." It added that "politicians who are timid about it are certain to make enemies of the vastly greater number of their constituents who believe in the decency of the kind of government we have."

The Nashville Tennessean calls for laws against mob masking. It says: "Laws against mob masking serve the dual purpose of permitting enforcement officers to stop Klan trouble before it has a chance to get started and of serving notice on these law breakers that the majority of the community is unified against them."

The Tuscaloosa, Ala., News, in commenting on a recent Klan parade in that city said that many of the Klansmen were young people.

This is what it said: "If the average age of those hooded figures who paraded in Tuscaloosa last Saturday night is any indication of average age of the Ku Klux Klan, then they are young fools. Some that appeared in Tuscaloosa were observed without their hoods. They were young, adventurous, and appeared more than anything else to be out for a lark."

The Tuscaloosa News did not draw a parallel between these youth and some German youth, who, jobless, were used to aid in the rise of fascism and its race-hate program. Alabama's young people also face unemployment with joblessness listed as the highest in three years.

Protest Tampa Rent Increases

TAMPA, Fla.—Vigorous public protests were made here in Hillsborough County when rent controls were lifted. The rent increases have been termed "exorbitant."

The rent control office said it had received 45 complaints. The office said that among the complaints were: a $20 apartment hiked to $60; a single $3.50 room boosted to $6; and an apartment raised from $22.50 to $65.

Other rent increases were from $23 to $35, from $35 to $55, and from $36 to $47.50.

Robert S. Carnes, president of the Tampa Board of Realtors, said the raises were on three-day notice. He declared that since decontrol "is here, there is nothing that can be done about rent raises."

Jimcrow Rules Montgomery Slums

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery has a stench of slums with 547 "homes" having no toilet facilities whatever. The City Health Department recently disclosed that 600 residences, white and Negro, still use the old can type privies.

Most of the poor conditions exist in property occupied by Negro tenants and owned by white landlords. At 718 Columbus St., a two-story house owned by Warren Reese, Jr., 18 Negro tenants were without any kind of toilet facilities.

The city fined this landlord the great sum of $5 for this offense June 3. The County Health Officer, Dr. A. H. Graham said this place was "completely unsanitary and filthy."

WHILE SLUMS affect both white and Negroes the special hardship falls upon the Negro people. They are doubly exploited in this wretched deal: they get less pay and thus are able to afford less in the way of housing; they have less choice in the kind of housing they can get since they must take whatever they can find in the segregated a reas.

The Negro people are kept in these ghettos by force and violence, and by Jimcrow city and state "laws." In Birmingham when some white supremacists felt that Negro homes should be bombed because they were too near "white" areas this was done. Birmingham police, instead of trying to catch the hoodlum bombers, centered their attention on driving Negro citizens from their homes.

The 1940 census figures showed that there were 15,088 Negro homes in Montgomery. Almost one-half of these needed major repairs; 6,723 had no running water; and 1,077 had no electric lighting.

MONTGOMERY is only a sample of what housing is like in the state. Here are some general conditions that exist:

Alabama is a rural state. Out of 100 farm homes 98 don't have a bathroom; 97 are without running water; and 87 have no electric lights. These are figures issued by the State Planning Director W. O. Dobbins, Jr.

Dobbins said that the state needs 163,000 additional housing units. He added, ". . . 37 percent of Alabama's homes need major repairs, and 23 percent don't have enough rooms to take care of the persons living in them."

The Planning Board's figures on the state as a whole revealed generally poor housing conditions: three out of four homes don't have a bathroom, two out of three are without running water, and more than half have no electric lights.

The real estate interests are doing all they can to defeat public housing measures. Recently, Allen Rankin, a Montgomery Alabama Journal columnist defended the landlords in this way:

". . . landlords have argued with some logic, what else can the renter paying $4 to $9 a month 'a side' (two rooms in a Negro 'duplex') expect at the price? And where would they go if they were turned out of them? . . . The landlords of the slum and green-fly areas have arguments that must be listened to."

TVA Fete Hits Power Trusts

ATHENS, Ala. — Celebration of one of the New Deal's greatest triumphs, TVA, took place at this Alabama city, first in the state to sign up for TVA power.

Street dancing, speeches, parades, and other festivities marked the 15 year celebration of TVA power in Athens and many other Tennessee valley communities.

Power rates before TVA averaged about 7 cents. Right after TVA they immediately dropped to 2.5 cents. Now they are 1.3 cents.

The power consumption in Athens was formerly less than 100,000 kilowatt hours per month. Now it runs in excess of 2,700,000.

In 1934 the power facilities of the community were valued at $72,000. Now, even with depreciation figured in, they are valued at $1,200,000.

In 1934 the average home in Athens consumed less than 1,000 kilowatt hours. Now the average consumption is 3,300.

These advantages can be multiplied by all the communities using TVA power.

Texas Solons Pass Anti-Lynch Law

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Legislature this week passed an anti-lynch law. It provides a penalty ranging from a death sentence to five years in prison.

Passage of the law resulted from a vigorous campaign by the Texas Progressive Party, the Communist Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and trade unions.

May Cut Salaries of Georgia Teachers

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge announced that unless more money for schools is forthcoming, the state will cut teachers' salaries, reduce the length of the school terms, or reduce the number of teachers.

Jobless in Kentucky At 11-Year High

PADUCAH, Ky.—More people were unemployed in Kentucky during June than in the past 11 years, L. P. Jones, director of the Division of Employment Service announced.

He said claims for unemployment insurance last month were the heaviest since the program was inaugurated.

DEMAND TUCK END VIRGINIA KLAN TERROR

SUFFOLK, Va. — The Virginia branch of the Civil Rights committee called upon Gov. Wm. M. Tuck to direct authorities in the Suffolk area to put an end to Klan "terror and intimidation."

Issac J. Baker, acting secretary of the committee, sent copies of a resolution pointing to recent cross burnings in the neighborhood. The resolution of the Civil Rights body said:

"No visible effort by law enforcement bodies is being made to apprehend those responsible." It called upon state authorities to state publicly "that such acts will not be tolerated in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The resolution, Baker said, was approved at a mass meeting at Sweet Beulah Holiness Church here last Sunday. Mrs. Moranda Smith, executive board member of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America (CIO) was the principal speaker.

The meeting passed another resolution calling upon the Governor and the Supreme Court of Virginia to insure that the seven Negroes from Martinsville, condemned to death for the alleged rape of a white woman, "be given a fair trial and that they not be condemned to die solely because of their color."

INDIANA & CALUMET EDITION

The Worker

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JOINED CP

TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO VIOLENCE

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HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

Baby-Killers at Large in Indiana Harbor

SLUMS TAKE LIFE OF FOUR-YEAR-OLD GIRL

INDIANA HARBOR.—Olga Rodriguez, aged four years, died last week in a local hospital from entritis caused by malnutrition, bad living conditions and the weather. The one-room basement "apartment" at 3411 Watling St., from which Olga was taken—too late—by East Chicago's relief authorities is typical of the "apartments" of this slum in which thousands of Mexican, Negro and Puerto Rican steel workers and their families are ghettoed at the gates of Inland Steel's Indiana Harbor plant.

The crumbling stucco building, built a generation ago to house no more than three families, has since been crudely revised to provide more than 12 apartments. A one-burner gas plate, a cold water faucet and a single, unshaded bulb hanging from the beaver board ceiling complete the room's utilities.

The walls are merely lathed partitions from which torn, dirty wall paper hangs in shreds like bark rotting from a dead tree. A single toilet serves the needs of several families; there are no bathing facilities.

Cracked, rotting boards floor the room a couple of feet below ground level. Beneath them, surface water collects to lie stagnant and to maintain pereptual dampness and ideal breeding conditions for roaches and like vermin.

One window, scarcely two feet square, is the sole means of admitting air and light when the door is closed. Even on the most stifling nights, the door is kept tightly closed against invasion by huge rats which range boldly about the chronically uncollected garbage heaped in the alley. Screens, like bathing facilities, are considered non-essentials by the landlords of Block, Penn and Watling Sts.

Olga's mother, Mrs. Mercedes Rodriguez, sat at the edge of a cot the morning of July 4 and recounted in a lifeless monotone the drab circumstances that led to her baby's death. Deserted by her husband several months ago, she worked as a waitress to provide food and even such miserable shelter as this for her brood of four—now three. But waitresses aren't paid very much and she had to lay off when the babies were sick, which was more than half of the time.

None but temporary relief was allowed her by this city, one of America's richest industrial centers, because of a technicality. She and the children had been in the state less than one year. Still she might have held her little family together if only they'd had a place in which to live instead of to die.

"Why don't they build enough houses?" she queried over and over.

Hundreds of other mothers and fathers who also watch their children sicken and die in these filthy, terribly overcrowded slums are also asking "Why don't they build enough houses?"

The $50 a month rent which the Guzman family pays for the three-room hovel which they occupy at 3519 Pennsylvania Ave. is part of the answer.

This concrete block structure, originally intended for a garage, also has the rotting wood floors, the scaling ceiling, the rusted out plumbing and the constantly damp, scaborous walls that distinguish the habitations of Indiana Harbor's segregated citizens.

In the hot afternoons and humid nights, bedbugs and other vermin crawl freely about the walls and furniture. Mrs. Guzman repeatedly paints and sprays insecticide, but it doesn't help much; the unplastered walls provide too safe a refuge. Before daring to reach into a closet for an article of clothing, she first has to probe about with a stick to scare out the rats which are certain to be hiding therein.

So far, none of the Guzman's three babies, ages eight months to four years, have died, despite more than a year at 3519 Pennsylvania Ave. The three-year-old, however, has a chronic ear ailment, developed, it is believed, by colds caused from constant dampness.

All of the children are continuously welted and scratched from the multiple bites of vermin. Rather than risk sitting one of the children on the toilet, which is infested with lizards and bugs of all kinds, in addition to rats, Mrs. Guzman utilizes and old-fashioned chamber pot. For all this, they pay $50 a month.

Mr. Guzman, unlike the father of Olga Rodriguez, is sober, steadily employed at Inland Steel, and provides the best he can for his family. But it's tough going. Besides the $50 a month rent and the other expenses of a family, an average of $20 is deducted every month for doctor's and druggists' bills. Four months ago, Mr. and Mrs. Guzman complained to the Office of Rent Control in Gary. An investigator was promised them but, so far, none has appeared.

This death-trap and the fantastic rent it brings is far from being an exception. It is, instead, nearly identical with hundreds of other dwellings that are jammed, like two pounds of grapes in a one-pound bag, betwen the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad's tracks.

STATEMENT OF HARRY POWELL

Requested for a statement regarding the slum conditions here, Harry Powell, president of Local Union 1010, USA-CIO (Inland Steel), told The Worker:

"By withholding from use the only land suitable for new housing on a mass scale, Inland Steel bears a major share of the guilt for conditions under which Olga Rodriguez died.

"If definite action is not taken to relieve the present horrible conditions, either through a Federal Housing Authorty loan, or any other means, political heads will roll. Local Union 1010, regardless of the varying political affiliations of its members, will swing its full weight to insure that this program is carried out. Or that those responsible for neglecting such measures will suffer consequences."



ENTRANCE to Rodriguez home off an alley, where four-year-old Olga died of entritis.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

There is no doubt that the slums of Indiana Harbor must go; that a low-cost, non-discriminatory public housing program is most vitally needed.

It will take organization and activity to win this. Back in 1938, the community raised this demand, but absence of organization and activity allowed the Migas machine to kill a city ordinance which would have enabled the use of federal funds for such a program.

A Tenants League is desperately needed by the people of the Pennsylvania-Block area. Such an organization could win the housing program.

And, while it fights for low-cost housing, it can fight for and win:

- **Regular garbage collection and disposal by the city;**
- **Measures from the landlords for rat and vermin extermination;**
- **Sanitation, repairs, painting, plumbing and other improvements.**

It takes organization and a united fight! A Tenants League can do it! The Worker can be counted upon to lend every assistance.



CHILDREN FORCED to play in midst of garbage and rats. Note fat rat, just one that happened to be caught (arrow).



ELDEST of the Guzman children at entrance to his home.

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE MESKIMEN

Lawrence Meskimen, chairman of the Lake County, Ind., Progressive Party, made the following statement:

"The criminal failure of old line politicians to act on housing and segregation in Indiana Harbor is quite in keeping with the Republican and Democratic Parties' betrayal of civil rights, housing and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act nationally.

"If the Truman Administration and the 81st Congress see fit to appropriate funds, no matter how limited they are, for public housing, the Progressive Party of Lake County will campaign to insure that the tools of local real estate interests do not again prevent the people of this community from sharing in it. If no such federal funds are forthcoming, the Progressive Party will insist that other means be found to insure that no more children shall die, as Olga Rodriguez died, because of slum housing and starvation."

Who Is Guilty Of This Crime?

INDIANA HARBOR.—Who's making all the money while babies strangle from croup and die from infection?

Well, nobody has child-murder deliberately in mind; everybody agrees that home, family and raising children are sanctimonious and beautiful things. But July Fourth oratory is over and the stubborn facts of life remain.

Most of the apparent owners of these shacks and tenements are individuals. Some are working people themselves who live in the better parts of these buildings, or in the neighborhood.

But a little investigation will disclose that these individuals are nothing but middle men for the Riley Bank, Dupes and Kinney, Manta and Hurst, or one of the other big real estate firms which own and operate Indiana Harbor. This is the way it works:

A man will save a few hundred dollars from his pay and invest it as a down payment on an income property. In order to meet the high remittance demanded monthly, he divides the house into several "apartments," crams five or more tenants into each tiny room, and charges double or triple the ordinary rent.

Violations of building and sanitary codes are, meanwhile, ignored by city inspectors. If these guardians of the public health are challenged, they plead "emergency conditions." The real profit, of course, goes to the banker or real estate operator who holds the mortgage.

"If you don't like it, move," is the stock retort of landlords to tenants protesting clogged toilets, caved in floors, leaking gas, and like evils. For Negroes, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, that's meant to be an effective answer: there's no place for them to go. Almost all of East Chicago, the more desirable residence district of this community of 55,000, is rigidly barred to these national minorities. Restrictive covenants and tacit agreements among property owners also prevent Latin Americans and Negroes from buying or renting homes on any but a few residence streets in Indiana Harbor, too.

Month in and month out, therefore, Negroes and Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans pay the extortionate rents, and suffer the bedbugs and rats and gag from the incessant stink of garbage rotting at their front doors.

But they don't like it. And these people, who fought the steel companies for union recognition a dozen years ago, are ready to fight for human recognition, too.



A TYPICAL SCENE of garbage and squalor in Pennsylvania-Block area, where Negro, Mexican and Puerto Rican steelworkers are forced to live.

BIG MILL WORKER VOICES MIND ON STRIKE ACTION

To the Editor:

The readers of The Worker who have watched your paper putting up a good fight for wage increases, pensions and a health-welfare plan, would probably like to know what is happening to this fight in the local unions.

In my local, 1014, USA, we recently received a report from our local union president on the progress of negotiations. He reported that Phil Murray had sent word to prepare for strike action. But instead of making plans to prepare for strike action, we got a story about how some company officials ridiculed the possibility of a strike because they believed the union was divided politically. The local president then issued a call to build PAC "to show the company that the union was politically united!"

Is this any way to prepare for strike action? The bosses make a crack about politics, and right away some of our leaders fall for the bait and get their eye off the ball!

PAC is no issue in these contract negotiations, and when local leaders try to make it an issue, then they are only raising problems which are decoys and which can divide us. There is plenty of time to go after building PAC after negotiations are over. Meanwhile, the word is to prepare for strike and we better be getting on with that job—it's going to be plenty tough as it is.

Another thing. It's alright for the Wage-Policy Committee to put wages Number One, but according to all reports, wages seem to be the forgotten man in the contract talks. The union has put forth a specific pension and a concrete health-plan demand, but it has failed to ask for any definite wage demand. How about reviving that 30 cents flat increase demand?

There is a rumor going around that Phil Murray is preparing to comply with the Taft-Hartley law, under the pretext that this is necessary in order to use the government's arbitration machinery to force the companies to bargain on pensions. Is there any truth to this?

Sincerely,

A CARNEGIE
COKE PLANT WORKER

Editor's Note: We do not know whether there is any truth to the rumor reported in the workers' letter. If the question were directed to the union's leadership, an authoritative answer might be obtained. Certainly, for the good of the union, the rumor should be cleared up on way or the other. We quite agree with the urgent need for strongly raising the 30-cent wage demand with renewed vigor.

2,000 Support YPA 52-20 Goal

GARY, Ind.—Two thousand Calumet workers have signed their names to petitions demanding that Congress prolong the life of 52-20 for veterans. The petitions are being circulated by members of the Young Progressives at employment offices, mill gates and at busy street intersections.

The Young Progressives also report that the have succeeded in having two veterans reinstated for 52-20 payments after they had been cut off, and that scores of young people are joining the organization as a result of the campaign.

INLAND LOCAL PREPARES FOR STRIKE ACTION

INDIANA HARBOR.—Inland Steel Local 1010 has taken seriously the directive of the Internation office to prepare for strike action in order to strengthen the union's hand in wage negotiations.

Evidently aware that the union's full strength cannot be mustered and brought to bear in the contract talks unless adequate steps are taken to rally the membership into activity, the local's executive board has begun to carry through a program which includes:

1. Over 50 radio broadcasts over Station WJOB to reach the general public with an explanation of the justice of the union's demands.

2. The distribtuion of a half dozen different kinds of stickers setting out the union's demands, officially sponsored by the local.

3. Setting up of various committees, including relief committees and picket captains, so that everything is in readiness should strike become necessary.

4. Printing of picket-duty cards which qualify bearers to relief, as an aid to mass picketing.

5. Regular reports to the membership on progress of negotiations, including distribution of materials at the mill gates.

In addition, it is tradition at the Inland local to report directly to the membership on any proposed contract settlement for membership ratification or rejection before a contract is signed—something that doesn't exist in other large locals in the Calumet.

While part of the local leadership has illusions that a wage increase would prevent a depression—(a wage increase would help cushion the effects of a crisis upon the workers, but it can't prevent it from developing, as it is now doing—Editor)—the Inland executive, unfortunately, and in common with other steel locals, has failed to put forth a specific wage demand, leaving the door open for the company to get ideas that the union isn't really interested in a substantial wage increase.

Progressive steelworkers at Inland are urging the utmost of unity of the local in the face of the company's opposition, at the same time urging that the 30-cent wage demand be pushed to the fore

Win Fight for Negro Bus Driver in Gary

GARY, Ind.—The long fight for employment of Negro bus drivers waged by the Steelworkers Union, Progressive Party, NAACP, YPA, Communist Party and other groups, has been won.

On July 1st, the first Negro driver, a veteran of World War II, took the wheel of a Gary Railway bus and drove it down Broadway to mark another gain for equal rights for the Negro people of this steel city.

Previously, Mayor Swartz has thrown up his hands and declared that he had no power to compel the bus company to hire Negro drivers. But where the Mayor felt powerless, the united will of labor and progressive forces proved effective, and the bus company had to give way. (See article elsewhere on the meaning of this new gain to all steelworkers).

Hoosier Opinion

FARMERS ON THE MOVE

By George Sandy

Chairman, Communist Party of Indiana



I RECEIVED A LETTER from a young farmer which explains so well the growing plight of the farmer that I decided to share parts of it with you in my column. The letter follows:

"**IF YOU ASK** an Indiana farmer about his economic outlook he will not speak about "deflation" or "return to normal conditions," he will tell you that within the past year-and-a-half the prices he received for the grain, milk, and meat he produced declined by 50 percent, while the cost of land, machinery, fuel, fertilizer and seed have increased as much.

"**IN 1947 FARMERS** received $2.50 for a bushel of corn as compared with $1.15 in the spring of this year. Wheat, which in 1947 brought the farmer $3.50 a bushel today brings him $1.75 Grade A milk, for which the farmer received $5.50 a little more than a year ago, today brings him less than $3.50 a hundredweight. But, you may say, the consumer still pays as much for bread and milk as he did a year ago and only five percent less than he did two years ago. Who gets the difference? One has only to look at the profits made by the large packers, dairies, and food processors to find the answer. Their record profits since the war represents the double exploitation of both the workers and the farmers.

"**NEWSPAPER** and radio lackeys of big business, aware of the declining farm income, say that there is no cause for alarm. Isn't the farmer now getting the same prices for his produce as he did during OPA? The answer to that question can be found by comparing farm production costs during OPA and today. A farm tractor, which during OPA cost $1,550, is today priced at $2,300, an increase of over 50 percent. The gasoline necessary to operate this tractor was 17 cents a gallon during OPA and today costs almost 24 cents, an increase of 40 percent. Fertilizer is 10 percent higher; seed is nine percent higher; and livestock feeds about 15 percent higher.

"**THE CLAIM** is frequently made that irrespective of the prices received on the open market and production costs, the farmer is protected by the government price support program. Which farmer, and how much? The livestock and poultry farmer who converts the grain he raises into meat, eggs, and dairy products has no protection whatsoever, and sells his produce on a speculator's market, on a take it or leave it basis. The grain producer has limited protection in that the government will buy his grain at anywhere from 60 to 90 percent of parity (the larger the crop the previous year the lower the percent of parity the farmer gets) if he has the facilities to store the grain for at least six months, and only if the grain meets certain quality requirements. These requirements limit the benefits of government protection mostly to the large farm operators who can afford costly storage buildings and grain drying equipment. The inadequate, antiquated parity formula offers little benefit to the few small medium farmers who can take advantage of the price support program.

"**THE FIGHT FOR 100** percent of parity, now being organized by the National Farmers Union, has yet to be organized in Indiana where the Indiana Farm Bureau, representative of the big farming interests, opposes it. . . ."

SINCE THIS LETTER was written a mass of protest movement has been growing among the farmers of Indiana against the "gestapo" type methods used by the U. S. Department of Interior Revenue Agents in checking on the payments of income taxes by the farmers.

A PROTEST MEETING of 350 farmers was held at Bainbridge, Ind., with the farmers protesting that they were browbeaten and bullied into agreeing to pay more taxes on their 1946, '47, and '48 incomes. They said, "that the federal agents proceeded on the assumption that they were guilty of tax fraud until they proved they were innocent."

IT IS CLEAR that the economic squeeze to which the farmer is more and more subject must become the concern of the entire progressive and labor movement of Indiana.

What's in It for Calumet Steelworkers?

The Meaning of Advance by Gary Negroes

By Jim West

Two weeks ago, Gary Railways employed its first Negro bus driver.

This was the result of a long fight, waged unitedly by the United Steelworkers Union, the NAACP, the Progressive Party, Young Progressives and other organizations, including the Communist Party.

This new advance to more complete equality for the Negro people is but the latest in a series won over the last four years.

Notable advances in this period, all the result of determined struggles waged by organizations like those mentioned above, were:

• The adoption of a policy to end segregation in all school activities; placing school attendance on territorial rather than racial basis.

• Appointment of a Negro to the Gary School Board, first in Indiana.

• Passage of state anti-discrimination bill affecting all schools.

• Opening of both Gary hospitals to Negro doctors.

• Employment of two Negro girls by Telephone Co.

• Employment of Negro truck driver by a bread company.

• Breaking down segregation in four Indiana Harbor theaters.

• Election of second Negro Councilman in Gary.

• Upgrading of Negroes to skilled jobs in a few departments led by progressives at Gary Works, Carnegie-Illinois Steel.

• Election of larger number of Negroes to steel locals' leaderships.

All of these gains came about as the result of a united front of forces which included all political, religious, civic viewpoints but the outright reactionary groupings, against whom the fight for these gains had to be waged.

What is the meaning of these gains by the Negro people to steelworkers and white workers generally?

By helping to fight for equal rights, steelworkers are building a stronger foundation under their own living and working conditions.

So long as the Steel Trust can keep Negroes at a lower economic, politicial and social level than white workers, the Trust will always try to force down the conditions of white workers to the lower levels. This is most clearly evident in hard times, such as are now developing.

All old-timers remember how the Trusts took advantage of the miserable conditions of Negroes when—with the promise of "good jobs," and saying nothing about a strike—it herded thousands of Negroes into boxcars, bringing them to steel centers like Gary in an effort to break the 1919 strike.

The fight for equal job rights and equality all down the line makes it more difficult for the bosses to pit Negro against white to the detriment of both; and makes possible the advancement to better life for both.

The response of Negro workers to the fight for equality conducted by white workers has always been to strengthen the unions and their fight for better conditions.

White workers have found that the Negro people are their staunchest allies. They have seen that just as fascist bullets did not discriminate against color of skin, so have cops' clubs descended equally brutally upon the heads of Negro and white pickets.

The unity of Negro and white has paid off in past struggles—in higher wages, better working conditions, stronger unions, homes, cars, etc.

But none of these things are guaranteed for all time, under capitalism. With its periodic crisis, mass unemployment, alternating fat and lean times, capitalism doesn't let workers keep for too long the gains which their struggles have dearly bought. These gains are in great jeopardy right now, as every steelworker knows.

It is no accident, therefore, that just at this time the bosses and their KKK-minded stooges are attempting to stir up hatreds and antagonisms between various parts of the population, and between white and Negro in the first place.

The Gary police department, under its anti-Negro police chief, is engaged in carrying out a policy of brutality and intimidation of the Central-Ghetto district. The intent is to stir up anti-white feeling.

KKK-minded individuals and others (including the Chicago Tribune), are spreading malicious and unfounded lies to the effect that "a Negro purse-snatcher" killed Mary Cheever. The intent is to stir up anti-Negro feeling.

Thus does the steel trust get ready for wage negotiations, layoffs and impending mass unemployment of steel workers. ("Divide and Rule." "Get them to fighting one another and they won't think to hold us responsible for their misery.")

In such conditions, Calumet steel workers must be on guard against the spreaders of anti-Negro calumnies and slanders. The man who would have you believe that the Negro is to blame for your layoffs, for your worsening conditions, is doing the bosses' dirty work! Anti-Negro talk and anti-Negro activity, like the phony red-scare and other devices, is one of the smokescreens behind which the capitalists prepare to tear the heart out of the living and working conditions of all workers.

In the face of these known facts, white workers, in taking all the necessary steps to safeguard their own conditions, must remember well the lessons of their past experiences. Now is the time to guarantee that the Negro people will again be the ally of the steelworkers by undertaking the fight for common needs.

This fight must include new advances for the Negro people of our city, who have contributed so much to its upbuilding and wealth.

Many are the fields where barriers to equality await demolition. There is the municipally-owned Miller Beach; the breaking down of barriers to better housing in and out of the ghetto area; the enactment of a city FEPC ordinance as an aid to the fight for job-equality; the safeguarding of Negro job-rights as steel layoffs develop, and many other economic and social restrictions too numerous to mention.

We have full confidence that in the fight for new advances for the Negroes of Gary—gains which will benefit all steelworkers and their families—the essentially democratic-minded people of Gary will demonstrate that unity and fighting spirit which have won notable gains for all workers in the past.

INDIANA AND CALUMET EDITION

THE WORKER

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Editor, James West

Reuther Redbaiting Is Tipoff on No-Wage-Hike Tactics of CIO Chiefs

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE. — The Reuther-run convention of the United Automobile Workers gave a preview of the split, red-bait and disorganize program being prepared by the right wing for next October's convention of the CIO.

The right wingers continue to press that policy despite a flat rejection of labor's wage and pension demands by the big corporations and in face of the fast-developing depression which even they admit is a reality.

The convention, nevertheless, gave evidence that even the caucus-bound pro-Reuther delegates, a majority in the convention, were not sewed up for anything the top caucus may dictate. This fact exploded into Reuther's face late Monday afternoon, after the major red-baiting program was already passed, when a majority voted against a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of yearly. Burned badly at this first setback, the Reuther forces withheld the rest of the program to turn the constitution into a dictatorial power-perpetuating program, to regroup forces at a planned mass caucus meeting that night.

It was that caucus meeting of about a thousand delegates, steamed up by Reuther personally, that decided to plug for a "compromise," setting the next convention 20 months hence, in April, 1951. That carried next morning. At this writing the convention has still to act on the rest of the proposals for a dicttatorial constitution, with indication that opposition to them runs far broader than the base of the anti-Reuther forces in this concention.

Even more significant was the fact that Reuther found it necessary at the outset of the convention to appease the delegates with loud talk for a wage raise and, even, what sounded like implied criticism of other right wing CIO leaders who abandoned wage demands this year. He declared in his report to the convention:

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor. . . . For labor to yield in the face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption. What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

Similarly on the issue of speed-up, Reuther found it necessary to divert rank and file apprehension over UAW board statements equivocating on the issue, charging that those who raise it and his subsequent betrayal of the 25-day Ford strike against speed-up are ommunists.

His report to the convention was designed to give an impression that he always was against speedup and would wage a vigorous war against it.

It was by this attempt to take the "steam" out of opposition by demagogic play on the wage and speedup issues on the one hand, and hysterical red-baiting on the other, that Reuther planned to steer the "broad middle road" that would enable him to steal the autonomous rights of locals and obtain the other dictatorial clauses in the constitution.

Another important element in the Reuther strategy was to surprise the delegates with a new type of convention "efficiency." Discussion from the floor was held down to almost nothing on the controversial issues. Stooges moved to cut debate after two or three five-minute speeches and Reuther "democratically" entertained the motions pleading that he must do so.

The bulk of the discussion up to the fourth day of the convention consisted of bombastic oratory by officers on the platform designed to throw a scare into those inclined to differ with the administration on an issue.

Protected by such "sure-fire" procedure, Reuther and his top associates went wild with lies and distortion of what they claimed they found in the Daily Worker or in the literature of the left-controlled unions.

The convention schedule, too, bore a relation to the plan. After Sunday's adoption of the convention rules setting election of officers early Tuesday, perfunctory passage of soe "fair deal" resolutions was railroaded through. Then came Monday, the "all-red-baiting" day that opened with introduction of Victor Reuther who is still recovering from loss of an eye and other wounds that resulted from the recent shooting.

While no effort was made to give the familiar red-baiting twist to the shooting, the rest of the day helped build that impression. Action came on a resolution calling upon the next CIO convention to make cannibalistic raiding of progressive-led union an official policy of the CIO; expulsion of those unions and setting up of "organizing committees" in each field to raid the.

Another resolution greeted the recent decision of the CIO's executive board to pull the charter of the Farm Equipment workers at the next convention, and called for a new attempt by the UAW to raid FE locals.

Communists and other progressives in the convention fought against both resolutions and broke through with about five speeches. But as Hilliard Ellis, president of Chicago's Local 453 said, the atmosphere is anything but the kind that would make possible "straight thinking."



WALTER REUTHER

The convention reelected, by overwhelming majorities, Reuther, secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey, and vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser. There was little evidence of the old anti-Reuther coalition led by former secretary-treasurer George F. Addes. The consistent opposition was a much narrower left wing.

The candidates for office were, for president, W. G. Grant, former Ford Local 600 president; vice-presidents, Bill Johnson, an outstanding Negro leader, also of Local 600 and John De Vito of Cleveland, Local 45, and James Lindahl, of Packard 190 for secretary-treasurer.

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badget him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey objected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

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AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon. Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Herndon for the first time in the Fulton County Jail.

"What was the charge against Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Harry Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n----r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

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HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general counsel for the Communist Party in Georgia, Davis said he appealed to Governor Bibb Graves, of Atlanta, for the commutation of sentence of Willis Peterson, framed Negro youth.

In 1933 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secertary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

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THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow" in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

Bendix Strikers Chalk Up Gains

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Two weeks after ending of the hitoric 71-day anti-speed-up strike at Bendix Corp. here, members of Bendix Local 9, UAW-CIO, are surveying the results of the strike settlement.

Forty-three of 47 workers discharged for a slow-down against speed-up are reinstated in their jobs and four more will be back after four-week penalty lay-offs, while the local supports them financially. The union is negotiating with the company on production standards and questions of speed-up in department 5C. The million-dollar Taft-Hartley suit is dropped. Collective bargaining for six or seven weeks is possible, including a session with officials in Washington if no agreement is reached in South Bend. Workers' average earnings in the brakeshoe department, meanwhile, are protected in the strike agreement.

It wasn't what members and leaders of Local 9 wanted, this half-way win over the company's union-busting tactics. But considering their opposition, it was a victory of rank and file solidarity, think old timers at Bendix. A victory over the Auto Trust, the courts, Indiana's governor, the press, the ministers and even the UAW international and its sell-out policy on speed-up. In the face of all kinds of pressure and provocations the rank and file held firm and blocked attempts to form a back-to-work movement.

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MORE THAN 20 WRITS of replevin were issued by local courts to members of the Auto Trust to remove dies and parts in an attempt to break the strike, demoralize the workers and create another version of the runaway shop. UAW international officers did nothing to prevent workers in other shops from handling scab tools and material, despite willingness by some locals like Hudson's to boycott such work. Militancy rose to new heights when 500 workers blocked four freight cars of parts early in the strike and followed up with other blockades later.

The courts fought the strikers, issuing replevin writs with machinegun-like rapidity. Governor Schricker, self-styled "friend of labor," threatening militia escort for parts from the strike-bound plant, and cooked up a phoney settlement which, after sessions in the state capitol, the local leadership rejected, as did the membership at a mass meeting.

The press headlined "imminent settlements" during long weeks of mediation, while a group of local ministers polished up the governor's proposal in hope of breaking the strike. The international union got the local leadership to becloud the strike issues with a red-baiting display in the Mayor's office.

Despite all this 6,500 Bendix strikers held out, aided by the solidarity and financial support of other unions here and everywhere. More than $150,000 poured in from rank and file pockets to aid the fight against speedup.

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BUT THE VICTORY was incomplete, as forecast by the sell-out in the Ford strike which weakened the struggle at Bendix. The company still holds the whip when it comes to setting standards and determining "legitimate downtime," as recognized by the union in the settlement. But workers' rates in 5C were high not because of actual rates but because of large percentages of downtime wrung from the company four or five years ago.

If the company can cut down this time, it can cut wages, not only in one department but throughout the shop. This danger, a result of the settlement, can be thwarted only by a continuation of the plant-wide solid front which slowed-down, wild-catted, struck, picketed and beat back the company's drive to silence all opposition to stepped-up production standards and rate-cutting.

The Bendix workers led the way to make speedup a national issue in the ranks of labor. They helped inspire the giant Ford strike. Today a few wise local leaders warn that the rank and file will have to be on guard more than ever to protect its wages and working conditions in the stormy days ahead.

NAACP Hits 'Rights' Sellout

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The growing militancy of the Negro people, and in particular the Negro community here, was reflected in the sharp statement of policy unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting of the South Bend Chapter of the NAACP.

This statement was similar to, and went beyond, one issued by the Midwest Regional Training Conference of the NAACP held here last April. The local policy resolution was intended to instruct the delegate to the July national NAACP convention in California and has been forwarded to the national office.

The statement condemns the present administration and all Congressmen in Washington who took part in the cowardly betrayal on civil rights legislation. It demands that a real fight be made by the administration to secure passage of the anti-polltax, anti-lynching and FEPC legislation.

Further condemned is President Truman's infamous loyalty order which is termed a threat to the welfare of the Negro people as well as to all other Americans. The statement asks that it be rescinded. Action is asked to stop the spreading attacks upon the Negro people by the police, by the Ku Klux Klan, by other hate-mongering groups. Protection is sought for the civil liberties of all Americans against the increasing assaults upon the Bill of Rights.

The statement asks for a constructive program to be instituted at once to build more housing.

A labor panel of four local UAW-CIO trade unionists, two white and two Negro, in a program at the last local chapter meeting called for a vigorous renewed drive by organized labor to protect the rights of Negro workers in and out of the shop, as well as the Negro people

NAACP Leads Fight Against Police Brutality in Capital

INDIANAPOLIS. — Despite the sweltering heat, over 800 people crowded into Phillips Temple Church to attend the mass meeting recently called by the NAACP. They came to protest against police intimidation in Indianapolis.

The gathering denounced the action of the Board of Safety on June 25 in whitewashing two policemen who had arrested a Negro couple, Mr. Mercer M. Mance, Juvenile Court referee, and Miss Emily Stewart, a school teacher. They were arrested while sitting in a parked car with another couple, Dr. Merriwether and Miss Kathaleen Stewart, because the policeman mistakenly "thought the women were white." Other instances were cited at the meeting of police attempts to prevent the social mingling of white and Negro people—such as officers ordering white people off Indiana Ave. and entering places in the Negro community to "look for white people."

Speakers at the meeting, both Negro and white, indicated broad community support for halting police efforts to Jimcrow the city. They included Dr. Chester A. Wharton, chairman of the race relations committee of the Indianapolis Church Federation; Charles Posner, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Community Relations Council; former State Senator Robert L. Brokenburr; Attorney Rufus C. Kuykendall; Carl L. Eddy, co-chairman of the Indianapolis Civil Rights Congress. Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson chaired the meeting.

Significant was the absence of Mayor Al Feeney, who had been invited to speak at the gathering. He would have had a hard time justifying his failure to take any action in the Mance-Merriwether case to the indignant audience. Instead, he sent a letter, turning down the invitation.

The meting adopted a resolution demanding an investigation of the affair and demanding that the practice of the police in breaking up Negro and white groups be immediately and entirely ended. The word "demand" was substituted for the word "urge" in the original wording of the resolution, on the motion of George Sandy, state chairman of the Communist Party.

The meeting closed with the taking up of a collection to continue the fight for civil rights on the part of the NAACP. The collection totaled $350 and one of the highlights was a contribution by Ben Cohen on behalf of the Communist Party of Indianapolis. The enthusiasm that the audience displayed when he spoke demonstrated the complete unity of the audience in fighting discrimination in Indianapolis.

Correction

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Editors of the Indiana-Calumet Edition of The Worker wish to apologize for a serious error, caused in the composing room, in which several paragraphs were omitted from the story in last month's edition of the Studebaker Corporation's attempted fat-steal and a Negro worker, J. D. Peterson, who was fired, after six years' employment, allegedly for leaving the plant with a half-roll of toilet paper.

The point made by the missing paragraphs was that Peterson was fired by the profit-grabbing Studebaker Corp. not because he was found with two cents worth of toilet paper, but because he was a Negro worker. And because he resented anti-Negro insults by a plant guard. It was obvious anti-Negro discrimination, and Local 5 UAW right-wing union officials sided with the company. Peterson is now job-hunting, in vain.

His case is now pending before Local 5's FEPC committee, through pressure by some interested rank and filers.

Labor Youth Club Fights for "12"

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—A charter club of Labor Youth League, set up by young steelworkers and their friends here, adopted a resolution at its first meeting calling for freedom of the 12 Communist leaders.

Indianapolis CRC Hails Trenton Six Victory

In a letter to its members last week, the Indianapolis Civil Rights Congress hailed the winning of a new trial for the Trenton Six, and spoke with pride of the role its own members had played in the nationwide fight for the freedom of these men.

This victory, the Indianapolis Congress pointed out, demonstrates the value of speaking out, of petitions, of mass meetings, of wires and letters to public officials. These were the methods used by the Indianapolis organizations, which distributed more than 1,500 leaflets dealing with the case, and obtained 700 signatures to petitions for the freedom of these men.

The Indianapolis CRC warned, however, that the fight is by no means over, and declared that it must go on "until these men see sunlight again."

The Indianapolis organization, which is rapidly growing, has carried on a vigorous struggle against police intimidation against Negroes locally. In addition, its members have been active in circulating petitions for freedom of the 12 Communist leaders, as well as petitions on the Trenton Six.

GREETINGS FROM:
A Blast Furnace Worker
A Friend
A Reader
A Friend
A Coke Plant Worker
A Rail Mill Worker
A GATX Worker
An Inland Open Hearth Worker
A Youngstown Machinist
A Croatian American Friend
A Group of Merchant Mill Workers
Anonymous
A Reader, Hammond

Greetings from
Women's Day Group
Communist Party

GREETINGS TO OUR FIGHTING PAPER
Readers of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Works
Free the 12!
Free the Trenton Six!

Inland Steel Workers Greet
INDIANA - CALUMET EDITION OF THE WORKER
Free Gates, Winston, Hall and Green!

Greetings from a Group of
Lithuanian - American Workers

Greetings from a Group of
Romanian-American Workers

Paine Club, Communist Party
greets our fighting paper
Free the 12!
Free Mrs. Ingram!

Greetings to the Calumet Edition
FIRST ANNIVERSARY
Pioneer in Fight for Steel Wage Raise
FREE THE 12!
A Group of
CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS GARY WORKS
STEEL WORKERS

Hammond Branch, Communist Party
hails first anniversay of
CALUMET EDITION
Free Imprisoned Communist Leaders!

Serbian Club of Gary Greets
INDIANA WORKER
on its first anniversary
Free the 12!
Free Katherine Hyndman!

Croatian American Friends of
THE WORKER
greet our fighting paper
Free the 12!
Free Katherine Hyndman!

Communist Party Youth Clubs of Gary and East Chicago Greet
INDIANA EDITION OF
THE WORKER
Free the Ingram Family!

Russian American Lodge
IWO-GARY
Greet First Anniversary
Calumet-Indiana Edition
THE WORKER

Gary Community Club, Communist Party
pledges to build our fighting paper
Free the 12!
Free James Mackey!

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

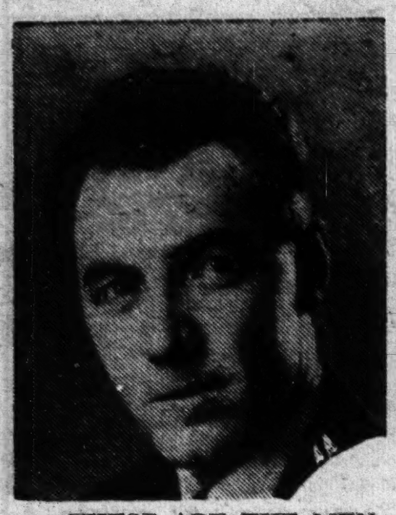
Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious.

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

*

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

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SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

• • •

THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potentcy?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

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The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

Connecticut Roundup

NEW HAVEN.—Mrs. Barrows Banfield, a representative of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family, was in Connecticut last week to help organize chapters of the Committee in New Haven, Bridgeport, New Britain and other cities.

WATERBURY.—The Benrus Watch Co. and the CIO Progressive Metal Workers Council came to an agreement for NO WAGE INCREASES during the coming year. Sellout artist John Driscoll claims that this will not be the pattern for the brass industry. We hope it won't—but the only guarantee that it won't be the pattern will be the workers in the brass shops—not John Driscoll.

BRIDGEPORT.—Margaret Connors Driscoll, wife of John Driscoll and attorney for the Connecticut Industrial Union Council, was rewarded by Gov. Bowles last week by her appointment to a $4,000 city prosecutor's job. We wonder what Mrs. Driscoll will do if and when confronted by arrested strikers.

HARTFORD.—Gov. Bowles was not present at the state capital last week when the legislature adjourned. With over 110,000 Connecticut workers out of work the Governor, a former advertising executive, called for more employment by better sales campaigns of Connecticut products—while he and his family sailed on a coastal cruise aboard his yawl the "Mara."

BRIDGEPORT.—Socialist Mayor Jasper MacLevy won a new follower today. Westport's J. Kenneth Bradley, former Republican National Committeeman, likes "Jasper" for his "sound economical government." During the past year heads of the Bridgeport Brass Co., GE and the Chamber of Commerce boys have praised "Jasper" for the same reason. But for the workers of Bridgeport, "sound economical government" means overcrowded, run-down schools, a deteriorated health program and starvation relief for the needy.

HARTFORD.—Stanley Stroffolino, State Senator (R-Norwalk) is worried about the fact that unemployment in Connecticut is reaching an all-time high. His solution is that "renewed efforts be made to attract industry into the state." Flash! An atomic rocket was launched today by State Senator Stroffolino to the moon to see if he could interest industry to move to Connecticut.

STAMFORD.—Arthur Havs Sulzburger, publisher of the New York Times, has moved in as a permanent resident of Fairfield County. Will the publisher "Of all the news fit to print" now see to it that the news of Connecticut jobless be published, that police brutality against the Negro people be noted, and that the layoffs and discrimination of Negro workers in Connecticut shops be reported?

Get the Score!

Question: My shop is working a week on and a week off. Am I entitled to unemployment compensation?

Answer: Yes, you are. Be sure to register at the State Employment Service immediately. If you are a veteran, you can collect for all the weeks you are unemployed under 52-20 until the end of July, when 52-20 will come to an end. All workers should register immediately, but non-veterans have to put in a waiting period of one week. But, after that, they may collect for all weeks they are laid off, even if work is broken up on an every other week basis.

Question: Most of GE in Bridgeport will be shut down for the entire month of August. Part of this shutdown will be a two-week vacation period. Am I entitled to unemployment insurance for the other ewo weeks?

Answer: Yes you are. You should register at the State Employment Service as soon as the layoff begins. You will have to put in a waiting period of one week, but you will collect for the second week. If you are no receiving two weeks' vacation pay, you can claim additional unemployment pay. If you have already put in a waiting period of one week during the past year, you will not have to do it again; and you may collect for all the period you are out of work.

GE Shuts Most of Plant For the Month of August

BRIDGEPORT.—August will see practically a complete shutdown of GE in this town, with hundreds more added to the swelling ranks of unemployed electrical workers. A small force of workers will be maintained in the automatic blanket department, but these men have already had an enforced vacation in June and July. A few departments like code wire and large cable and maintenance are continuing to work, but they have already suffered severe layoffs.

Chief worry is that the company will use the layoff and vacation period to install new machinery to increase production while eliminating jobs. This has already happened in many departments.

In Building 103 of heating device, an automatic buffing machine has been installed that does the whole automatic toaster. In the fuse job, new machinery has been installed.

It has been further rumored that unless sales pick up that Automatic Blanket may remain closed after August.

SPEEDUP HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED in all departments. In the warehouse section, work has been placed on a day-rate basis and jobs have been split up and divided among the workers.

Non-productive workers have been given the axe in great numbers. Inspection is at a minimum. Matrons for the ladies' rooms have been eliminated despite the fact that they have been with the company for the last 25 years.

A major grievance has been the down-grading of foremen to the best hourly rated jobs depriving many workers of their jobs. With many workers down-graded from higher classifications, the company has been able to use them in their former jobs at lower pay. This has been especially true of the wiring device and stock rooms.

Jobs are constantly being reviewed and rates cut. All kinds of phony technicalities have been used, such as re-numbering the job, recataloguing, etc.

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ONE OF THE NEWEST RUMORS that seems typical of the drive to speedup the workers is that the company no longer trusts its timekeepers and their eyes, despite the fact that they have enabled the company to do a job on the workers. The latest is that they are going to take movies of each job, then play it back in slow-motion. On the basis of this they will retime all jobs.

Numerous stoppages have taken place in GE. Aroused workers are attempting to fight back.

Mike RUSSO

Consumer Resistance Is a Designer Problem —According to Bowles

IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING one day to learn that the advertising firm of Barton, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, and the designers Normal Bel Geddes and Schiaparelli have been added to the state payroll to solve the problem of the developing economic crisis in the state. Gov. Bowles, analysis of the growing economic crisis would seem to point in that direction.

Essence of his explanation of the developing crisis is this: growing unemployment in the state (presumably this theory also holds true for the nation) is created by consumer resistance for inflationary prices, the lack of an "aggressive sales attitude," inadequate marketing methods and commodities of unimaginative design.



MIKE RUSSO

Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? Several months ago Gov. Bowles appealed to Connecticut manufacturers to improve their marketing methods and the style and design of their commodities as a means of stimulating sales and thus restore jobs. Only recently the Governor congratulated Richard L. White, president of Landers, Frary and Clark, New Britain producers of Universal home appliances, for undertaking a promotion campaign to increase sales by 50 percent. "If prices are lowered and business takes an aggressive sales attitude," the Governor said in his letter to Mr. White, "the vast market which has been frozen out because of high prices can be re-tapped and business activity and employment restored."

The rapid spread of unemployment in the state has nothing to do with an "aggressive sales attitude," ineffectual marketing methods of unattractively designed commodities. This drivel, which in some quarters passes as "leadership," has not the slightest bearing on the realities of the situation.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND workers in the state are without jobs because of the developing capitalist crisis of over-production. The markets and warehouses are glutted with commodities which the state produces and the people cannot buy. The unemployment situation is especially acute in the state, primarily and basically because of the crisis of over-production. But the situation is made worse, however, because of the effects the cold war policies and the developing military economy have on the production of consumers' goods. Through the appropriation of billions for armaments the men of the trusts hope to stave off the crisis. The rate of its development generally may be retarded somewhat by spending billions for armaments. In Connecticut, however, because of the character of production (consumer goods), unemployment has already reached serious proportions and will spread even more.

Wall Street intends to finance its predatory war at the people's expense, by driving down their living standards.

A MAJOR SHARE of the responsibility for the defeat suffered by labor and the people of the state in the last session of the state legislature rests with the state CIO and AFL leadership. By relying on the "leave it to Bowles" theory which the Driscoll-Sviridoff leadership in the CIO together with their associates in the AFL and ADA enthusiastically promulgated, the independent strength of the state labor and progressive forces was not mobilized.

The final chapter has not been written by any means. The workers will ponder Governor Bowles' inaction and the brutal disregard of their welfare by the General Assembly. They will learn that only through their own party, under the leadership of men not afraid to speak out against the trusts and the warmakers, can they defend and advance their interests and the security and peace of the nation.

Singer Men Strike, Company Profits Soar

BRIDGEPORT.—Singer workers, strike-bound for two months over the issues of speedup and seniority, hitched in their belts and set their lips tighter when they read the company's financial statement on 1948 earnings.

Milton C. Lightner, president of the sewing machine company, reported that net profits rose from $13,707,536 to $15,169,788. At the stockholders' meeting in New York, Lightner boasted about increasing profits through new machinery and efficient manufacturing methods. No mention was made of Singer's undistributed profits, which rose from $58,000,000 in 1939 to $96,000,000 in 1947.

Butler at Bat! He Erred Again

It seems to me that the workers at Singer Mfg. Co. just don't read the columns of Jack Butler, so-called labor-management editor of the redbaiting Bridgeport **Herald**, or at least they don't take his advice on how to run their strike, now entering the 10th week.

For weeks now Butler has been writing that Singer workers would be willing to negotiate with the company without an international representative of UE present. But, lo and behold, last week members of Singer Local 227 rejected a company proposal to negotiate without a UE international representative present.

The membership strongly rejected this strikebreaking proposal which had the backing of a small handful of red-baiting and anti-UE people in the local and their very red-faced **Herald** friend, Jack Butler.

Butler has aligned himself with all union-busting raiding elements. His venom is directed against any militant trade unionist and his idea of a "good" boss is none other than one Herman Steinkraus, union-hating president of Bridgeport Brass Co. and now president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Cops Beat Negro, Then Arrest Him

NORWALK.—An elderly Negro man, a resident of Norwalk, was severely beaten by police on the evening of July 4 while waiting for a taxi to take him home. Mr. Sims was set upon by the police and beaten over the head. A complaint by a resident of Commerce St. brought a prowl car to the scene and police began chasing all men off the street, using blackjacks. They then set upon Sims and left him bleeding in the street.

The taxi driver arrived shortly after and immediately summoned Rev. Ball, local Negro minister. Rev. Ball assisted in taking Sims to the hospital. At the hospital, after Sims was bandaged up, Rev. Ball ascertained that Sims was not drunk, because in the past this has been the standard excuse of the Norwalk police in "justifying" their brutality. Rev. Ball then drove Sims home.

At 12:25 that night Sims was arrested at his home, charged with breach of peace, intoxication and assaulting an officer. At City Court the next morning this case was given top priority, which is most unusual. Only the testimony of the officers was heard. There was no lawyer present for Sims. Judge Fasano fined Sims $50 and suspended a jail sentence.

At a special meeting called last night of indignant citizens, those who had witnessed the assault gave sworn testimony of the police brutality. The Civil Rights Congress of Norwalk is moving into action.

It is appealing the decision of the judge. A delegation is seeing Socialist Mayor Irving Frieze to demand that all police brutality cease in Norwalk, and that the officers who blackjacked Sims be severely disciplined. The CRC is planning a large mass meeting to protest police brutality.

Inquiring Reporter

Question: What do you think should be done when your employment insurance runs out?

JULIE CIVIERTNIEWICZ, 46 Walnut St., New Haven: I have been unemployed for two years. Before that I worked in a laundry and at the American Tube Co. Fortunately my husband works so that we can barely squeeze by, what with supporting a son, too. But I have some friends where both the husband and wife are out of work. Frankly I don't know what should be done. Certainly, rents in the Federal Housing Projects are far too high.

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JOE MONROE, 565½ State St., New Haven; 58 years old: I have been offered a job at 75 cents an hour, but I flatly refused it because I can't live on it. And it is an insult to the standards that have been set by organized labor. I was laid off at the Coca Cola plant. I am a World War I veteran, and I lost the eyesight of my right eye. I have been around New Haven most of my life and have worked at many different shops, including the New Haven Railroad, Wilson Lee, and even Winchester's. I can remember when I was still a boy taking part in a strike at Winchester's against speedup. I've always been for Roosevelt and the CIO.

★

LEVI SMITH, 105 Winter St., New Haven; veteran, 24 years old; served three years in Pacific with Navy: I was laid off a week ago from Winchester's. I had seven years service at the plant. Most of the Negroes have also been laid off. I believe that it is about time that we started a Public Works Program to put the unemployed back to work. As a veteran, I certainly want to see 52-20 continued beyond July; in fact, as long as it is necessary.

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HELEN FLOYD, 82 Dickerson St., New Haven; 30 years old: I've been out of work since May. Before that I worked at Winchester's for three years. Fortunately my husband is still working. I believe Roosevelt's program is the thing we need now, including such things as low-cost housing on a large scale. That would put lots of people to work. I have seen The Worker before and I realize that it fights against discrimination.

Textile Layoffs Rise; Depression Deepens

By Leo Soft

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — It was Company Picnic Day. More than 700 Nonquitt Mill workers had finished a clambake and turkey dinner, on the boss. The boss passed out free tickets for the Lincoln Park amusements. General Manager Andrew W. Macy got up to make a few brief remarks. This is what he said:

"It is with the deepest regret I announce that at a directors meeting last week it was voted to close down the mill for an indefinite period. . . ."

That was the first notice given to 1,100 Nonquitt workers that they no longer had jobs. It doesn't exactly call for a picnic when you get fired in a city which already has 15,000 unemployed. But the boss smiled and called for the picnic to continue. **Nonquitt Mills had raked in a profit of $395,000 in the first 11 months of 1948. . . .**

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NOT EVERY New Bedford textile worker gets fired at a company picnic. Most get layoffs slips when they report for pay. But no matter how or where they were told about it, the textile workers were being booted into the streets as, one by one, the mills shut down.

Unlike Harry Truman, the textile bosses don't try to laugh the depression away by saying it doesn't exist. They complain publicly about how bad times have gotten. Most of all, they are trying to shift blame for the depression away from their own greed for profits. They are trying to use the depression which they themselves brought about to push across a program of speedup, wage-cutting, and union-busting.

Old-time workers, who starved through capitalism's last depression, recall that mills which, like Nonquitt, had shut down, later tried to re-open with higher workloads, lower pay, and no union. Bosses in this great textile center have opened up a high-powered propaganda campaign in an effort to sell the 'Big Lie' that "high wages" and "low productivity" are causing layoffs.

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FRONT MAN for the bosses in the propaganda campaign is Fred W. Steele, executive secretary of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association. Steele and Nonquitt bosses Macy and Webbley visited a committee meeting of the City Council. Steele's "program" was smeared all over the next day's **New Bedford Standard-Times.**

Steele demanded higher workloads, more speedup, and "competition with Southern workers." He opposed higher unemployment pay and the proposed workers' health fund. With a gleam in his eye he pointed out that Southern workers did not get paid vacations, insurance, paid holidays, or third shift differential. **"If employes here would carry the same job load as accepted by workers in Southern mills it would be the salvation of textiles in the North,"** he said.

Andrew Macy, the man who told the good news at the Nonquitt picnic, declared that the Northern worker "owes a good day's work." Steele had said the same thing to a "labor-management conference" in Manchester, Vt. He had demanded that Northern textile workers take on the same conditions that exist in the South. Anthony Valente, chief of the AFL's United Textile Workers had agreed. "Education of the Northern workers toward greater productivity must be a gradual teaching," Valente said. TWUA-CIO chief Emil Rieve also cries for workers to "cooperate."

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THE STEELE - VALENTE-RIEVE program of boss-worker "cooperation" spells nothing but disaster for New Bedford's workers. Nonquitt's Macy himself let slip at the City Council meeting that Southern mills were also closing down, despite the inhuman workload and conditions.

The bosses' program, instead of curbing the depression, would **make it worse.** The depression was caused by speedup, high workloads, and low wages. Now the bosses propose even more of the same.

Profit-hungry bosses keep prices high while keeping real wages low. Productivity is zipped up so that workers "over-produce." Workers don't have enough money to buy back from the boss the textiles which they themselves produce. The boss has no orders because nobody has money with which to buy. Then the layoffs come.

For three years Rieve has advised his textile workers to "save jobs" by not asking pay raises, by taking on higher workloads, and by "competing" with Southern workers. For three years textile workers have continued to lose their jobs.

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TO FIGHT the depression, textile workers have got to use their union to fight relentlessly against speedup and high workloads. Despite Rieve's "no-raise-now" song and dance, a wage increase is vitally needed. Increased unemployment compensation must be supported. The 30-hour week for 40 hours pay would cut down the layoffs.

All these steps would ease the depression, and all are necessary. But the final step, the step to end depressions and unemployment for good, is the step advocated by the Communist Party. Socialism, by taking the mills away from a handful of millionaire bosses and giving them to the workers themselves, ends forever the horror of capitalist depressions.

New England's textile workers, suffering from as serious a depression as ever hit them, are thinking about these things. Other stories on this page tell the progress of their fight against the textile bosses.

CP Leaflet Forged For Lynn UE Vote

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Worker learned last week that opponents of the Fitzgerald-Matles-Emspak slate in UE-CIO had forged a phony leaflet in the name of the Communist Party. The bogus leaflet was distributed at the Everett GE plant of Local 201 on the day of the recent referdum vote between the Fitzgerald and Kelly slates.

Written in provocative language, the leaflet makes it appear that the Communist Party is interfering in the union's affairs by endorsing the Fitzgereald slate. "You did not refuse wage increases because they were won by the Communist Party," the leaflet declares.

The counterfeit is signed by "The Electrical Division of the Communist Party." There is no such "division."

RUNS FOR MAYOR



Walter O'Brien, executive serretary of Mass. Progressive Party who last week announced his candidacy for mayor of Boston. O'Brien will be the only people's candidate in a field including such political hacks as Mayor Curley, John Hines, Patrick McDonough, Ralph Granara, etc.

BOSSES CALL PHONY MEET FOR JOBLESS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Efforts of the mill owner-controlled Fall River City Council to promote the bosses' "program" for the depression fell flat last week as a planned gigantic open meeting on the unemployment crisis drew a pitifully small attendance.

The Council had sent out over a thousand invitations to "prominent people," and a full page newspaper ad invited the general public. Aside from City Hall officials only 35 people showed up. Twenty of these came from the militant Fall River Committee to Fight Unemployment.

The meeting, described as a flop in the press, proposed the usual mill-owner junk about "increasing production" and "bringing in new industries."

N.H. Educators Oppose Oath

CONCORD, N. H.—William G. Saltonstall, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Prof. Alexander Laing of Dartmouth last week testified against the witch-hunting "Teacher's Oath" bill now before the State Senate. The bill has already been railroaded through the House.

Saltonstall and Laing spoke at a stormy Senate committee hearing which also heard Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, chairman of the N. H. Communist Party.

Raubeson listed the following Dartmouth professors, members of the Dartmouth Committee for the Defense of Academic Freedom, as opposed to the "oath": Profs. Louis Silverman, Arthur Wilson, Herbert West, H. Gordon Skilling, Albert Anthony, and John Finch.

HATHAWAY WORKERS FIGHT BOSSES' SPEEDUP DEMAND

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Hathaway Mill workers are continuing their militant fight against increased workloads proposed by boss Seabury Stanton despite lack of any real help from TWUA-CIO big shots. Three proposals were defeated by angry workers' resistance. On other items of the 50 to 100 percent speedup New Bedford Joint Board Director George Carrignan has taken a "what-can-I-do-about-it" attitude.

Carrignan has been forced to admit that the no-strike "impartial arbitration" contract holds back workers' resistance seriously. The contract is the pet brainchild of TWUA chief Emil Rieve.

All Hathaway Mill delegates to the Joint Board voted against Rieve's advice not to ask a wage increase. Though they are only a small part of the Board, for the first time it can't be said that "the Joint Board voted unanimously."

More than 250 workers attended a Hathaway Local meeting on a hot Sunday afternoon called to discuss fighting the proposed speedup. Carrignan and Business Agent Joe Simas spoke at length to silent workers. Carrignan tried red-baiting Communist Party leaflets passed out at the mill, but workers weren't interested. Progressives who spoke at the meeting were heavily applauded.

Communist Party leaflets, proposing a "fight-the-depression" program, have been excellently received at local mills. Worker-correspondents report that red-baiting is losing strength rapidly among the textile workers

Keep Sunday, Sept. 11 Open
GALA PEOPLE'S PICNIC
Auspices of
UNITED LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT
Dancing - Outstanding Entertainment
Speaker - Folk Singing - Movies
Pony Rides
Music by Leading Dance Orchestra
SUNDAY, SEPT. 11, 1949
DOOR PRIZES:
Pressure Cooker ○ Table Radio
CHOICE FOODS OF ALL NATIONAL GROUPS
STARTING AT 12 NOON
Indian Grove, Chapo Lane, off Route 162, West Haven

At the Bookshop:

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

The Twilight of World Capitalism, by Foster, 35 cents; **Must We Perish**, by Meyer, $1.00; **Labor Fact Book No. 9**, $2.00; **Handbook of Philosophy**, by Selsam, $1.50.

Among the pamphlets: **Intellectuals in the Fight for Peace**, by Fast, 15 cents; **For Freedom and Peace**, by Robeson, 5 cents; **Where is the CIO Going**, by Morris, 10 cents; **Who Pays for the Cold War**, by Blake, 5 cents.

Union-Busting Letter Mailed By Mill Boss

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Forty-five hundred Arlington Mill workers have been mailed a union-busting letter by mill president Albert List as the AFL Union Bargaining Committee met with the company to demand a meager 10-cent an hour wage increase.

List's letter pushes the old company line that jobs can be saved only by "cutting production costs." Cutting production costs is company language for bigger workload, faster speedup, and less pay. "To create steady employment we must lower our costs by sincerely offering a full day's work for a fair day's pay," the letter croons. Arlington workers have been sped up to do two days work in one.

Trying to split workers from the union the letter threatens that the union's wage demand will cost more jobs. Arlington bosses, whose profit-gouging helped cause the depression, are trying to shift the blame and the burden to the union and the workers themselves.

Communist Party
On the Air!
Sunday — 1:30 P.M.
Station WSAR
1480 kilocycles

Negro Lad Slugged By MTA Cashier

BOSTON. — Five stitches were sewn over Harold Bender's torn right eye last week. City Hospital doctors sewed them in after the 15-year-old Negro lad was slugged with a 10-inch metal pipe by an MTA cashier. At this writing the 90-pound boy faced a charge of "assault with a dangerous weapon" filed by MTA cashier Gerald Ball.

Community leaders already have organized a committee to defend Benders and to demand MTA action against Ball. Sponsors of the committee include Rev. Kenneth deP. Hughes, Walter A. O'Brien of the Progressive Party, William Harrison of the **Boston Chronicle**, Arthur Jones of the Committee to End Job Discrimination, and John E. Mitchell of the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers. Benders' defense has been taken up actively by Young Progressives' Club Emancipation.

Benders, a South End youth, was the oldest of five Negro boys who became lost in the subway station. Searching for the Tremont St. Boylston station the boys arrived instead at the Washington St. Boylston station. They went upstairs, thinking they could find a streetcar. Discovering their mistake they turned and began to go downstairs.

At this point Ball ran out of his booth with the metal pipe, seen by many witnesses. Young Benders approached him to explain. Ball grabbed the boy, kicking and hitting him.

"Why are you hitting me"? Benders asked. Bell smashed the boy over the eye with the pipe, blood spurting out. The blow, narrowly missing the eye, might have caused blindness and even death. Spectators' shouts brought police. A crowd of white witnesses surrounded Ball, accusing him of deliberately attacking the Negro boy.

Ball told police the routine chauvinist slander that Benders had drawn a knife. Police search of all five boys failed to disclose a knife.

THREE DAYS LATER the boys were dragged into court as Ball was issued a complaint charging Benders with assault with a dangerous weapon. At the hearing Marie Cunniff, operator of a cigar and newspaper stand in the station, testified that the five boys were the same who had stolen gum and candy from her stand earlier in the week.

Pinned down by a lawyer as to whether she could positively identify any one of the boys as being in the station on the night in question, the woman replied, "Well, you know they all look alike."

It was obvious that MTA officials were trying to cook up a phony case against Benders. His trial was scheduled for this week. Benders has filed a complaint charging Ball with assault with a dangerous weapon. The case will be heard this Wednesday. Several impartial white witnesses have volunteered to testify for Benders.

The Committee to End Job Discrimination has continuously demanded that the MTA hire more Negro employees. Coming at the same time as serious assaults on Negroes in other cities the Benders case takes on special significance.

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious.

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

*

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

• • •

SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

• • •

THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potentcy?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

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Davis Tells Court:

JOINED CP TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO VIOLENCE

—See Page 3—

YOUNGSTOWN COPS SHIELD POOL THUGS

—See Page 1-A



HOODLUMS' VICTIMS ARRESTED AS POLICE SPONSOR RIOTING

Chief Allen Leads Lawbreaking And Mayor Deserts City

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Force and violence against law-abiding citizens of this city has broken loose here with Police Chief Edward J. Allen heading the law breakers and the spokesmen for the steel trust, The Youngstown Vindicator, lending assistance to hoodlums bent on killing and maiming.

That there have been no deaths is due primarily to the unity of whites and Negroes under the leadership of the Young Progressives who have banded together to preserve some degree of order.

The situation arose out of the decision of the Negro people to use the municipal swimming pools.

There has been a rising, organized tide of hoodlum activity as mixed parties went to the pools to gain relief from the overpowering heat in Youngstown.

Mayor Henderson fled the city for a "vacation" at Cape Cod as the situation grew tenser.

Police Chief Allen, whose officers refused to arrest hoodlums at pools, particularly the South Side pool, and threatened Negroes defending themselves, turned upon the victims of terrorism.

He ordered the arrest of four members of the Young Progressives.

Two of them, he said, he would keep in jail indefinitely.

One of these was Don Rothenberg, state organizer for the Young Progressives.

The latest fight involved more than 159 persons at the South Side pool.

Rocks were thrown and fists flew.

This was only one of several clashes, provoked on each occasion by the hoodlums with the toleration of the police.

Chief Allen was busy attempting to cause a split among the membership of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This organization at the largest membership meeting in years had given backing to the swimming. Several conservatives in the leadership of the NAACP have had to bow before the demands by the membership for their democratic rights.

The role of the Youngstown Vindicator in demanding segregation was especially significant.

It is common knowledge in the city that the steel corporations welcome what is happening.

This can provide a diversion for the working class on the eve of a possible steel strike.

In addition, the mill owners are desperately seeking disunity in the ranks of organized labor.

A demand that Chief Allen immediately release Rothenberg and his companions was made by Louis Hahn, state leader of the Progressive Party, who asserted that Allen should "seek the arrest of the people who created the disturbances."

Allen in discussing his action with a delegation and lawyers for the jailed individuals attempted to conduct a political examination.

"I didn't come here for that," Mrs. Pauline Taylor, vice chairman of the NAACP declared. "My son fought in the jungles for this country only to return to find people like you behind desks letting the country be taken over by fascists."



Stones started flying but police on the scene sought only to restrain the Negroes from defending themselves while giving hoodlums a free hand.

Tells Story of Pool Hoodlum Attacks

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — A participant in a swimming party of Negro and white youth at the South Side pool told her story to the people of Youngstown over a radio station program sponsored by the Communist Party and turned over for the evening to a representative of the Labor Youth League.

The speaker was Roslyn Wunthal, wife of a veteran and unemployed steel worker.

"Yesterday, there were two swimming parties of Negro and white people at the South Side pool, and I went along on one.

"A group of young fascist hoodlums attacked some of my friends just as they were leaving. In their car with them they had a six-months old baby and two young children.

"Using their two cars, the gang forced my friend's car to the side of the road.

"They advanced on them with ropes, fan belts and lengths of hose prepared to slug everyone in the car including a young Catholic veteran who, ironically enough, spent most of the war in German prison camp and who today bears the scars of his experience.

"Luckily, we drove up and gave our friends a chance to get away.

"Why did this happen, you ask? Because these people went swimming at the same time as some of their Negro neighbors.

"Is this the kind of future we want for ourselves. Do we want to take the road of the Hitler youth!

"Of course not! We young Americans have been brought up to love justice, fair play and decency.

"That's why we cheered when our beloved Indians signed up Larry Doby and Satchel Paige.

"We feel that all Americans belong, and may the best man win.

"I urge you not to leave the pools when the Negro people go swimming. Help prevent acts of hooliganism. Speak up in your church, union and club."

Workers at Timken Face Strike Call

CANTON, O.—The question of whether to call a strike at four Ohio plants of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. was to be determined this week-end.

The company, through its president, William Umstattd, was holding to its position of granting practically nothing to the workers.

Twelve thousand workers are affected at Canton, Columbus, Mt. Vernon and Zanesville.

The Timken corporation, found guilty in federal court recently because of leadership in a world-wide price fixing cartel, has been reaping enormous profits. I. W. Abel, regional steel director here, said that Timken profits in 1948 were three times greater than in 1945.

Timken, it was learned, based its strategy on that followed by the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The Canton steel officials are confident that Philip Murray, union head, will not put up any real struggle against U. S. Steel and that they stand to benefit by this situation.

Canton was one of the first steel centers to be hit by unemployment. Production is running around 85 percent of capacity.

Manana is too late . . . send for YOUR subscription to the Daily Worker today!

Home Permits Drop

AKRON, O. — Building trades workers were finding a job slump as permits issued for new homes dropped 29 percent as compared with the same period of last year.



It was quiet at the start of a mixed swimming party at Youngstown's South Side park.

Oust Chief Allen!

FAR WORSE than gangsterism is the sponsorship of gangsterism by those charged with the enforcement of the law.

The chief of police of Youngstown, Edward J. Allen, is guilty of exactly this.

With hoodlums bent on physical violence against law-abiding Negro and white persons in municipal swimming pools, Chief Allen has deliberately tolerated the activity of thugs.

But to top this off, Chief Allen placed under arrest the victims of these hoodlums.

In so doing, he flouted the laws of Ohio by declaring that he intended to keep two of the victims in jail "indefinitely."

At the same time, Mayor Henderson, in a craven desertion of his post, fled to cool Cape Cod to duck all responsibility.

Clearly, the first step to be taken to preserve law and order must be the immediate removal of Chief Allen. This man is a menace to the safety and lives of the residents of the city.

He has put into action his FBI training which declares that social intermingling of Negro and white constitutes "subversion."

But there is far more behind the events in Youngstown than a police chief who has displayed his contempt for democracy.

From the very beginning of the swimming pool situation, **The Youngstown Vindicator** has attempted to incite clashes. It has played up the violence in the city of St. Louis in a manner than suggested: "Go, and do likewise."

It has been an open advocate of segregation.

Everyone in Youngstown knows that the **Vindicator** speaks the mind of the steel trust.

There is the possibility of a strike in the steel industry.

The corporation owners know that the best weapon they can have in the event of a strike is the creation of the division between workers—division between Negro and white.

They are fearful that if Negro and white are permitted to strengthen their ties at swimming pools that these ties will be reflected in union solidarity.

At the heart of the swimming pool violence aided and abetted by the police department is the desire of the steel corporations to smash the collective strength of the workers.

THIS FIGHT against lawlessness must be increased and widened in Youngstown.

More and more white persons must be enlisted to stand with their Negro neighbors in joint defense of democratic rights.

Back in the days of the little steel strike, a governor of Ohio did not hesitate to call out the troops in defense of the steel corporations.

With Chief Allen heading the pack of lawbreakers, Gov. Lasuche should be called upon to preserve law and order in Youngstown.

This is a testing in Youngstown not only of simple democracy, but of whether the people are to move forward in unity or surrender themselves to the dictates of the mill owners who are heading the city into depression, unemployment and disaster.

'News' and Police Conspiring To Promote Election Fraud

CLEVELAND, O.—The police department and The Cleveland News have entered into a conspiracy here whereby through the use of faked statements it is hoped to prevent Anthony Krchmarek, local Communist leader, from being placed on the ballot as a candidate for the School Board.

The main agent in the scheme is Robert L. Kehoe, who works for the newspaper but is regarded by many persons in labor circles as a common informer.

Kehoe went to work after reading a story in the Ohio Edition of The Worker which related how Communists broadcasting over a loud speaker in the Cedar-Central area in condemnation of housing conditions, were able to halt the beating and probable jailing of two innocent Negroes.

The on-the-spot exposure by the speakers led to the release of the two, who had pulled their car to the curb because of a flat tire.

A few days after publication of the story in The Worker, Kehoe produced a story in The News which was shot full of lies belatedly supplied by police.

It claimed that officials of the Communist Party attempted to incite a riot against the two detectives, whereas the fact was that they simply exposed the brutality of the officers.

The police department undoubtedly was happy to provide Kehoe with "material" for the fake story for they have been smarting under the rising demand that the shooting and beating of Negroes be halted in Cedar-Central.

The fake by The News regarding the so-called "incitement" by Communist officials is designed to be put forward at a later date as "evidence" that Krchmarek is an advocate of "force and violence."

Apart from the fact that no one on the sound truck advocated any violence, the lies contained throughout the newspaper account demonstrated that The News and Kehoe are prepared to go to any length to stamp on the truth.

The story, for eamplex, identified one of the Communist speakers as Robert Campbell, state educational director of the Party.

Campbell was not even in the state of Ohio on that day. (see illustration 1)

The story declared that one of the two Negroes assaulted by the police was "slumped over the wheel" in a car listed to Krchmarek. (see illustration 2)

At no time were the two Negroes in Krchmarek's car

It is considered possible that Police Prosecutor Joseph Stern had a hand in this maneuver by the police and The News to cover up the brutality of the cops in Cedar-Central.

A large delegation from the Cleveland Free Speech Committee called upon Stern to protest the wanton killing recently of young Robrt Kennedy by police.

Stern made some amazing assertions.

"I can't understand why you're interested in this case when there are two even worse cass," the prosecutor said. He apparently had reference to one case where a policeman shot and killed a Negro jay walker.

Stern flatly refused to conduct any investigation.

"We always take the story of the policemen," he said.

"What would you tell Mrs. Kennedy, the mother of the boy?" Campbell asked Stern.

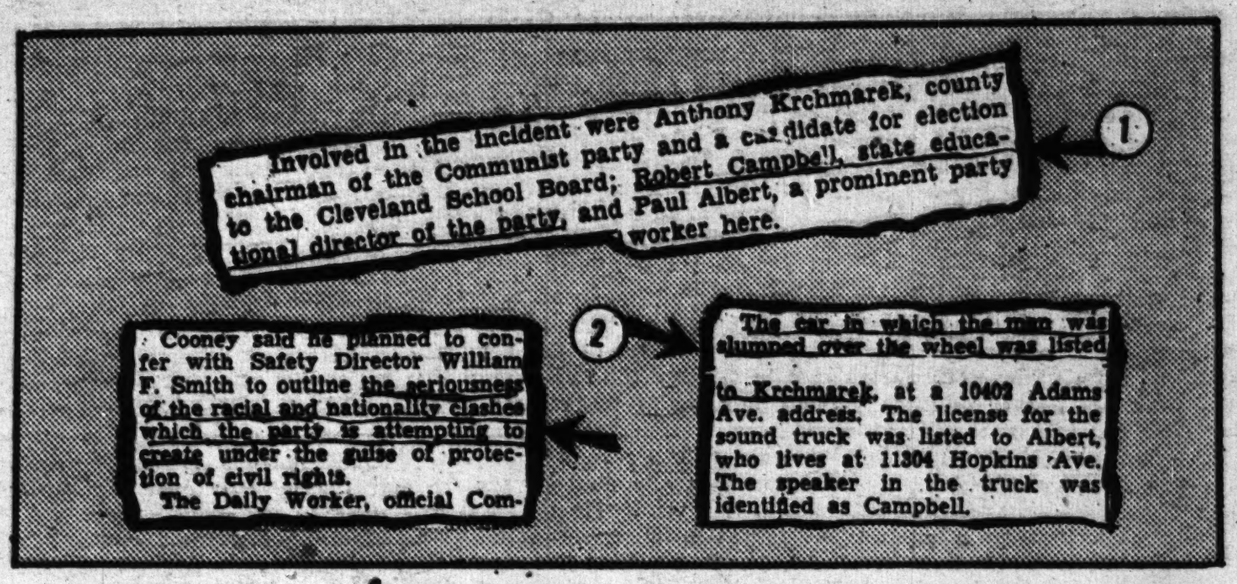
"She'd have to present her own case to the grand jury," the prosecutor replied.

Stern later said "if you people can gather any evidence we'll look at it."

"That's your job," Campbell retorted.

The Committee demanded that the prosecutor conduct open public hearings, that a statement be issued regarding the question whether the police department has one policy toward the Negro people and another toward the whites, and that a complete investigation.

Stern refused.



Here is how The Cleveland News lies. At top, the paper states that Robert Campbell was at a Cedar-Central meeting. Actually, he was out of the city. At left, the clipping claims that the Communists are attempting to stir up "racial and nationality clashes." Actually, the police promote violence. At right, a man is placed in a car owned by Anthony Krchmarek. Actually, the car was being used to carry sound truck equipment and the man mentioned was never in the car.





What Krchmarek Was Condemning

CLEVELAND, O.—Here is what Anthony Krchmarek, Communist Party chairman and candidate for the School Board, was condemning in his speech in the Cedar-Central area.

At the left above is a typical ramshackle house in the Negro ghetto on Griswold Ave., and at the right is one of the toilets that are provided by the landlords — most of them banks or insurance companies.

These housing conditions, plus the fact that the Negro people are denied jobs and advancement, are at the root of juvenile delinquency.

The police solution in Cedar-Central has been one of long duration—shoot and shoot to kill.

Krchmarek in his speech at the Cedar-Central street meeting was explaining the relationship of the wretched housing to delinquency when the police car pulled up beside the loudspeaker and began the assault on two innocent Negroes.

In his attempt to justify the killing of young Robert Kennedy, Police Prosecutor Joseph Stern declared: "Whether you steal 5 cts. or $10,000 the police have a right to shoot."

One of the youngsters with Robert Kennedy had been found guilty previously of stealing an old pair of shoes. There was not the slightest evidence, however, that Kennedy had committed any crime when the police sent bullets into his body.

"The rank discrimination of the police even extends to gambling," Krchmarek said. "It is common knowledge that the police, many of whom are exposed as shake down artists, want to place the policy and numbers games in exclusively white hands so these underworld characters can fatten off the pennies, nickels and dimes of the Negro people.

"It is the police who are the promoters of force and violence in Cedar-Central."

Veterans Comprise Quarter of Jobless

CLEVELAND, O.—Nearly 55,000 are unemployed in Cleveland and the prospects for jobs are steadily decreasing. One quarter of the unemployed in the files of the Ohio State Employment Service are veterans.

Corporations are increasing physical requirements, excluding men over 40, demanding considerable experience and refusing in the case of practically every factory to hire women.

Who's Violent?

WHO IS guilty of force and violence—the capitalist class or the Communist Party?

That is the main issue in the trial of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party in a New York court today.

Recent evidence in Cleveland has given ample evidence on the subject.

The Cleveland police department has stepped up its campaign of beatings and shootings of Negroes in the Cedar-Central area. You need not take the word of this newspaper; ask the Negro people and their leaders.

It has always been true that the police regard the Negroes as some kind of sub-human species.

But with the shooting of teen agers, the shooting of a jay walker, the jailing of an innocent Negro steel worker for 90 days, the so-called guardians of the law are reaching a new stage of terrorism.

It is not accidental that this comes as Negroes bear the brunt of the unemployment crisis.

The Communist Party, a party of Negro and white, has been speaking in Cedar-Central against these outrages.

The Communist Party has been explaining the greed of capitalism that promotes discrimination.

But what has happened.

Nearly a month passed before Robert Kehoe of The News "discovered" a police report which he used as the basis for a story marked by untruth.

Was, perhaps, the report predated to accommodate Kehoe?

Does Kehoe, who acts as a fingerman for the police at progressive meetings, have special assistance from the cops who welcome a red-scare to cover up their violence?

What are Police Chief Matowitz and Safety Director Smith doing if the situation in Cedar-Central is as tense as their detectives describe?

It is no accident that this story was published at the same time when newspapers are printing headlines on violences against Negroes at swimming pools The News and its friends at the Chamber of Commerce profit through the division of the people.

But The News cannot fool the people of Cedar-Central.

We challenge The News—although we know it lacks the courage for a fair test—to have an impartial poll taken in Cedar-Central. It would read:

"Who is guilty of force and violence against the Negro people—the capitalists, their press and police—or the Communist Party?"

Chart New Course

COLUMBUS, O.—Five thousand delegates attending the ninth annual convention of the Townsend clubs voted unanimously to follow a course of independent political action. Both the Republican and Democratic parties were criticized by the old age pension organization.

Rhodes Rapped

COLUMBUS, O.—Mayor James A. Rhodes has been charged by the Ohio Federation of Organizations for the Deaf with attempting to acquire a state-selected site for new schools for the deaf and blind. Rhodes, the federation said, wants the site for a golf course, and is ignoring "the welfare of the deaf and blind children of Ohio."

NMU Retreating On Great Lakes

CLEVELAND, O.—While the National Maritime Union claimed that it would appeal a U. S. Court of Appeals ruling against operation of hiring halls on the Great Lakes, officials of the CIO organization under the direction of Joseph Curran were in the process of abandoning union activity on the Lakes.

WOodbine 7283
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HEnderson 8950
PETE CAPKO
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LORAIN HEIGHTS HARDWARE
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Cleveland, Ohio

Reuther Redbaiting Is Tipoff on No-Wage-Hike Tactics of CIO Chiefs

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE. — The Reuther-run convention of the United Automobile Workers gave a preview of the split, red-bait and disorganize program being prepared by the right wing for next October's convention of the CIO.

The right wingers continue to press that policy despite a flat rejection of labor's wage and pension demands by the big corporations and in face of the fast-developing depression which even they admit is a reality.

The convention, nevertheless, gave evidence that even the caucus-bound pro-Reuther delegates, a majority in the convention, were not sewed up for anything the top caucus may dictate. This fact exploded into Reuther's face late Monday afternoon, after the major red-baiting program was already passed, when a majority voted against a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of yearly. Burned badly at this first setback, the Reuther forces withheld the rest of the program to turn the constitution into a dictatorial power-perpetuating program, to regroup forces at a planned mass caucus meeting that night.

It was that caucus meeting of about a thousand delegates, steamed up by Reuther personally, that decided to plug for a "compromise," setting the next convention 20 months hence, in April, 1951. That carried next morning. At this writing the convention has still to act on the rest of the proposals for a dicttatorial constitution, with indication that opposition to them runs far broader than the base of the anti-Reuther forces in this concention.

Even more significant was the fact that Reuther found it necessary at the outset of the convention to appease the delegates with loud talk for a wage raise and, even, what sounded like implied criticism of other right wing CIO leaders who abandoned wage demands this year. He declared in his report to the convention:

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor. . . . For labor to yield in the face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption. What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

Similarly on the issue of speed-up, Reuther found it necessary to divert rank and file apprehension over UAW board statements equivocating on the issue, charging that those who raise it and his subsequent betrayal of the 25-day Ford strike against speed-up are ommunists.

His report to the convention was designed to give an impression that he always was against speedup and would wage a vigorous war against it.

It was by this attempt to take the "steam" out of opposition by demagogic play on the wage and speedup issues on the one hand, and hysterical red-baiting on the other, that Reuther planned to steer the "broad middle road" that would enable him to steal the autonomous rights of locals and obtain the other dictatorial clauses in the constitution.

Another important element in the Reuther strategy was to surprise the delegates with a new type of convention "efficiency." Discussion from the floor was held down to almost nothing on the controversial issues. Stooges moved to cut debate after two or three five-minute speeches and Reuther "democratically" entertained the motions pleading that he must do so.

The bulk of the discussion up to the fourth day of the convention consisted of bombastic oratory by officers on the platform designed to throw a scare into those inclined to differ with the administration on an issue.

Protected by such "sure-fire" procedure, Reuther and his top associates went wild with lies and distortion of what they claimed they found in the Daily Worker or in the literature of the left-controlled unions.

The convention schedule, too, bore a relation to the plan. After Sunday's adoption of the convention rules setting election of officers early Tuesday, perfunctory passage of soe "fair deal" resolutions was railroaded through. Then came Monday, the "all-red-baiting" day that opened with introduction of Victor Reuther who is still recovering from loss of an eye and other wounds that resulted from the recent shooting.

While no effort was made to give the familiar red-baiting twist to the shooting, the rest of the day helped build that impression. Action came on a resolution calling upon the next CIO convention to make cannibalistic raiding of progressive-led union an official policy of the CIO; expulsion of those unions and setting up of "organizing committees" in each field to raid the.

Another resolution greeted the recent decision of the CIO's executive board to pull the charter of the Farm Equipment workers at the next convention, and called for a new attempt by the UAW to raid FE locals.

Communists and other progressives in the convention fought against both resolutions and broke through with about five speeches. But as Hilliard Ellis, president of Chicago's Local 453 said, the atmosphere is anything but the kind that would make possible "straight thinking."



WALTER REUTHER

The convention reelected, by overwhelming majorities, Reuther, secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey, and vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser. There was little evidence of the old anti-Reuther coalition led by former secretary-treasurer George F. Addes. The consistent opposition was a much narrower left wing.

The candidates for office were, for president, W. G. Grant, former Ford Local 600 president; vice-presidents, Bill Johnson, an outstanding Negro leader, also of Local 600 and John De Vito of Cleveland, Local 45, and James Lindahl, of Packard 190 for secretary-treasurer.

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

★

DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

★

AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey objected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

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AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon. Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Herndon for the first time in the Fulton County Jail.

"What was the charge against Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Harry Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n----r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

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HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general counsel for the Communist Party in Georgia, Davis said he appealed to Governor Bibb Graves, of Atlanta, for the commutation of sentence of Willis Peterson, framed Negro youth.

In 1933 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secertary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

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THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow" in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

UAW Delegates Forces Wage Fight Despite Reuther Redbaiting at Parley

By William Allan

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Despite the fact that delegates to this 12th national convention of the CIO Auto Workers face a possible life and death struggle to defeat the wage cutting, union-busting program of the auto companies, the Reuther machine made its main convention work redbaiting and splitting of the CIO. Words were the answer given to the mounting unemployed rolls now appearing in many coal union rosters. The flagrant Jimcrow hiring policy of the auto bosses, now fully out in the open, remains unchallenged by Reuther or his much publicized "fair practices committee."

Speedup roaring down the assembly lines of hundreds of auto plants adds to the unemployed ranks, and injured workers fill the company's first aid stations, but only a formal resolution against speedup was adopted while the resolution committee juggled around seeking to avoid bringing out the militant resolution of Ford Local 600 which called for the dropping of all company security clauses from union contracts.

Likewise on the wage cutting escalator clauses or the use of arbitration to end strikes like that in Ford against speedup. These were kept off the floor by the Reuther machine as it steamrollered its way through the convention. But the deep-seated resentment against escalator clauses forced Reuther to announce to reporters that he will sign no more such clauses. No mention of this was contained in his report or speeches to the convention.

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TO PREVENT such activities on these fundamental issues from rising, Reuther sought at the convention to establish, through a series of constitutional amendments, an iron control over the local unions.

A blow was delivered to this plan the second day when by a good majority the delegates voted down two-year conventions.

Alarmed that this might be the beginning of a snowballing opposition to all the dictatorial amendments, Reuther personally whipped 1,000 delegates at a night-caucus into line for a compromise proposal providing for conventions every 20 months. This was passed the following day.

At this writing the convention still has to act on the rest of the proposed amendments, but indications are that a wide opposition still prevails.

Faced at this convention with the impudent refusal of Ford and Chrysler to consider any economic improvements for 1949, Reuther took the line of talk for wage increases.

He did this by militant phrases that gave the impression that he disagreed with other right wing CIO leaders who had abandoned the struggle for wage boosts this year, yet Ford, Chrysler and GM workers will remember his redbaiting in many union meetings against those who last January called for a 30-cents-an-hour boost, the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay to prevent the approaching mass layoffs.

On all these issues—wages, speedup, unemployment, democracy in the union, discrimination—Reuther sought to sell the delegates that he was the most militant fighter, and by such double-talk take the issues from the progressive forces.

★

THE PROGRAM he proposed to follow is to be known as a "middle road" course and a new type of convention technique was introduced by Reuther to put over this "program."

On issues like foreign policy he allowed Fred Williams, Local 208, and Hilliard Ellis, Local 453, to speak in opposition. Then two of his stooges took the floor, followed by Reuther, who spoke for 30 minutes. Then the question would be called for and the vote taken in favor of the machine.



AUTO WORKERS of Ford Local 600 picket plant during strike against speedup last May.

On every convention committee Reuther allowed one member to represent the "opposition." On the resolutions committee the "opposition" was Trotzkyite Paul Silvers whom Reuther held up as his personal appointee.

On the issue of FE-CIO, Reuther called to the mike all the deserters from FE ranks and when progressives sought to speak against, he personally performed the role of heckler.

With such techniques it took delegates with guts to hit the floor and pierce the volume of redbaiting and double-talk generating from the rostrum.

But such delegates did get the floor and place the issues before the convention. Long remembered will be Hillard Ellis' speech on foreign policy, Dave Moore of Ford Local 600's speech challenging Vice-President John Livingstone's do-nothing-policy on contracts which provide a lower scale for workers in Livingstone's own Local 25.

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DELEGATE PAUL BOATIN'S speech branded the two-year convention proposal as a stranglehold on union democracy and an attempt to return to the bureaucracy of the AFL. Or the clear voice of a Negro woman shop leader, Octavo Hawkins, Local 453, telling the convention to stop passing fancy resolutions on doing something for women, but get out and fight for their rights and the right to work.

W. Grant's speech of acceptance as candidate for president against Reuther rang with militancy and challenge to the Reuther "middle road" policy.

William "Bill" Johnson, candidate for vice-president, brought a hush to the convention when he described the long years of struggle of the Negro workers in America for full political, social and economic equality that could be given a tremendous push forward by electing a Negro to top office for the first time in the union's 14 years of existence.

And when the stocky shop worker John Devito made his speech accepting the nomination for vice-president, his defiant "I supported Henry Wallace in 1948 because I am for peace" brought a healthy round of applause.

"Capitalism is your enemy, not Communism," he said, "because it's the capitalists who oppose wage increases, initiate speedup, pass Taft-Hartley laws, discriminate against Negroes and seek to smash our unions."

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THESE ARE the men and women of tomorrow in this UAW. They have taken the leadership in the fight for a union that will get out and defend the workers' conditions, both economically and politically.

As Bill Grant of Ford Local said, "You can't be in the middle of the issues facing our union, because that places you on the side of the exploiters. That's what labor statesmanship does for you. You have to take the workers' side, the side that fights alongside of and with the rank-and-file against the bosses."

And that, we think, sounded the note for the progressive forces in the days ahead, as Reuther puts into effect his "middle road" policy.



Nat GANLEY

Reuther Forces Win; But Foundation is More Shaky Than Ever

MILWAUKEE.

THE REUTHER machine retained its control of the one million-strong UAW-CIO at the 12th annual convention held here last week.

Despite increased powers usurped by this machine it rests on more shaky foundations now than ever before because of the growing economic difficulties which the auto workers are confronted with.



NAT GANLEY

The Reuther machine won the convention battle, but it can't win the long-range war between reaction and progress in the UAW. Through their own experiences more and more auto workers will look for guidance to the determined minority. That minority in this convention which spoke out in the best interests of the guys and gals sweating it out on the production lines, at the machines and the benches of this industry.

Frank X. Martel is a past master in running a burocratic dictatorship in the Detroit and Wayne County AFL Council. Here's the technique he uses:

He allows debate on a disputed issue with about three speakers on each side with limited time. Then he gives himself the floor for an unlimited harangue on the issue. When hes through, one of his stooges moves the previous question. Then Martel's own counters always count the vote in his favor. Very democratic, he says!

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WALTER REUTHER used substantially the same technique in putting over the resolution favoring CIO purges of left-led unions. Although the speakers are supposed to be spontaneously recognized, somehow or other the chair recognized only two extreme rightwingers to speak for the majority resolution favoring the purge, two Trotskyites to speak for the minority resolution which supported the purge under the false guise of opposing it, and Walter Reuther to make a so-called CIO "report" with unlimited time. Then the previous question was moved by a Reuther stooge and the purge resolution was railroaded through. Also very democratic!

Reuther has to sell his soft-peddling of the wage struggle and his betrayal of the speedup fight under the guise that he's the great middle-road champ of "bread plus freedom." And he also sold the convention majority on the purge policy by the gimmick that the issue has nothing to do with UAW autonomy and democracy, that he's a great champ of democracy and autonomy within the UAW, etc.

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BUT EVEN THE BEST soap salesman can't convince all the housewives, all the time, that "Duz does everything." And Reuther is finding it more and more difficult to convince auto workers that GM wage cuts represents "economic security plus freedom." He finds it harder to sell the "soap" that Harry Shulman's arbitration award, which declares: "the company may operate its lines at a speed in excess of the desired production schedule," represents a "great victory" for the UAW-CIO on the Ford speedup issue.

Small beginnings were made at the 12th convention which can be developed into a growing movement against the pro-management policies of the Reuther machine.

Before this convention there was no consolidated anti-Reuther bloc in the UAW. Reuther did not succeed in the main in defeating his opposition in the last local union elections. But neither did these anti-Reuther forces succeed in uniting against Reutherism.

The Reuther dictatorship constitution plan at this convention brought these anti-Reuther forces into one grouping for the first time since the 11th convention in 1947. They supported common minimum policy objectives and put forward candidates for top office and in some of the regions. For their own self-protection these forces will now have to consolidate into a permanent fighting team in the UAW-CIO.

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THE 12th CONVENTION also developed a new factor among the auto workers for the first time since the days of Homer Martin's rule or ruin drive in 1938. The very first beginnings of a potential coalition of both right and leftwing auto workers unfolded on the issue of preserving the internal democracy in the UAW and the autonomous rights of its local unions.

The auto barons will use the Reuther victories at the 12th UAW convention as the signal to renew their drive to keep depression profits high for themselves by increased speedup, wage cuts and the undermining of the union.

It's therefore clear that the auto workers in order to stem this tide, in order to break the deadlock in the present wage, pension and contract bargaining, will look towards the anti-Reuther forces, as well as to all supporters of democracy within this union for help in their coming battles.

And that's why the auto workers of the nation will surely succeed in turning their union into a fighting instrument which can win their struggle for economic security, civil rights and a durable peace.

Demand Canadian Rail Wage Increase

OTTAWA, Canada. — A total of 150,000 Canadian railway workers are demanding a 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay, plus a seven cents hourly increase in wages.

The demand, made by a joint negotiating committee on behalf of 100,000 AFL members and 40,000 rail workers in the Canadian Congress of Labor, has been placed before the companies, and negotiations are under way.

SPEEDUP MOUNTS AT STATIONWAGON PLANT

CLEVELAND, O.—An inhuman speedup at the Fisher Body station wagon plant has caused a rebellion among the 1,200 workers that may lead to a strike to halt the relentless exploitation at the factory.

At the largest meeting ever conducted by Local 1045 of the United Auto Workers, CIO, the decision was reached to conduct a strike vote.

The action of the workers will go before the international board of the union for approval.

Where the rate of production had been 17 per hour, the company suddenly stepped up the rate to 25.

Through this increased productivity, General Motors is handing the workers a pay cut of 35 cents per hour. The average wage is $1.63 per hour.

The meeting held to discuss the strike vote continued for nearly three hours. with member after member of the union taking the floor to express his denunciation of the killing pace.

In an effort to quiet the strike talk, the management sent time study men into the plant, but no adjustment was made.

Accidents are on the increase in the plant. Safety regulations are ignored by General Motors in the rush for more profits.

One of the dangers in fighting the speedup lies in the attitude that may be taken by the representatives of Walter Reuther, UAW president.

The station wagon workers do not want a repetition of what happened at Ford's in Detroit where Reuther's settlement accomplished exactly nothing regarding the central issue—speedup.

A tactic used by Reuther's representatives is to seek a compromise on the speed of production. Then the workers are told: "Look, the company cut the figure they wanted in half."

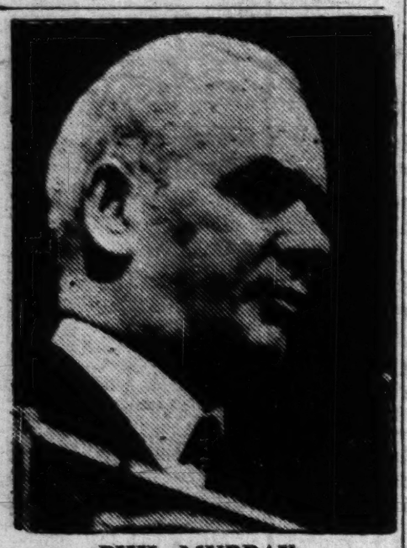
But the company, anticipating this compromise, usually sets the original increase at double of what it expects to get. With this kind of maneuvering, the company often succeeds in getting the union leadership to become a party to the stepped up rate of production.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.



PHIL MURRAY

CIO Convenes In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—Severe punishment for unions adhering to a program of wage increases, world peace and independent political action is being prepared by Philip Murray for presentation at the national CIO convention here starting Oct. 24.

Murray, president of both the CIO and the steel workers union, is believed to be ready to demand the expulsion of all CIO unions that will not follow his dictation.

Another important convention, that of the UE-CIO, will precede the CIO gathering. The UE will meet in Cleveland starting Sept. 19. Strategy of the Murray forces is to capture the UE and if this fails to split the union.

Negroes Gain

CLEVELAND, O.—The Negro population of Cuyahoga county is estimated at 113,400 by the Real Property Inventory of Metropolitan Cleveland in its 1949 report. This represents an increase of 26,200 from 1940.

OHIO LEGION DISCRIMINATION SHOWN AT MARTIN'S FERRY

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—The Ohio American Legion, notorious for its policy of discrimination, is adding rapidly to its un-American record.

Two of the nine Negroes who entered the municipal swimming pool here for the first time were employed by the local Legion as bartenders at the veterans' home. They were fired after they visited the pool.

In Cincinnati, Joan Rankin, Negro high school student who was refused a trip to Washington she won during Buckeye Girls' State, sponsored by the Legion Auxiliary, accepted an invitation from the Washington Chapter of the American Veterans Committee.

The AVC offered to provide the trip after the Legion Auxiliary denied her the tour.

Joan, a high school senior, was elected governor by the youth group meeting at Columbus.

This is the same American Legion whose spokesmen have been beating their breasts with fake patriotism before the state legislature in an effort to promote a police state bill under the guise of fighting "subversive elements."

Renew Discharges At Post office

CLEVELAND, O.—Post office officials suspended another employe here immediately after a Washington, D. C., district court ruled against the contention of the Postal Allance that the presidential executive order on "loyalty" was unconstitutional.

Robert Williams, who works in the railway mail service division, was suspended. Meanwhile, an appeal was being prepared in the test case by the Postal Alliance.



SENATOR TAFT

Still Lack Opponent For Senator Taft

COLUMBUS, O.—Labor unions in this state are unanimous in their agreement with national union leaders that Sen. Robert A. Taft must be defeated next year, but there's one important hitch.

There is no Democratic candidate on the scene who holds forth the possibility of conducting the vigorous type of campaign that is needed to defeat the Cincinnati senator.

Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche has bowed out of the picture with kind words for Taft. Lausche, it is understood, does not want to offend the press whose support he would like for the presidential nomination.

Taft, despite his unpopularity, remains a dangerous opponent. He is well heeled with campaign funds. In addition, he can play a clever game with the Truman war policy by pretending he is against huge military expenditures, a stand that coincides with the growing peace sentiment in the state.

The Progressive Party hopes to place a candidate in the field. To do this it must first clear the difficult barrier erected by the legislature. The law requires that the Progressive Party must secure more than 400,000 signatures to go on the ballot as a party.

The Ohio Scene

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

IF THE BOSSES OF CLEVELAND had a collective hind end constructed of marble you would discover a small worn spot.

This would be from the willing lips of Bill Donovan, head of the steel workers' union, who has long distinguished himself by his ardent desire to please the corporations first and the workers last.

Bill loves publicity for his act. When he knows reporters are to be present he will work himself up to a lather of oratory against the "Reds." If he shouts loud enough, the act sometimes draws not only a story but an approving editorial.

His famed scab speech in connection with the Fawick strike marked a high effort for Donovan.

But recently Bill made a mistake. He got a little bold in the manner of the dog who has been tossed the bone and ventures to sniff at the table itself.

Bill claimed that Republic Steel and Jones & Laughlin were deliberately cutting production nn the mills to influence the wage negotiations. Whether this is true or not we have no knowledge.

One of his masters, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, bluntly accused him in effect of being a liar.

But the real touch was added when the PD declared that Donovan was guilty of using the "Communist technique."

The editorial concluded by stating:

"Donovan may not know it but the boom is over and union techniques which were successful during the war and immediate postwar years have no place in the current picture."

We don't know what Bill's reaction was to the editorial, but knowing Bill we have no doubt that he trimmed his sails immediately.

After all, according to his philosophy, it is far more important to have the boss speak kindly of you than to have the applause of the workers.

The possibility of a steel strike—and we emphasize possibility—must give Bill nightmares. For the sake of appearances, he might be forced to criticize the mill owners.

Donovan prefers that stooping posture. He has been emplanting his kisses for so long that it becomes difficult to stand upright.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

BUCKEYE JOE —By Zin



Sunday, July 17, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 29 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

William Allan to Run For City Council

—See Page 13

DELEGATES FORCE UAW WAGE FIGHT

Story on Page 2-A

A Full Page of Convention News

—See Page 2-A



$200,000 for Witchhunt--But Pinch Pennies for City Relief

See Page 1A

Davis Tells Court:

Joined CP To Fight Anti-Negro Violence



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

$200,000 for Witchhunt But Pinch Pennies for City Relief

DETROIT.—On the eve of the city elections, Mayor Eugene I. Van Antwerp, aided by Donald Sublette, secretary of the Civil Service Commission, is opening up a witchhunt among the 30,000 city workers threatening to fire all Communists, "followers of the party line, or members of organizations, that support Communist programs."

George Shenkar, World War II veteran who holds five battle stars, and who was a Water Board engineer, has been reported fired because Sublette, a member of the Americans for Democratic Action, charged he was president of a Marxist Society when at Wayne University.

Shenkar refused to answer whether he was a Communist, stating that article 21 of the city charter does not tolerate discharges or questions as to a worker's political belief. The charter section says in part:

"No question in any form of application shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant."

Aiding Van Antwerp and Sublette on this witchhunt is Raymond J. Kelly, one time Michigan representative of the fascist-like, anti-Semitic group known as Action Inc., which had its headquarters in Chicago. He is known for his vigilante activity in the 1938 Monroe Steel Strike. Kelly is the Corporation Counsel in Detroit and ran for Governor on the GOP ticket three years ago. Van Antwerp is a Truman Democrat. Sublette has been known for years as a Social Democratic follower and is a supporter of George Edwards, now Walter Reuther's candidate for Mayor.



E. I. VAN ANTWERP

Sublette is proposing that some "150 Communist and fellow travellers" on City payrolls be fired but tells Van Antwerp he needs $200,000 and the FBI to find out their names. How he "knows" their alleged number remains a mystery. He proposes that a loyalty oath be used and that it should cover the 30,000 city workers.

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THE MAYOR HAS made no objection to this financing of stool-pigeon work on city employes, at a cost of $200,000, while the city, at the same time, proposes drastic cuts for the mounting thousands out of work.

The Mayor has now set up a three man committee to conduct the witchhunt: Harry S. Toy, police chief, R. Kelly, corporation counsel, and Chester Cahn, representative of the Automobile Parts Manufacturers.

The police "red squad" will do the investigating.

★

YALE STUART, leader of the CIO Public Workers, assailed Sublette and Van Antwerp, charging that Sublette is in a conspiracy with Anthony Tashnick, AFL union head, to smash UPW-CIO.

Stuart pointed out that Sublette and Tashnick are both members of the Civil Service Commission and that at this time the UPW-CIO is engaged in a struggle to win back a five centan hour additional wage standard for garbage workers that the Mayor cut off the last budget.

"Sublette's vindictiveness knows no bounds," Stuart said. "Last winter the UPW-CIO Detroit Joint Board was instrumental in defeating certain charter amendments which would have resulted in Sublette's becoming virtual dictator over all city workers.

"A committee which the Mayor himself appointed refused to accept Sublette's proposals. Also Sublette has never forgiven the Joint Board for our campaign against wage increases for brass hat officials, while rank and file workers were given a miserable three-cents-an-hour-wage increase.

"Now he trots out the shop-worn Communist dominated charge against the UPW, using as his authority the discredited House Un-American Activities Committee."

Stuart challenged Sublette to match records on who had fought most against Un-American activities.

Stuart lost an arm fighting against Franco's fascists in Spain in 1938. Sublette, during the war, held down a non-essential cushy city job.

After the war Sublette, as Civil Service head, called for the firing of 5,000 Negro war service employes on the ground he wanted "a better grade of city employes."

A citywide campaign by the United Public Workers defeated this mass attack against Negro workers.

★

WHEN THE MAYOR announced that the "Red Squad," revived under his regime by police commissioner Harry S. Toy, "stood ready to help in finding the Reds," he did not tell the press that for months the "Red Squad" has been intimidating, spying on and attempting to get city employes to "reveal the Reds in your department."

A public hearing asked for by the UPW-CIO has been promised by the City Council within the next two weeks.

Communists See Witchhunt as Screen to Conceal City Evils

DETROIT. — The Communist Party of Michigan last week nailed Mayor Van Antwerp's $200,000 witchhunt as a pre-election "smokescreen" to hide "the wreckage of the DSR, the uncollected garbage in the city's alleys, the persecution of jobless workers, the failure to build low-cost public housing, Commissioner Toy's mass arrests without cause and the vetoing of wage increases for city workers."

"The thousands of auto workers have a special stake in defeating this plot against their democratic rights," the Communists asserted. "The auto bosses will leap to propose a 'loyalty oath' for every worker, in order to drive militants out of the shops and unions.

"As long as the heresy trial of 12 national leaders of the American Communist Party goes on in New York City, trying men for what they think, so long will the smaller editions (Detroit size) seek to have their own heresy trials here in the form of witchhunts by the Police Red Squad, Van Antwerp and his crew."

Criticize USSR Press For Being Too Grim

LONDON, July 11—The Soviet journal "Culture and Life," which arrived today, said Soviet newspapers are too grim.

The journal, commenting on the charges by a conference of Soviet cartoonists, humorists and satirists, said the conference's criticism was "fully justified."

The humorists complained that the provincial newspapers were the worst offenders, while Leningrad humorists complained that the newspapers in their city almost never printed their short stories or cartoons.

Moscow writers pointed out that three Moscow publications have liquidated their humor sections altogether.

Seek Help in Plan to Renew 1,500 Subs

DETROIT. — Mabel Mitchell, Michigan Worker circulation manager, this week appealed to the "old-time" and "politically active" readers of the paper to get into the effort to renew 1,500 subscriptions between now and Labor Day.

"In this campaign to renew 1,500 subscriptions during the summer, we are taking the opportunity to develop a new approach to stabilizing and expanding circulation," Miss Mitchell said.

"We are recruiting dozens of 'agents' of the paper who will assume responsibility to renew five to 10 subscribers who live in their immediate neighborhood or shop.

"A reader who renews through an approach of a Michigan Worker agent will benefit by the reduced $2 a year rate. All individual renewals and new subs went back to the regular $2.50 a year price on July 4.

"Our aim, with the help of the MW agents, is to build dozens and eventually hundreds of Michigan Worker reader's clubs or five or more members.

"Every subscriber renewing will be given a membership card in a Michigan Worker reader's club. Club activities are listed on the card as including: maintaining and expanding the subs of the club; supporting MW advertisers in his neighborhood; helping collect money for the new monthly press fund; supporting MW forums in the community; supporting political campaigns surrently sponsored by the paper."



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AN HISTORIC ISSUE

The August 7 issue of the Michigan Worker will be an historic issue, devoted to launching a mass campaign for jobs for Negro workers, and for an end to discrimination in the auto plants.

A few, of many articles to appear in this issue:

- **Discrimination in Hiring. Documentary Evidence.**
- **Auto Workers Fight for Rosa Lee Ingram.**
- **Trade Union Leaders Oppose Discrimination. Statements from left, progressives, and center.**
- **The Ford Foundry Hell Hole.**
- **Seniority Bonus for Negro Workers.**
- **Rev. Hill, Campaigner for Jobs for Negro Workers.**
- **Contributions of Negro Union Leaders to UAW-CIO**
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YOUNG PROGRESSIVES PRESS CAMPAIGN TO EXTEND 52-20

DETROIT. — The Young Progressives of Michigan wired all Congressmen from this state requesting that they sign the discharge petition being circulated by Rep. Huber of Ohio to bring to the floor of Congress a bill to extend veterans unemployment compensation.

At least 218 Congressmen must sign this petition to bring the bill to the floor of Congress. More than 60 Congressmen have already signed the discharge petition.

The action is part of a campaign being conducted by the Young Progressives to extend "52-20." The organization has already collected over 5,000 signatures on the petition to extend "52-20." Other organizations have come out in support of this legislation including Local 600, UAW, the Melvindale City Council and prominent individuals such as Governor Williams and Harry C. Markle of the MUCC.

"The failure to pass this veterans legislation would betray the promises made to veterans of World War II. In addition it would bring much hardship to thousands of veterans who are unemployed through no fault of their own," stated Mrs. Dorothy Marsh, executive secretary of the Young Progressives of Michigan.

The Young Progressives will bring their signed petitions to the Michigan Congressmen in Washington in the middle of July.

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UAW Delegates Forces Wage Fight Despite Reuther Redbaiting at Parley

By William Allan

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Despite the fact that delegates to this 12th national convention of the CIO Auto Workers face a possible life and death struggle to defeat the wage cutting, union-busting program of the auto companies, the Reuther machine made its main convention work redbaiting and splitting of the CIO. Words were the answer given to the mounting unemployed rolls now appearing in many coal union rosters. The flagrant Jimcrow hiring policy of the auto bosses, now fully out in the open, remains unchallenged by Reuther or his much publicized "fair practices committee."

Speedup roaring down the assembly lines of hundreds of auto plants adds to the unemployed ranks, and injured workers fill the company's first aid stations, but only a formal resolution against speedup was adopted while the resolution committee juggled around seeking to avoid bringing out the militant resolution of Ford Local 600 which called for the dropping of all company security clauses from union contracts.

Likewise on the wage cutting escalator clauses or the use of arbitration to end strikes like that in Ford against speedup. These were kept off the floor by the Reuther machine as it steamrollered its way through the convention. But the deep-seated resentment against escalator clauses forced Reuther to announce to reporters that he will sign no more such clauses. No mention of this was contained in his report or speeches to the convention.

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TO PREVENT such activities on these fundamental issues from rising, Reuther sought at the convention to establish, through a series of constitutional amendments, an iron control over the local unions.

A blow was delivered to this plan the second day when by a good majority the delegates voted down two-year conventions.

Alarmed that this might be the beginning of a snowballing opposition to all the dictatorial amendments, Reuther personally whipped 1,000 delegates at a night-caucus into line for a compromise proposal providing for conventions every 20 months. This was passed the following day.

At this writing the convention still has to act on the rest of the proposed amendments, but indications are that a wide opposition still prevails.

Faced at this convention with the impudent refusal of Ford and Chrysler to consider any economic improvements for 1949, Reuther took the line of talk for wage increases.

He did this by militant phrases that gave the impression that he disagreed with other right wing CIO leaders who had abandoned the struggle for wage boosts this year, yet Ford, Chrysler and GM workers will remember his redbaiting in many union meetings against those who last January called for a 30-cents-an-hour boost, the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay to prevent the approaching mass layoffs.

On all these issues—wages, speedup, unemployment, democracy in the union, discrimination—Reuther sought to sell the delegates that he was the most militant fighter, and by such double-talk take the issues from the progressive forces.

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THE PROGRAM he proposed to follow is to be known as a "middle road" course and a new type of convention technique was introduced by Reuther to put over this "program."

On issues like foreign policy he allowed Fred Williams, Local 208, and Hilliard Ellis, Local 453, to speak in opposition. Then two of his stooges took the floor, followed by Reuther, who spoke for 30 minutes. Then the question would be called for and the vote taken in favor of the machine.



AUTO WORKERS of Ford Local 600 picket plant during strike against speedup last May.

On every convention committee Reuther allowed one member to represent the "opposition." On the resolutions committee the "opposition" was Trotzkyite Paul Silvers whom Reuther held up as his personal appointee.

On the issue of FE-CIO, Reuther called to the mike all the deserters from FE ranks and when progressives sought to speak against, he personally performed the role of heckler.

With such techniques it took delegates with guts to hit the floor and pierce the volume of redbaiting and double-talk generating from the rostrum.

But such delegates did get the floor and place the issues before the convention. Long remembered will be Hillard Ellis' speech on foreign policy, Dave Moore of Ford Local 600's speech challenging Vice-President John Livingstone's do-nothing-policy on contracts which provide a lower scale for workers in Livingstone's own Local 25.

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DELEGATE PAUL BOATIN'S speech branded the two-year convention proposal as a stranglehold on union democracy and an attempt to return to the bureaucracy of the AFL. Or the clear voice of a Negro woman shop leader, Octavo Hawkins, Local 453, telling the convention to stop passing fancy resolutions on doing something for women, but get out and fight for their rights and the right to work.

W. Grant's speech of acceptance as candidate for president against Reuther rang with militancy and challenge to the Reuther "middle road" policy.

William "Bill" Johnson, candidate for vice-president, brought a hush to the convention when he described the long years of struggle of the Negro workers in America for full political, social and economic equality that could be given a tremendous push forward by electing a Negro to top office for the first time in the union's 14 years of existence.

And when the stocky shop worker John Devito made his speech accepting the nomination for vice-president, his defiant "I supported Henry Wallace in 1948 because I am for peace" brought a healthy round of applause.

"Capitalism is your enemy, not Communism," he said, "because it's the capitalists who oppose wage increases, initiate speedup, pass Taft-Hartley laws, discriminate against Negroes and seek to smash our unions."

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THESE ARE the men and women of tomorrow in this UAW. They have taken the leadership in the fight for a union that will get out and defend the workers' conditions, both economically and politically.

As Bill Grant of Ford Local said, "You can't be in the middle of the issues facing our union, because that places you on the side of the exploiters. That's what labor statesmanship does for you. You have to take the workers' side, the side that fights alongside of and with the rank-and-file against the bosses."

And that, we think, sounded the note for the progressive forces in the days ahead, as Reuther puts into effect his "middle road" policy.



Nat GANLEY — Reuther Forces Win; But Foundation is More Shaky Than Ever

MILWAUKEE.

THE REUTHER machine retained its control of the one million-strong UAW-CIO at the 12th annual convention held here last week.

Despite increased powers usurped by this machine it rests on more shaky foundations now than ever before because of the growing economic difficulties which the auto workers are confronted with.



NAT GANLEY

The Reuther machine won the convention battle, but it can't win the long-range war between reaction and progress in the UAW. Through their own experiences more and more auto workers will look for guidance to the determined minority. That minority in this convention which spoke out in the best interests of the guys and gals sweating it out on the production lines, at the machines and the benches of this industry.

Frank X. Martel is a past master in running a burocratic dictatorship in the Detroit and Wayne County AFL Council. Here's the technique he uses:

He allows debate on a disputed issue with about three speakers on each side with limited time. Then he gives himself the floor for an unlimited harangue on the issue. When hes through, one of his stooges moves the previous question. Then Martel's own counters always count the vote in his favor. Very democratic, he says!

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WALTER REUTHER used substantially the same technique in putting over the resolution favoring CIO purges of left-led unions. Although the speakers are supposed to be spontaneously recognized, somehow or other the chair recognized only two extreme rightwingers to speak for the majority resolution favoring the purge, two Trotskyites to speak for the minority resolution which supported the purge under the false guise of opposing it, and Walter Reuther to make a so-called CIO "report" with unlimited time. Then the previous question was moved by a Reuther stooge and the purge resolution was railroaded through. Also very democratic!

Reuther has to sell his soft-peddling of the wage struggle and his betrayal of the speedup fight under the guise that he's the great middle-road champ of "bread plus freedom." And he also sold the convention majority on the purge policy by the gimmick that the issue has nothing to do with UAW autonomy and democracy, that he's a great champ of democracy and autonomy within the UAW, etc.

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BUT EVEN THE BEST soap salesman can't convince all the housewives, all the time, that "Duz does everything." And Reuther is finding it more and more difficult to convince auto workers that GM wage cuts represents "economic security plus freedom." He finds it harder to sell the "soap" that Harry Shulman's arbitration award, which declares: "the company may operate its lines at a speed in excess of the desired production schedule," represents a "great victory" for the UAW-CIO on the Ford speedup issue.

Small beginnings were made at the 12th convention which can be developed into a growing movement against the pro-management policies of the Reuther machine.

Before this convention there was no consolidated anti-Reuther bloc in the UAW. Reuther did not succeed in the main in defeating his opposition in the last local union elections. But neither did these anti-Reuther forces succeed in uniting against Reutherism.

The Reuther dictatorship constitution plan at this convention brought these anti-Reuther forces into one grouping for the first time since the 11th convention in 1947. They supported common minimum policy objectives and put forward candidates for top office and in some of the regions. For their own self-protection these forces will now have to consolidate into a permanent fighting team in the UAW-CIO.

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THE 12th CONVENTION also developed a new factor among the auto workers for the first time since the days of Homer Martin's rule or ruin drive in 1938. The very first beginnings of a potential coalition of both right and leftwing auto workers unfolded on the issue of preserving the internal democracy in the UAW and the autonomous rights of its local unions.

The auto barons will use the Reuther victories at the 12th UAW convention as the signal to renew their drive to keep depression profits high for themselves by increased speedup, wage cuts and the undermining of the union.

It's therefore clear that the auto workers in order to stem this tide, in order to break the deadlock in the present wage, pension and contract bargaining, will look towards the anti-Reuther forces, as well as to all supporters of democracy within this union for help in their coming battles.

And that's why the auto workers of the nation will surely succeed in turning their union into a fighting instrument which can win their struggle for economic security, civil rights and a durable peace.

Demand Canadian Rail Wage Increase

OTTAWA, Canada. — A total of 150,000 Canadian railway workers are demanding a 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay, plus a seven cents hourly increase in wages.

The demand, made by a joint negotiating committee on behalf of 100,000 AFL members and 40,000rail workers in the Canadian Congress of Labor, has been placed before the companies, and negotiations are under way.

Reuther Redbaiting Is Tipoff on No-Wage-Hike Tactics of CIO Chiefs

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE. — The Reuther-run convention of the United Automobile Workers gave a preview of the split, red-bait and disorganize program being prepared by the right wing for next October's convention of the CIO.

The right wingers continue to press that policy despite a flat rejection of labor's wage and pension demands by the big corporations and in face of the fast-developing depression which even they admit is a reality.

The convention, nevertheless, gave evidence that even the caucus-bound pro-Reuther delegates, a majority in the convention, were not sewed up for anything the top caucus may dictate. This fact exploded into Reuther's face late Monday afternoon, after the major red-baiting program was already passed, when a majority voted against a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of yearly. Burned badly at this first setback, the Reuther forces withheld the rest of the program to turn the constitution into a dictatorial power-perpetuating program, to regroup forces at a planned mass caucus meeting that night.

It was that caucus meeting of about a thousand delegates, steamed up by Reuther personally, that decided to plug for a "compromise," setting the next convention 20 months hence, in April, 1951. That carried next morning. At this writing the convention has still to act on the rest of the proposals for a dicttatorial constitution, with indication that opposition to them runs far broader than the base of the anti-Reuther forces in this concention.

Even more significant was the fact that Reuther found it necessary at the outset of the convention to appease the delegates with loud talk for a wage raise and, even, what sounded like implied criticism of other right wing CIO leaders who abandoned wage demands this year. He declared in his report to the convention:

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor. . . . For labor to yield in the face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption. What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

Similarly on the issue of speed-up, Reuther found it necessary to divert rank and file apprehension over UAW board statements equivocating on the issue, charging that those who raise it and his subsequent betrayal of the 25-day Ford strike against speed-up are ommunists.

His report to the convention was designed to give an impression that he always was against speedup and would wage a vigorous war against it.

It was by this attempt to take the "steam" out of opposition by demagogic play on the wage and speedup issues on the one hand, and hysterical red-baiting on the other, that Reuther planned to steer the "broad middle road" that would enable him to steal the autonomous rights of locals and obtain the other dictatorial clauses in the constitution.

Another important element in the Reuther strategy was to surprise the delegates with a new type of convention "efficiency." Discussion from the floor was held down to almost nothing on the controversial issues. Stooges moved to cut debate after two or three five-minute speeches and Reuther "democratically" entertained the motions pleading that he must do so.

The bulk of the discussion up to the fourth day of the convention consisted of bombastic oratory by officers on the platform designed to throw a scare into those inclined to differ with the administration on an issue.

Protected by such "sure-fire" procedure, Reuther and his top associates went wild with lies and distortion of what they claimed they found in the Daily Worker or in the literature of the left-controlled unions.

The convention schedule, too, bore a relation to the plan. After Sunday's adoption of the convention rules setting election of officers early Tuesday, perfunctory passage of soe "fair deal" resolutions was railroaded through. Then came Monday, the "all-red-baiting" day that opened with introduction of Victor Reuther who is still recovering from loss of an eye and other wounds that resulted from the recent shooting.

While no effort was made to give the familiar red-baiting twist to the shooting, the rest of the day helped build that impression. Action came on a resolution calling upon the next CIO convention to make cannibalistic raiding of progressive-led union an official policy of the CIO; expulsion of those unions and setting up of "organizing committees" in each field to raid the.

Another resolution greeted the recent decision of the CIO's executive board to pull the charter of the Farm Equipment workers at the next convention, and called for a new attempt by the UAW to raid FE locals.

Communists and other progressives in the convention fought against both resolutions and broke through with about five speeches. But as Hilliard Ellis, president of Chicago's Local 453 said, the atmosphere is anything but the kind that would make possible "straight thinking."



WALTER REUTHER

The convention reelected, by overwhelming majorities, Reuther, secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey, and vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser. There was little evidence of the old anti-Reuther coalition led by former secretary-treasurer George F. Addes. The consistent opposition was a much narrower left wing.

The candidates for office were, for president, W. G. Grant, former Ford Local 600 president; vice-presidents, Bill Johnson, an outstanding Negro leader, also of Local 600 and John De Vito of Cleveland, Local 45, and James Lindahl, of Packard 190 for secretary-treasurer.

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey objected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

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AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon. Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Herndon for the first time in the Fulton County Jail.

"What was the charge against Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Harry Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n - - - r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

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HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general counsel for the Communist Party in Georgia, Davis said he appealed to Governor Bibb Graves, of Atlanta, for the commutation of sentence of Willis Peterson, framed Negro youth.

In 1933 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secertary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

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THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow' in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

William Allan Enters Race for Council

DETROIT.—William (Billy) Allan this week announced that he will run for Detroit's Common Council in the September primary. The warm, energetic, courageous Worker reporter put it this way:

"A good, clean fight to break the Board of Commerce clutch on City Hall is more than enough reason for any honest citizen to get into this election campaign."

He added that he would be particularly proud to serve on a Council which would include the Rev. Charles A. Hill if the people of Detroit act to break the body's long-standing jimcrow by electing this outstanding Negro community leader.

Launching his campaign during a wild spasm of anti-red hysteria, cooked up by the Mayor and the press, "Billy" Allan scoffed at the idea that he could be intimidated.

"We Communists," he asserted, "have never been afraid to stand up and defend the rights of the people — especially the most persecuted, discriminated against and segregated.

"If ever there was a time when the people's rights, security, liberty and peace must be fought for — this is it."

Noting that working people and Detroit's 100,000 unemployed will have little choice among the 200-odd candidates likely to file for the nine Council posts, Allan outlined his own idea of conditions which need to be righted.

"The Board of Commerce bigshots have stifled mass public housing programs needed for at least 100,000 in Detroit," he said. "Now they are establishing a reign of terror at welfare offices to bar the growing army of unemployed from relief.

"Their agents in the Mayor's office and Council chambers have wrecked a people's city-owned transportation system, the DSR, and like vultures prepare to have the Griswold Street bondholders seize it on grounds of bankruptcy.

"The city police headed by Commissioner Toy are terrorizing working class, and particularly Negro areas and conduct wholesale arrests without cause.

Allan's militant record indicates how he would conduct himself if elected.

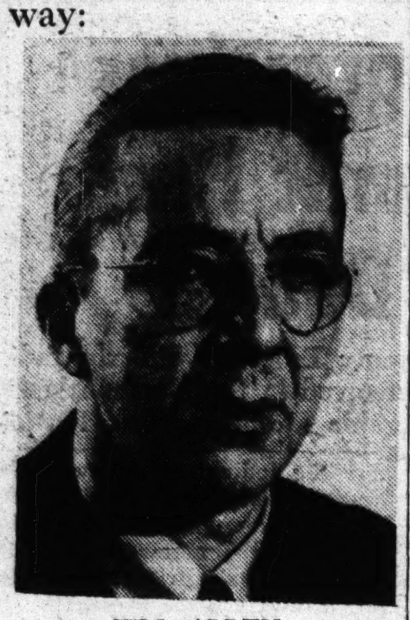
His first story to the Daily Worker was wired from Flint during the big sitdown strikes and since he has built a deserved reputation as this city's most thorough and informed labor reporter.

He is an active member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

When Allan ran for Council in 1939 he received 11,500 votes.

Billy is a veteran of World War II, serving more than 2 years in combat areas in the Pacific and received five battle stars.

He is married and the father of 2 girls, Stephanie, 6, and Martha, 14 months.



WM. ALLEN

Nelson Davis Fights Ford's Victimization

DEARBORN.—The Ford Motor Co. is part of the auto employers' conspiracy to keep Negroes out of the plants by hiring only token numbers or for foundry work alone. Moreover it is now working to oust militant Negro unionists from their jobs.

Nelson Davis is its special target because he is the best known Negro Ford union leader.

Davis recently returned to work in the Production Foundry after a long illness caused by high blood pressure, a sickness common among foundry workers because of the heavy work and great heat on their jobs.

Since he has returned he has taken up many issues affecting the foundry workers, led the picket lines during the strike and is one of the top salesmen of the Michigan Worker.

Nelson tells this story in a leaflet just issued to thousands of Ford workers. Since the issuance of the leaflet the company soft pedaled its attempts to clamp penalties on him.

"It is clear to me that the Ford Motor Company is determined to drive me out of the plant. This is their revenge for the 27 years of activity I have carried on at the Rouge in the interests of all Ford workers, and particularly foundry workers.

"When I applied for a leave of absence last August because of a dangerous high blood pressure, the company doctor, without even examining me, insisted that I ought to quit the plant. Such tender concern for my health!

"And now after my reinstatement, the following has happened:

- "Tommy Means, assistant superintendent of the afternoon shift, arrogantly told me, 'I have to ask you to leave the building, that's an order.'
- "Then they gave me a job right in front of the superintendent's office, where I was under constant watch, 8 hours a day.
- "Following that, despite my health, I was given an unusually heavy job as core fitter in complete violation of the previously established practice of giving lighter work to those who return from such a long medical leave of absence.
- "Bill Gaudy, another boss stopped my transfer to lighter work even though workers with less seniority during the last months have gotten lighter jobs.

"This proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that the company is out to wear me down and persecute me in the hope that I will leave the plant. Harry Guerry, General Foreman, remembers the trrific fight I had with him because he put a 17-year-old Negro worker lifting the heavy cores out of the oven. He remembers how I made him change that young worker's job.

"I will continue to fight for the interests of the Foundry workers who I know will support me and stop the company's campaign of intimidation and arrogant persecution."

Signed: NELSON DAVIS.

Labor Youth League Builds for Socialism And a Happy Future

DETROIT.—"The Labor Youth League is going places in Michigan!" That's the prediction made by Jack Gore, who heads the Michigan organizing committee of this new national youth organization which is dedicated to the education of young people in the spirit of socialism.

Young Gore told the Michigan Worker that within a few weeks the LYL had obtained 150 charter members in Michigan and he voiced confidence in its drive to secure 350 by Sept. 1

"Countless young Michiganders," he said, "want to find the way to a happy, free future. Now they face unemployment — especially the Negro youth—or if they work they have the hardest jobs, the jobs without opportunity for advancement and the jobs that'll give out first when layoffs hit town.

"No wonder it takes little convincing to win them to the new League with its vision of an America with opportunity for all, without discrimination, and where a complete education will be available too."

The League teaches young people to identify themselves with and support the working class in its struggles to win this better future. Right now, Gore said, the main emphasis is on the fight to break the discrimination which excludes almost 100 percent of job-seeking Negro youth from the auto industry and on the battle to free the Communist leaders being tried in New York.

Student LYL clubs are tackling the current attacks on academic freedom.

The 12 LYL clubs already chartered in Michigan in Detroit, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor and Flint—are also working on the theoretical front. All are delving into the problem of how to counteract the poison of white chauvinism and are discussing the role of the working class as the leading force in achieving socialism.

At the same time the LYL members are distributing 1,000 copies of a 10 cent pamphlet by their national chairman, Leon Wofsy, selling William Z. Foster's Twilight of Capitalism and distributing leaflets on the 12 at shop gates.

On July 24 the Michigan LYL will hold its first major event—a picnic and rally at River Rouge Park. The organization has already established its headquarters at 4640 Cass Ave. A state organizing conference will be held in early Septembber.

Gates Talks July 23 At Banquet for Ganley

DETROIT.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the headline speaker at the banquet honoring Nat Ganley on July 23 at Yemans Hall. Gates will appear here three weeks after completing a 30-day jail sentence for contempt, imposed at the Foley Square trial in New York after he refused to reveal names of fellow Communist war veterans "because they are in private industry and would lose their jobs." Before serving as a paratrooper in the last war, he fought with the International Brigades in Spain with the equivalent rank of a lieutenant-colonel.

The banquet, honoring Ganley on his departure as editor of the Michigan Worker, will mark his thirty-third year in the labor movement. On the program will be Saul Wellman, district organizer of the Michigan Communist Party, and Dr. James Jackson, Dearborn section organizer. Daily Worker correspondent William Allan will act as master of ceremonies.

Ganley was city editor of the Daily Worker in 1930, before he came to Detroit and waded into the organizing struggles against the open-shop auto industry. A charter member of the Communist Party when it was formed in 1919, he had already served as assistant to the first CP organizer in New York, national committee member of the Young Workers League in 1923, national CP committee member, children's director, labor director, youth magazine and newspaper editor and national secretary. He was a pall bearer for Charles E. Ruthenberg in 1927, when the founder of the American Communist Party died.

Before coming to Detroit, he worked for the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., a New York metal factory, an awning firm, and for the dining car service of the New York Central and Santa Fe railroads, besides serving as national organizer for the Textile Workers Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. Ganley's first job, appropriately, was in an auto accessory plant in New York.

Auto workers celebrating with Ganley will be treated to the fund of stories for which Nat is famous throughout the UAW, picked up at behind-the-scenes huddles beginning with the Motor Products and Midland Steel strikes in 1936 and '37, and continuing through his ten years' experience as business agent of UAW Local 155. Fresh from the Twelfth Annual UAW Convention in Milwaukee, he will have new inside reports that won't appear anywhere else.

Tickets, at $1.25 plus 25 cents tax, may be secured at the Michigan Worker office, 2419 Grand River, or at 900 Lawyers Building.

Civil Rights Picnic For '12' on Aug. 21

DETROIT.—Progressives are looking forward to the picnic being planned by the Civil Rights Congress for August 21 at Budka's Picnic Grounds, near Mt. Clemens.

Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the famed 'Trenton Six,' will speak. She will tell about the fight that was carried on around the 'Trenton Six' and how a reversal of the frameup death sentence was won.

The admission is 50 cents, with up to $1,000 worth of prizes including a television set to be given away. All money raised will be used for the defense of the 12 indicted Communist leaders.



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Violate Seniority As GM Ousts Women

PONTIAC. — Backed by the authority of the so-called "impartial umpire" in General Motors, the company is now proceeding to oust women workers from their plants. They do it under the guise that job duties are being revised so as to require the use of men. The umpire, Gabriel N. Alexander, ruled recently that seniority protection for women does not mean the right to displace men on "male" jobs.

Many women workers have worked on all types of jobs during the war and since, but with the drive for more production in GM the company is cleaning the plants of women workers and hiring new male workers with no seniority.

In plants here and in Flint this has been going on for some time, with nothing being done by the Reuther controlled GM locals or the top UAW-GM department.

THE CORPORATION'S trick of "revising" the job was explained to us by a woman worker in Yellow Coach and Cab plant of GM. Where she worked they shipped out bolts. The company brought in a Board of Health inspector, showed him a box filled with 50 some bolts and said, "See, this is above 35 pounds which the State law forbids a woman to lift."

The trick was that they never packed such heavy orders. The box with 50 bolts in it was packed by the company as "proof" for the State Health inspector.

The company laid off 15 women and since then their jobs have been filled with male workers having no seniority. Some of the women workers had many years seniority.

Now, in GM plants everywhere, this decision is being used to oust women from the plants.

★

THIS UMPIRE decision, as seen by many veteran unionists here, strikes a terrific blow at the whole system of seniority, based on length of service in a plant.

Now the corporation has been handed a weapon by the umpire that allows it to "revise" a job. In the future it undoubtedly will be used against Negroes and older workers, unless the union battles it.

The 12th National Convention of the UAW-CIO will debate this corporation move to return to the open shop practices, as many of the local GM union leaders will bring it to the floor to get the entire union to fight it.

Flint Progressives Nail Atlantic Pact As War Danger

FLINT. — A Genesee County Progressive Party radio exposure of the war danger involved in the North Atlantic pact has received much favorable attention here. Participants in the round table discussion were Ralph Horton, local Progressive Party chairman, Don Stephenson, a factory worker, Ervin Holland, a veteran, Miss Suzanne Davis, a student and Shirley Foster, a housewife.

Mrs. Foster pointed out that the pact is openly aimed against the Soviet Union and that it allies our nation with Portugal and Italy, Hitler's former allies, and potentially with Spain whose fascist ruler, Franco, was put in power by the Axis.

"As in the last war we women would defend our nation from aggression," she said. "But for a war that would support a Franco Spain or any government which its own people might choose to remove, we do not want to send our men away again."

★

ERVIN HOLLAND, recalling the huge wartime losses of our Russian allies, noted that America — not Russia — has 484 bases throughout the world. He asserted that the Pact's fine words about freedom should be translated into ending "the Dutch blitzkrieg in Indonesia," British attacks on colonial peoples and U. S. backing for fascist murders in Greece.

"What is America doing to secure the individual liberty of the Negro people," he asked, "when Negro veterans are lynched for voting, and Jimcrow is the rule when he or she tries to work, or eat, or find a place to live?"

A student of history, Miss Davis said bitterly that "the America of the Atlantic pact would have sided against the young America of 1776 and given aid to the British." She warned that the people—through Congress—would no longer have a right to decide for or against war.

Don Stephenson, voicing the fears of auto workers, pointed out that the lend lease program to accompany the pact would cost tens of billions of dollars — money which should go instead to build houses or schools or hospitals.

A war against Russia, he asserted, will neither be won by atom bombs alone nor be fought for us by European working men.

"American labor will only suffer in such a war," Stephenson declared. "Ask Truman to sit at the conference table with Premier Stalin if he really means peace."

Acting as moderator of the discussion, Ralph Horton urged Flint citizens to demand that Michigan Senators vote against the pact and that the President initiate conferences with the Soviet Union.

Zina Brandi Fights Firing from Fisher as Move to Hurt Union

FLINT. — GM's Fisher Body Corp. has fired Zina Brandi, a probationary woman worker, because she was "too radical and a poor risk in the department" and "might prove to be a trouble-maker in the future."

These reasons were given to Miss Brandi, a UAW member since 1941, when she refused to believe the original lame excuse that complaints had been made about her "by the girls."

A grievance has been filed officially by UAW Local 581 President Huber on the basis that Miss Brandi was admittedly fired without warning for no legitimate reason like tardiness, absenteeism or inability to perform her job.

Miss Brandi herself pointed out in a leaflet distributed to Fisher workers that she had apparently been victimized for the two personal opinions she had expressed since her employment: one in defense of the dignity of the Negro people; one for peace and against war.

Many of her fellow workers — crossing factional lines — have offered to help tide Miss Brandi over her period of unemployment while the grievance is being processed. Although she is a veteran, 52-20 payments are no longer forthcoming and she had not accrued compensation benefits.

In her leaflet Miss Brandi charged that "the fine-comb inspection of probationers is to prevent new employes the right to strengthen the union."

She pointed out that GM saves thousands by laying off probationers, thus avoiding compensation payments.

"Brothers and sisters," she asked emphatically, "if Fisher Body can fire me for my thoughts, when will your thoughts be too radical for Fisher? When will you be fired? You must ask your committeeman to demand the Union negotiate an agreement covering probationers so what happened to me won't happen to you."



FROM THE CONVENTION FLOOR

MILWAUKEE

-THE "DEMOCRACY" of UAW president Walter Reuther at the 12th National Convention was early in evidence when his rules committee rewrote the constitution before any constitutional amendment was introduced.

The proposal was to elect officers (president, secretary-treasurer, two vice-presidents and one trustee) all on one ballot. This was, of course, contrary to the constitution, but as Reuther said, "you pass this now as a rules committee proposal and we will fix the constitution later."

• • •

This move in line with the set of amendments that would give him the right of seizure of locals, assets, funds, set up administrators, is all part of the drive of Reuther to consolidate his own ranks by having one slate for election. That setup of electing all top officers on one ballot removes the possibility of mavericks getting out of the corral and maybe running for president some day, as Emil Mazey, present secretary-treasurer, is just itching to do, like wise vice-president John Livingstone.

• • •

Evident at this convention was the fact that Reuther has his top layer well in hand, taken care of with jobs and what have you.

• • •

Reuther's big pitch, that within two weeks he is going to start something with the employers, could be based on inside tips that Big Steel will be forced by Truman to hand CIO president Philip Murray some crumbs in the present deadlock. This will provide Reuther, if it happens, with a "package" for Ford and Chrysler.

• • •

Not in Reuther's voluminous report to the convention or in his opening address, was the comment to reporters here that after the GM wage cutting escalator expires in '50, he will sign no more.

Significantly absent also in any of his comments was the arbitration technique used in the Ford sellout. No mention was made either in his report or speeches of any drive to eliminate company security clauses from union contracts.

• • •

To show that there was "democracy" in the 12th convention, Reuther paraded before the delegates his opposition representative on the Resolution Committee. "Who do you think appointed Paul Silvers?" he asked the convention, "I did." Then Silvers, the Trotzkyite, gave out with an attack on the Communist Party. Silvers was the one who was supposedly guiding the strategies of R. J. Thomas and George F. Addes at the 1947 convention. This is the kind of "opposition" that Reuther likes and "rewards" with a post on the resolutions committee.

• • •

Another sample of Reuther "democracy" was that one delegate, John DeVito, local 45, got the floor to speak on the Taft-Hartley betrayal by the Truman gang. Then the question was called. The whole issue of Taft-Hartley was gotten rid of in about 10 minutes.

• • •

The Allis Chalmers corporation, notorious for its strikebreaking and anti-union activities, has a display at this convention of its products. But Robert Buse and Harold Christoffel, former leaders of local 248, cannot get into the convention unless they want to sit in the visitors galleries. The Reuther forces expelled them months ago from the union.

These two men led the many months fight to prevent the Allis Chalmers Company from smashing the union. In previous conventions such a display would have never gotten past the front door. Now its different. The company is welcomed into the convention confines, but the men who fought them are kept out.

• • •

Leader of the fight against the two-year convention proposal of the Reutherites, was John DeVito, local 45, Cleveland. DeVito told the delegates that talk of saving money by having a two-year convention, does not buy democracy; and if the proposal passes, Reuther will soon want four-year conventions, etc. DeVito got a tremendous hand and laid the basis for the smashing defeat Reuther got on the proposal.

After the machine got licked on this one, they brought the education committee on to report in order "to give us time to caucus," as Reuther said. He then told the convention the "other side had their caucus last night, it's our turn tonight."

• • •

During he debate on the Reuther sponsored resolution, "CIO policy regarding the Communist Party's program of disruption," Russell Leach, president of local 155, charged that Nat Ganley, former business agent for the local, was editing a "scab paper," the Michigan Worker.

What stooge Leach should have gotten as facts before he spouted was that the Michigan Worker is a part of the Daily Worker and The Worker. That all staff members of both the Daily Worker and The Worker are members of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO. Also, that editors and managing editors are not allowed to be members of the Guild, as they act in a supervisory capacity.

Nat Ganley, editor of the Michigan edition of The Worker, could not have been a Guild member since he worked on the paper in an administrative capacity. Besides Ganley is a paid up member of the UAW-CIO local 155, the local that Leach presides over.

But when you are redbaiting and smearing like Leach was doing, facts don't mean anything. It's the smear that counts.

Shortly after, debate was closed and any chance for delegates to answer Leach was cut off.

JOHN GATES
Editor of The Daily Worker
JUST RELEASED FROM PRISON
WILL BE ON HAND TO HONOR
NAT GANLEY

REPORT FROM THE FOLEY SQ. TRIAL
INSIDE STORIES ON THE AUTO UNIONS
SAUL WELLMAN
District Organizer, Communist Party of Michigan
DR. JAMES JACKSON
Organizer, Dearborn Section
Master of Ceremonies:
WILLIAM ALLAN
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ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XIV, No. 29 | 24 Pages Price 10 Cents
Sunday, July 17, 1949 | In 2 Sections, Section 1

New Housing Bill Poor Comfort to the People

DESPITE the fanfare which last week greeted the new federal housing bill, the people have little to celebrate.

To the millions living in over-crowded, high-rental, run-down dwellings, the bill, which calls for 810,000 new housing units in six years, can give scant comfort. The Truman-Fair Deal mountain labored long, and produced a mouse.

Chicago alone needs at least 272,000 new housing units immediately, according to a survey made by the Chicago Housing Authority. The new bill means a maximum of 40,000 new homes for Chicago, over a period of six years, or about 6,500 units a year!

At that rate, assuming no growth in Chicago's population, and forgetting deterioration of existing units, we can confidently look forward to a solution of our housing problem by the year 1999!

One feature of the new bill, providing funds for slum clearance, bears vigilant attention from the people.

The "Project 1" deal which would evict over 3,500 South Side families to make way for a private, 1400-unit development by the New York Life Insurance Co., means less homes and more slums for Chicago.

Even more, "Project 1" means outright "Negro clearance" in the name of slum clearance. Proof of this was the defeat by Mayor Kennelly of the Carey Bill, which would have banned discrimination in publicly-aided private developments.

The people of Chicago must demand immediate enactment by the Cty Council of a bill like the Carey Ordinance. We must demand that the City concentrate first on **building new homes on vacant land.**

Nationally, the fire must be directed at Congress and the President for additional appropriations that will speed the building of new homes. We cannot accept battleships and atom bombs as a substitute for housing.



SEE STORY P. 2A

WESTERN UNION

1949 JULY 13

GOV. ADLAI E. STEVENSON
GOVERNOR'S MANSION
SPRINGFIELD

IS THERE ANYTHING MORE UNJUST THAN THE IMPRISONMENT OF A MAN FOR 25 YEARS FOR A CRIME THAT WAS NEVER COMMITTED? THAT HAS HAPPENED IN OUR STATE. THAT MAN, JAMES MONTGOMERY, IS STILL IN THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY. DEMAND YOU STOP YOUR ATTORNEY GENERAL FROM IMPEDING JUSTICE. DEMAND YOU ORDER MONTOGMERY'S IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM.

CARL HIRSCH
EDITOR ILLINOIS WORKER

REALTY BLOC HALTS HOMES FOR CHICAGO

—Story on Page 2-A

Legislative Analysis

An evaluation by the Illinois Communist Party of the 66th General Assembly. —Page 1-A

Steelworkers' Page

A full page of news and comment about what goes on in the Chicago area mills. —Back Page

Stop Beach Terror

Swift action has halted the Klan drive against Negroes on the city's beaches. —Page 9

DAVIS TELLS COURT:

Joined CP To Fight Anti-Negro Violence

The Legislative Fight in Illinois



The following is an analysis of the 66th General Assembly of Illinois, prepared by the Illinois State Board of the Communist Party:

FEW Illinois citizens can agree with Governor Stevenson who said last week that he is "well content" with the performance of the 66th General Assembly.

The Legislature undoubtedly satisfied Big Business and anti-labor forces, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the aggressive lobbyists for selfish financial interests.

The Legislature may have been a huge success for the racists, for the **Chicago Tribune** and the **Daily News** which bitterly opposed the FEPC.

It may have performed well for the corrupt "Capone clique" in the Legislature which succeded in defeating the Crime Commission bills and in beating down the district reapportionment which would have eliminated them from the Legislature.

But for the people, there was no change from the reactionary course of previous sessions.

In no way did it carry out the progressive mandate of the voters of the last election. There was no real change resulting from the fact that the people had elected a Democratic governor and placed a majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives.

• • •

IN EVALUATING the Legislature, the people cannot accept Gov. Stevenson's yardstick.

It will be remembered that the Governor refused to advocate any general tax reform. He made it clear that while he favored a constitutional convention, he had entered a deal to bar from such a convention the most important issue—the enabling of a graduated state income tax. In his inaugural speech, Stevenson proposed to "leave the income tax problem precisely where it stands at present."

The fact that the Governor refused to ask for one cent for low-cost housing in Illinois, stating that the "problem is inherently one for private enterprise."

★

HIS inaugural speech mentioned nothing about civil liberties. And numerous conferences called by the administration produced an FEPC bill which was so weak as to invite violation.

Nor did the failures of this Legislature result from sabotage of the Governor's program by the Republicans.

Both parties are equally guilty for the reactionary character of the 66th General Assembly. The failure to legislate for the people was bi-partisan in origin.

This flows from the national bi-partisan atmosphere of anti-labor legislation, repression of civil rights, inadequate housing and health bills, the drive to provide Big business with armaments profits and an imperialist war.

★

THE people can judge this Legislature on what it did on certain burning issues which affect their welfare and which should be the main responsibility of the General Assembly. Among these are:

ECONOMIC ISSUES

The Legislature fastened more securely on the common people and those who can least afford to pay the greater financial burden of the expanded state budget.

The sales tax, the most oppressive form of mass taxation, remains the main form of money-raising in the state.

While the Legislature was in session, the economic crisis grew in intensity. The state's own official figures showed a month-by-month decrease in take-home pay, an increase in unemployment and relief rolls. And yet, neither the Governor nor the Legislature took any recognition of these facts or took any steps to meet the crisis.

The increase in unemployment benefits by $5 a week was a crumb for labor compared with the demand for $40 a week for 52 weeks which was raised by many unions and which comes a little closer to being adequate.

It must be pointed out also that the employers suceeded in getting a cut in the share of the benefits they are required to pay.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The poor FEPC bill, its further weakening by amendments, and its final defeat made up one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of bi-partisan politics in this state.

The lines of Negro jobless are growing longer. Discrimination is rampant throughout the state, and particularly in the capital. Klan crosses are being burned in Chicago and downstate. Racist quota systems exist in state colleges and universities.

And yet the Legislature failed to pass fair employment and fair education practice bills or to strengthen the civil rights laws.

Instead a bi-partisan majority threw their support behind the pro-fascist Broyles Commission and a group of bills which would have imposed Hitlerite restrictions and terror on the people of Illinois. The Governor refused to take any open stand against them.

It was only the tremendous mass protest which finally defeated all of these bills and killed the Broyles Commission completely.

HOUSING AND RENT

In the face of the aggravated housing shortage and the failure of the Federal and local programs to cope with this problem, the Illinois Legislature did nothing.

In a budget of more than a billion dollars, not a single dollar was allocated to build a single dwelling.

A number of "enabling bills" passed by the Legislature on land seizure and land clearance failed to make any provision against the building of Jimcrow housing with the aid of public funds.

This has already resulted in such shameful situations as exist in the "Project One" housing development in Chicago. Here, thousands of Negro families are being evicted to make room for a Jimcrow, high-rent housing project.

Despite the landlord offensive and the virtual collapse of Federal controls, the Legislature failed to strengthen rent control in Illinois.

EDUCATION

Some long-needed gains were made in appropriation of more funds to education, although the administration, at the last moment cut the appropriation for this important item in the budget.

The result is that in Chicago, for example, the school appropriation is $13 million short of the city's needs.

The Legislature also defeated the desperately-needed bill to allow for the setting up of nursery schools throughout the state.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

The antiquated Illinois Constitution needs basic revision, as do many of its statutes which are outmoded, unenforceable and repressive.

This Constitution protects Big Business. The legislative bulletin of the Illinois Manufacturers Association clearly understands this when it states, "The only reason

(Continued on Page 9)



WIFE AND CHILDREN of Gilbert Green, imprisoned chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, takes recess together outside court house at Foley Square. Family came from Chicago to see Green, but Judge Medina's ruling prevents them from spending time with him even during court intermissions. With Mrs. Lillian Green are, left to right, Ralph, 3, Josie, 7, and Daniel 12.

Charge Terrorism in Stewart-Warner Vote

CHICAGO.—Company intimidation decided the results of a union election at the Stewart-Warner Corp., it was charged this week. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1154 also piled up evidence to prove that irregularities in the balloting conducted by the Taft-Hartley board influenced the outcome. The decisive 225 ballots cast by UE members were challenged.

The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Association of Machinists failed to win a majority in the voting. However, it was predicted that these two unions would be declared bargaining agents for production workers in the plant on the basis of the board's decision on challenged ballots.

★

THE UE LOCAL, which has had exclusive bargaining rights with the company for six years, did not appear on the Taft-Hartley ballot.

The contest in the main production section of the plant was between the IBEW and "no union." "In the tool room, the IAM was also on the ballot.

The IBEW received 1041 votes against 886 for "no union," with 193 challengers. In the tool room, the vote was: IAM—93; IBEW—48; "Neither"—32; 13 challenges.

★

WITH no union getting a majority of votes cast in either election, the UE remains the bargaining agent, pending a decision on the challenged ballots.

The UE local this week cited cases of company intimidation in the voting, in addition to the general fear created in the shop as a result of huge layoffs.

The company recently broke off wage negotiations with the UE local and petitioned for an election on behalf of the IBEW. Fourteen UE local officers and stewards were laid off.

★

THE UE LOCAL warned that "if the company and the IBEW are successful in voiding the challenged votes, the company will launch an all-out campaign against your living standards."

The local also declared that "no matter what happens, UE is in Stewart-Warner to stay."

Significantly, the UE local held a successful meeting of Stewart-Warner employes after the election.

Workers pledged to continue the fight to maintain the UE local which has won such important gains for the workers over the last six years including paid vacations and holidays, automatic progressions, wage increases from 40 cents an hour in 1942 to the present $1.14 minimum.

Klan Crosses Burned In Jefferson County

MOUNT VERNON, Ill. — The burning of two Klan crosses in Jefferson County in less than two weeks was called a "mystery" this week by Sheriff J. Chris Johnson.

The first cross blazed up the night of June 26 near the home of Earl Atkinson, Webber township highway commissioner, who lives about 7 miles east of here.

The second cross burning took place on July 2 in Belle Rive, Ill., near the home of Mrs. Lulu Karn.

Peoples, Figures Agree Picnic Was a Success

CHICAGO.—"It was the people—just having a good time."

That's the way a Chicago packinghouse worker this week described the giant "All Nations Press Picnic" which took place on July 4 at Justice Park Gardens.

Final tallies this week showed that close to 5,000 persons took part in the picnic. There was a splendid turnout of Negro people, with large representation from Chicago's trade unions and from the national groups.

Largest affair of its kind to be held here in recent years, the July 4 picnic was marked by its gayety and color, by the brilliant program, and particularly, by the warm response to the main political speech of the day delivered by Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party.

Miss Jones, a Negro woman leader, who is facing the threat of deportation to her native Trinidad by the U. S. Department of Justice, dealt stirringly with the people's fight for civil rights and for peace.

In personal terms, she told of the struggles of Negro people and revealed the meaning of the trial of the Communist leaders in New York City.

She was followed by Herb March, packinghouse union leader, who spoke mainly of labor's role in today's struggles.

Program chairman was Carl Hirsch, editor of the Illinois Worker, who also introduced the Aido Chorus and the Russian Dance Group.

The picnic was in effect a vigorous demonstration for the freeing of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader who has been jailed for the duration of the trial in New York. Green was to have been the main speaker at the picnic.

Among the feature attractions at the affair were the national group "villages" which served native foods and beverages, the pony rides for children, the various games and sports, dancing in the pavilion, numerous door prizes.

The picnic was sponsored by a dozen progressive and language newspapers, including the Illinois Worker.



JAMES MONTGOMERY, in prison garb, has spent 25 years in the Illinois penitentiary for a "rape" that never happened. Montgomery is still in prison because the state attorney general is fighting attempts to free him.

Montgomery--An Innocent Man 'Buried Alive'!

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Will Gov. Adlai Stevenson act to free James Montgomery? Or will his State Administration continue to fight to keep the 54-year-old Negro rotting away in jail for the rest of his life?

Disclosure of the shocking frame-up of Montgomery, that has prisoned for more than 25 years, has raised wide hopes for his early release.

But the single biggest roadblock to swinging open the cell doors of Stateville Pententiary was proving to be Illinois' Attorney-General Ivan J. Elliot, a member of "liberal" Gov. Stevenson's cabinet.

★

IN THE FACE of sensational new evidence clearly proving the innocence of Montgomery, railroaded off to life imprisonment in Ku Klux Klan-ridden Lake County on a frame-up rape charge in 1923. Stevenson's Attorney-General appears to be going to fantastic lengths to block his freedom.

Consider these facts in the Montgomery case in contrast to Stevenson's voluble campaign promises on civil rights for Negroes:

• All evidence points to the fact that Montgomery's sham trial took place in an atmosphere of rampant Ku Klux Klan lynch-like terror. Yet the Attorney-General's office adamantly msists that he had a fair trial.

★

• A Hospital Report, buried in the files of Waukegan Victory Hospital, clearly shows that Miss Mamie Snow, the 62-year old white spinster allegedly raped, was merely treated for minor head bruises. This Hospital Report would have proven Montgomery's innocence beyond doubt, but the Attorney-General now blandly avers that it was not suppressed as evidence in the trial.

• Dr. John E. Walter, Waukegan physician silenced by KKK terror all these years, has now testified that Miss Snow was not raped. However, the Attorney-General still claims that Miss Snow was raped and that Montgomery is guilty.

• Dr. Walter was not called as a witness in the frame-up trial. Montgomery was not allowed to testify in his own behalf, nor were 15 other witnesses who were ready to swear he was nowhere near the scene of the alleged attack. But the Attorney-General continues to maintain that Montgomery was not convicted on perjured testimony.

• All signs clearly indicate that Chester C. Horn, Negro attorney appointed by the court to "defend" Montgomery, feared for his life at the hands of the KKK. Horn, who cannot be located anywhere although there is no record of his death, failed to call Dr. Walter as a witness and introduce the Hospital Report in evidence, yet the Attorney-General baldly asserts that Montgomery was represented by competent counsel.

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THIS stand by Stevenson's Attorney-General, which in effect amounts to a defense of the KKK brand of justice dealt out at the time by the Lake County Circuit Court, was denounced by Luis Kutner, one of the nation's top criminal lawyers who is now handling Montgomery's case.

"Even with clear proof that no rape was ever committed," Kutner told The Worker, "the Illinois Attorney-General's office is fighting tooth-and-nail to keep Montgomery in prison."

Investigation into the years long fight Montgomery has been furlornly waging for his freedom reveals the Democratic Stevenson administration to be acting in no whit differently from the former Republican Green administration in cases of persons unjustly imprisoned.

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THESE notorious practices in Illinois criminal procedures were recently blasted by the U. S. Supreme Court as a "labyrinth of blind alleys," which leave persons falsely imprisoned on a hopeless "merry-go-round."

The Supreme Court opinion was handed down in reviewing the case of Tony Marino, wrongly imprisoned for 23 years on a murder charge.

At that time the Republican Attorney-General at least confessed error in the conviction of Marino and recommended that he be released. In the case of Montgomery, however, the Stevenson administration will not admit the clearly apparent KKK-inspired frame-up of a Negro and is using the full power of the state to eep him behind bars.

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WITHIN a few short weeks after Stevenson's inauguration, his Attorney-General launched a fight against a petition filed on January 18th for Montgomery's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Five weeks later, on February 25th, Attorney-General Elliot filed a motion in Federal Court to dismiss Montgomery's petition

Overruled then by the Court, this branch of the Stevenson administration bitterly contested the plea for Montgomery's freedom at the recent hearing before Federal Judg Michael Igoe.

Realty Bloc Halts Homes for Chicago

CHICAGO.—The anti-housing bloc in the City Council went to work with speed and zeal this week to prevent the city's use of even the meager housing funds which will trickle into Chicago from Washington. In last week's council session, two of the aldermen who represent city's big realty interests took the first step in blocking the erection of housing with the new federal funds.

Ald. William J. Lancaster succeeded in preventing Council approval of a home construction outline brought in by the Chicago Housing Authority. The program was shunted into committee on Lancaster's proposal that "we shouldn't rush into this thing without some study."

★

CHA Chairman Robert R. Taylor said that failure to approve the skeleton plan would prevent work on the first of the units from beginning next Spring.

Ald. Archibald Carey pointed out that Chicago is in competition with cities all over the country in securing the federal funds. "If we wait too long," he said, "we may get caught short."

Ald. Theron W. Merryman opened the drive to head off new home construction, declaring that "it would be good business to delay action" on the CHA proposals.

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The CHA estimated that the city needs a minimum of 270,000 more housing units, of which 87,000 are needed at rentals below $43 a month.

The authority said they based their conclusions on the fact that 95,000 families in the city are now doubled up, 144,000 are living in the worst sub-standard units. In addition, CHA said that 33,000 dwelling units are needed to create a "minimum vacancy reserve."

Actually, the new federal housing bill means a maximum of 40,000 new homes for Chicago over the next six years.

Under the CHA program of using federal aid, 15,000 units would be built on vacant land and 25,000 units on land to be cleared.

★

The CHA asked for permission to apply for an advance loan of $720,000 for the drawing up of housing blueprints.

Lancaster replied that the CHA had not used "common courtesy" in consulting with the City Council Housing Committee before making the request. Lancaster is head of the committee.

The clash between Lancaster and CHA's Taylor pointed up the fact that the Council's Housing Committee is considered a "graveyard" for housing programs.

Mayor Kennelly acted "neutral" in the debate, failing to make a plea for the expediting of the city's long-overdue housing construction.

July 17 Canvassing To Spark Sub Drive

By Sara Hayden

Illinois Press Director

Reports from all sections on the full week's activities, which will be finalized on July 17 in an all-out "Red Sunday," shows that the climax has been reached in the Gil Green Subscription campaign for 2,000 subs to The Worker.

This has been a stimulating seven days of activity. Last Saturday, key people of the Communist Party reported on their week's plans, which are to be finalized with the July 17 mobilization.

Section after section reports show high promise that the 50 percent goal we have set for July 17 will be surpassed.

The South Chicago Steel Section sent a challenging letter to the Packing Section, forming them that they have already turned in 49 subs, and will reach at least 100 by Sunday.

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--PACKING, just starting in the drive, reported 30 subs last Monday, and full mobilization for all renewal-visiting every evening. So certain are they of results during this concentration week of Worker activities, that they have accepted the Steel challenge and are striving to surpass their goal.

The Craft Section reported 30 subs for the week. Four teams have gone into action, railroad, printing, garment trades and building. These teams will report in on Sunday evening on the total results of their efforts.

The Johnstone Section slow in starting, called a meeting of 15 leading people for Monday evening, placing special responsibilities on these comrades for the mobilization of the entire section for results this week. Each of these comrades have their individual quotas, with the task of involving at least five others.

The Parsons Electrical Section went into detail on where their subs are to come from. Three teams have been set up in several clubs and all teams will report on Sunday. Two of the teams report 10 subs each for the week, and the whole section results should bring this figure up.

The Haymarket Section, not prepared to give details, pledged to fulfill their quota in the drive.

The community sections had excellent reports. Cacchione expects to bring in one sub for every active member by Sunday. They are planning nightly mobilizations for visiting, and will complete their week's work with the "Red Sunday."

Special meetings, with section and club executive members and all press directors were held by Packing, Steel, Cacchione, Craft, 9 North and the South Side, where the major emphasis was the weekend mobilizations.

WHO is going out, where members will report back, and a goal for the number of subs to be obtained were all decided.

The South Side Section has set up two teams of ten comrades each. One team is a four sub group, and is headed by the Section Organizer. The other is a ten-sub team, led by the Section Press Director.

Every club in the South Side Section is working to bring in at least five subs each this week. All South Side wards will hold full membership meetings starting with July 19, where the main point will be the successful completion of the Worker Drive in that section.

★

THE 12TH Congressional Section held their first visiting action last Sunday morning, and with full planned activities that will go on throughout the week.

The West Side Section has set up four special groups, whose only task for the period of the drive is to visit all renewal names and work on subs.

In preparation for the "Red Sunday," all sections should now have prepared lists of all expiration cards still not visited; names of members who are still not subscribers to the Illinois Worker; friends, shop-mates and neighbors who are prospective readers.

On Sunday, July 17, starting at 7:00 p. m., all groups and clubs will report back to their stations on the week's results. Assigned staff members should have all the results by 9:30 p. m. They, in turn, will inform the State Press Director that same evening.

ON MONDAY, a special bulletin will be sent to all sections with the full report on the whole week's activities, and the preparations to be t aken for the following week. **On August 20, at the DuSable Center, an outdoor Cabaret and Dance will be held for all those who turned in five or more subs during the Drive.**

The only admission price will be the five subs. We're out to have 200 attending. Will You Be There?

'CAT' WORKER WALKOUT COOLS OFF BIG PLANT

PEORIA, Ill.—A walkout of some 300 workers at the big Caterpillar Plant here during the recent hot spell got action to remedy faulty air conditioning in the new KK Building.

The walkout which shut down two engine assembly lines was provoked by the hard-boiled attitude of company officials. After a day-long protest against unbearable temperatures, workers pried open the windows to get some relief. When they returned the next day they found that management had ordered the windows welded shut.

After several heat collapse cases, the men decided they would live longer by refusing to keep up high speed production in this hot house with welded-shut windows. They just went home.

Immediately the company began to act on the grievance. Alteration of air conditioning equipment has provided some relief and it is reported that present facilities will be torn out and replaced throughout the parts of the building where the walkout occurred.

Reuther Redbaiting Is Tipoff on No-Wage-Hike Tactics of CIO Chiefs

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE. — The Reuther-run convention of the United Automobile Workers gave a preview of the split, red-bait and disorganize program being prepared by the right wing for next October's convention of the CIO.

The right wingers continue to press that policy despite a flat rejection of labor's wage and pension demands by the big corporations and in face of the fast-developing depression which even they admit is a reality.

The convention, nevertheless, gave evidence that even the caucus-bound pro-Reuther delegates, a majority in the convention, were not sewed up for anything the top caucus may dictate. This fact exploded into Reuther's face late Monday afternoon, after the major red-baiting program was already passed, when a majority voted against a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of yearly. Burned badly at this first setback, the Reuther forces withheld the rest of the program to turn the constitution into a dictatorial power-perpetuating program, to regroup forces at a planned mass caucus meeting that night.

It was that caucus meeting of about a thousand delegates, steamed up by Reuther personally, that decided to plug for a "compromise," setting the next convention 20 months hence, in April, 1951. That carried next morning. At this writing the convention has still to act on the rest of the proposals for a dicttatorial constitution, with indication that opposition to them runs far broader than the base of the anti-Reuther forces in this concention.

Even more significant was the fact that Reuther found it necessary at the outset of the convention to appease the delegates with loud talk for a wage raise and, even, what sounded like implied criticism of other right wing CIO leaders who abandoned wage demands this year. He declared in his report to the convention:

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor. . . . For labor to yield in the face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption. What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

Similarly on the issue of speed-up, Reuther found it necessary to divert rank and file apprehension over UAW board statements equivocating on the issue, charging that those who raise it and his subsequent betrayal of the 25-day Ford strike against speed-up are ommunists.

His report to the convention was designed to give an impression that he always was against speedup and would wage a vigorous war against it.

It was by this attempt to take the "steam" out of opposition by demagogic play on the wage and speedup issues on the one hand, and hysterical red-baiting on the other, that Reuther planned to steer the "broad middle road" that would enable him to steal the autonomous rights of locals and obtain the other dictatorial clauses in the constitution.

Another important element in the Reuther strategy was to surprise the delegates with a new type of convention "efficiency." Discussion from the floor was held down to almost nothing on the controversial issues. Stooges moved to cut debate after two or three five-minute speeches and Reuther "democratically" entertained the motions pleading that he must do so.

The bulk of the discussion up to the fourth day of the convention consisted of bombastic oratory by officers on the platform designed to throw a scare into those inclined to differ with the administration on an issue.

Protected by such "sure-fire" procedure, Reuther and his top associates went wild with lies and distortion of what they claimed they found in the Daily Worker or in the literature of the left-controlled unions.

The convention schedule, too, bore a relation to the plan. After Sunday's adoption of the convention rules setting election of officers early Tuesday, perfunctory passage of soe "fair deal" resolutions was railroaded through. Then came Monday, the "all-red-baiting" day that opened with introduction of Victor Reuther who is still recovering from loss of an eye and other wounds that resulted from the recent shooting.

While no effort was made to give the familiar red-baiting twist to the shooting, the rest of the day helped build that impression. Action came on a resolution calling upon the next CIO convention to make cannibalistic raiding of progressive-led union an official policy of the CIO; expulsion of those unions and setting up of "organizing committees" in each field to raid the.

Another resolution greeted the recent decision of the CIO's executive board to pull the charter of the Farm Equipment workers at the next convention, and called for a new attempt by the UAW to raid FE locals.

Communists and other progressives in the convention fought against both resolutions and broke through with about five speeches. But as Hilliard Ellis, president of Chicago's Local 453 said, the atmosphere is anything but the kind that would make possible "straight thinking."



WALTER REUTHER

The convention reelected, by overwhelming majorities, Reuther, secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey, and vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser. There was little evidence of the old anti-Reuther coalition led by former secretary-treasurer George F. Addes. The consistent opposition was a much narrower left wing.

The candidates for office were, for president, W. G. Grant, former Ford Local 600 president; vice-presidents, Bill Johnson, an outstanding Negro leader, also of Local 600 and John De Vito of Cleveland, Local 45, and James Lindahl, of Packard, 190 for secretary-treasurer.

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, was born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey objected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

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AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon. Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Herndon for the first time in the Fulton County Jail.

"What was the charge against Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Harry Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n-----r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

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HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general counsel for the Communist Party in Georgia, Davis said he appealed to Governor Bibb Graves, of Atlanta, for the commutation of sentence of Willis Peterson, framed Negro youth.

In 1938 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secretary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

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THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow" in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

The Legislative Fight in Illinois

(Continued from 1A)

Illinois does not have a state income tax on corporations and individuals is because such a law would be unconstitutional under our existing constitution."

No wonder, then, their determined opposition to the con-con referendum, let alone the convening of a constitutional convention.

Evidently concurring in this opinion, Governor Stevenson ruled out any changes which would place the burden of increased state services on those most able to pay, but based his state bidget almost entirely on the continued sales tax (originally passed as an emergency relief measure), extension of the sales tax and an increased motor fuel tax.

This Constitution seeks to perpetuate the two-party system and makes most difficult the formation or existence of any new parties. Our state was one of the few states which barred the Progressive Party from the ballot in the 1948 elections, even though oppressive and undemocratic election laws were complied with. Nor can there be any democracy in our state which specifically bars the Communist Party from the ballot for all time.

For many years provisions of the Constitution with regard to re-districting senatorial districts every 10 years have been violated by the connivance of both major parties. Some of our legislators are elected from districts which have been so de-populated that they are able to perpetuate themselves in office by means of a small corrupt machine.

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THIS results in a situation in which the 17th District of Chicago, for example, repeatedly sends men to Springfield who are known to be spokesmen for the Capone syndicate.

Unless these specific features are clearly presented to the people, they will not be aroused to action, and the kind of window-dressing constitutional revision proposed by Governor Stevenson is doomed to certain defeat.

In addition, the Legislature must be taken sharply to task for failure to adopt disability compensation, the extension of the franchise to all those 18 years old and over, equal pay for women and memorializing Congress to extend "52-20" payments to veterans.

•

THE smashing victory won by the people against the Broyles Bills, fought against a background of red-baiting hysteria, against the opposition of Big Business, the American Legion and other reactionary and fascist forces in the state, was an historic achievement, and offers lessons for future sessions of the legislature.

Organizations representing the overwhelming majority of the people in this state rose in protest against these bills and against the activities of the witch-hunters.

They staged mass protest rallies, picket lines, demonstrations of all types. Delegations repeatedly went to Springfield and visited the Governor and legislators in their homes and offices. Messages, resolutions and petitions were sent by the ton. The Civil Rights Congress was especially active in this campaign.

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IN SPITE of the fact that some liberals were squeamish about vigorous mass action of this type, the people spoke out sharply and in great volume.

To the credit of the Communist Party and its press, as well as other militant progressive forces, they played a decisive role in this fight.

In contrast, the fight for FEPC was confused and inadequate. The progressives failed to carry on a broad, militant, many-sided campaign.

They were thwarted by the so-called official proponents of FEPC, who actually misled the fight with their cloakroom agreements and their repeated warnings that the legislators "must not be antagonized" by mass delegations and mass campaigns.

★

IN SPITE of that, the progressives should have intensified the fight for the strengthening of the FEPC bill and for its passage.

The people can win when the fight is carried on as in the case of the Broyles fight—and not in the case of FEPC.

The people's organizations learned by their mistakes during this session. They did not have well-drawn state legislative programs. They did not assign sufficient forces to this critical field of struggle. They did not coordinate and unify their efforts.

★

THE STATE fight does not end with the adjournment of the legislature. Many aspects of it are just beginning.

The people cannot remain satisfied that the legislative fight can be put off for a year and a half on certain key issues.

The Governor must now call a special session to deal with the following issues only:

Unemployment. The adoption of a program to cope with the growing economic crisis.

FEPC. The opening of the fight for an effective law with the necessary punitive clauses.

Housing. The adoption of a state housing program to supplement federal and local programs in order to fill the entire need for low-cost homes in this state.

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Comrade Flynn Wants More 'Presents' Like This One

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Secretary, Defense of The 12' Fund

A CHECK for $288 came to me last week from Florence and Ben Green of Chicago. They are a brother and sister-in-law of Gil Green, one of the Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square.


GURLEY FLYNN

I met them recently in Chicago and they showed me an engraved invitation to their 10th wedding anniversary. Only it was unique in that it specified "No gifts" and enclosed a little envelope for all their relations and friends to enclose a contribution "For defense of Gil Green and his 11 comrades."

Previously they had raised $300 for the Fund Drive from their friends in a similar manner. It's really a good idea for birthdays, anniversaries, christenings, showers and the like.

Come to think of it—my birthday is Aug. 7. Want to send me a present? Do like Florence and Ben suggested—send me a contribution for the defense fund. I'll keep a record of it separately.

Parties Halt Klan Terror at Beaches
The Housing 'Mouse'

CHICAGO.—"Next Sunday and every Sunday" was announced this week as the schedule of a series of beach parties for the right of Negroes to use Chicago beaches without fear of violence.

This resolve was made by the Young Progressives of Illinois, following the brutal attack on a Negro at the 55th St. promontory on June 26.

The YPI immediately organized a series of beach parties of Negro and white at the South Side beach, taking every possible precaution to prevent any recurrence of violence.

The speedy action by YPI has thus far prevented any new attacks and has smashed the attempt to establish Jimcrow at the city's beaches.

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OFFICIALS INDIFFERENT

The YPI action, which drew the support of other adult and youth groups, was conducted against the opposition of city authorities who were willing to accept the reign of racist violence rather than support any effective challenge.

The June 26 attack was seen as the first organized attempt to drive Negroes from the South Side beaches. On that Sunday, Albert D'Sales, a Negro student at Roosevelt College, was set upon by hoodlums while atending a beach party sponsoreed by Negro and white students at the college.

D'Sales was singled out by four thugs who hammered him brutally with a baseball bat and fractured his jaw.

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THE call for larger beach parties of Negro and white at 55th St., which was then issued by YPI, was greeted with alarm by Roosevelt College and city authorities, particularly the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations.

Roosevelt College officials tried to stop the challenge to racist violence. An official letter telling the student body to stay away from the beach was read in every classroom, with instructions that there was to be no discussion of the matter.

However, the YPI carried through its plan successfully, first forcing city authorities to provide adequate police protection.

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Michael LeGlaire, secretary of the Roosevelt College YPI, urged all progressives to attend the parties which begin at 1:00 p.m. each Sunday at the 55th St. promontory. The parties, incidentally, have proved to be a huge social success, with much spontaneous entertainment and gayety. Progressives have been coming from all parts of the city to attend the parties.

"We are proving that anti-Negro violence can be stopped not by capitulation but by challenging through popular and peaceful means those fascists who are trying to erect new Jimcrow barriers in our city," said LeGlaire.

A Chicago Story of $168 --And a Broken Family

By Mickie Berkowitz

CHICAGO.—The broken lives of a Chicago mother and her six children revealed this week the callousness of city officials and the stupidity of petty bureaucrats.

The family of Mrs. Dorothy Jensen, with children ranging from 18 months to 15 years, have become the victims of the city administration upon whom they are forced to depend for their lives.

Up until two weeks ago, the Jensen family was living at the Julia Lathrop Housing Project. Over the years a bill of $168 for "overcharges" was piled up against her by her landlord, the Chicago Housing Authority

The Aid to Dependent Children agency, from whom the Jensen family derives the pittance they live on, refused to pay the "overcharges." When the two local agencies failed to reach an agreement, the CHA threw the family out into the street

This week, Mrs. Jensen had managed to find a sleping room at 4034 N Kenmore. She was compelled to break up her family among friends.

REUNION AT MEALS

"We all get together for meals," Mrs. Jensen told The Worker, "but it's awfully hard on the children."

The ironic twist to the Jensen story is that the city is now paying more than ever to support the family.

Her rent is now $20 more a month than it was at the project, in addition to gas and electric bills. Furthermore, the ADC also had to pay the cost of moving and storing the Jensen's furniture.

And all because two local agencies could not agree over the payment of $168!

The break up of the Jensens took place after weeks in which the Chicago Tenants Action Council, this newspaper, as well as friends of the Jensen family worked feverishly to head off the eviction.

The case was brought before the heads of the ADC, to secretary. Elizabeth Wood of the Chicago Housing Authority and to Mayor Kennelly.

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MAYOR 'TOO BUSY'

In a final desperate effort, the family visited Mayor Kennelly in his offices. The Mayor was "too busy" to see them and turned the case over to office aids.

The city was scoured for some public agency or even a "good samaritan" who would furnish the critical $168.

In the course of much buck-passing, red tape and callous unconcern, the Jensens were finally forced out on the street.

A spokesman at the Council of Social Agencies told this reporter: "There's nothing to get excited about, there are hundreds of such cases every day."

Officials at both the ADC and the CHA indicated they were "afraid the Chicago Tribune might pick it up" if they granted leniency to the Jensen family. Both agencies have been under attack by the Tribune for supposed "wastefulness and laxness" in administering public funds.

CLASSIFIED ADS

YOUNG woman, a recent graduate of a floral designing school, is in need of employment. Would prefer job at a florist's shop, if possible. Would like job on the north side of Chicago. Call AR 6-2948.

If You Can't Buy It—
Come in and Read It
COMMUNITY BOOK SHOP
2404 E. 55th STREET, CHICAGO
Open every afternoon
Monday and Thursday evenings
Tuesday and Wednesday mornings
All day Saturday

Sales Drop 12 Percent in Stores Here

CHICAGO.—The largest weekly drop in the dollar volume of Chicago department store sales was reported this week by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Total receipts were 12 percent below a year earlier for the week ending July 2.

This was the largest weekly drop from levels a year ago in the current decline which began in mid-May, it was reported.

Sales throughout the 5-state 7th Federal Reserve District were also 12 percent lower.

AFL Painters Score Jailing of Communists

CHICAGO.—A resolution protesting the jailing of the four Communist leaders on trial in Foley Square was adopted here last week by local 637 of the AFL Painters Union.

The resolution stated that the "unprecedented ruling of Judge Medina in revoking the bail and remanding to prison the four Communists is cause for grave concern to all true Americans regardless of political beliefs."

The resolution deplored the fact that the ruling was handed down because John Gates declined to divulge the names of members whose employment would be jeopardized,.

STEEL PAGE

Big Mill to Begin 4-Day Week Aug. 1

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Close on the heels of a three-day shutdown over the Fourth of July, men and women at the South Works plant of Carnegie-Illinois were greeted by news of a four-day week beginning Aug. 1. Last of the major plants in the Calumet region to be hit by the current slump in steel production, the South Chicago plant is expected to reduce its output from 98 percent of capacity to 83 percent. The official announcement of this anticipated move is being delayed apparently because of the unresolved wage negotiations.

Some 12,000 workers in the world's second largest steel mill will be affected by the shortened work week. Already mutterings can be heard from the workers who only last spring again broke production records.

"We're just working ourselves out of a job," is the complaint heard throughout the mill.

SIGNIFICANTLY, the average worker questions a system that breaks down when both ability to produce and need for goods exist. Particularly interesting is the reaction among the Polish workers who form an important segment of the working force in South Chicago steel mills.

They note that American foreign policy is not only cutting off the markets of Eastern Europe including Poland but is also reviving the industrial basis of Germany's Ruhr —orsenal for two invasions of Poland.

Despite the traditional influence of the church among Polish workers, these men in the mills cannot reconcile America's foreign policy with the welfare of their native Poland—nor, for that matter, with their own welfare.

★

FINE cracks have already appeared on the surface of South Works' production. The two much-heralded "World's Largest Blast Furnaces" lie idle. Only one of these twin giants has seen any service and then was in operation for only a few months. The other has never been used since its completion early this year.

Cuts in production are bringing not only the four-day week but also a constantly increasing number of layoffs. Management's excuse for summary layoffs has been that the workers affected were probationary employes.

Actually, in many cases where departments have slackened, the company has transferred "desirable" new employees to other jobs while laying off men without connections. Older workers in the plant are reminded of the early thirties when only relatives of plant bosses could get on the payroll and stay there.

★

IN ADDITION, the pattern of layoffs can be seen to reflect an unspoken but basic policy of the company to reduce the number of Negro workers who constitute nearly one-third of the working force.

Their drive in this direction has been made easier for them by the union's failure to carry out a fight for job equality in the plant which has led to the concentration of Negro workers in certain departments while others remain almost entirely jim crow.

Concentration of Negro workers in such departments as the mason gang has means that in a work-week reduction, the Negro workers suffer a disproportionate hardship. For example, a white worker with only a year's seniority in a jim crow department while a Negro worker with much longer service would be laid off in another part of the plant.

Jobs Down, Profits, Production Go Up

CHICAGO.—The pattern for depression through hopped-up profit-making is in use at the Pullman-Standard Carbuilding Co. in southeast Chicago.

One year ago at this plant workers produced 30 cars each month. Since the first of this year 25 percent of all production workers have been laid off, but the plant is now producing 75 cars each month. Profits soar for stockholders, while one-fourth of the workers become unemployment statistics.

They Added a Second Shift At Unemployment Office!

HARVEY, Ill.—Short work weeks, layoffs and elimination of second and third shifts are the rule in the steel plants around Harvey. Not only have the steel plants been "cutting back," but virtually every industrial enterprise in the area has contributed its share to the growing economic gloom locally.

In only one place can expanding operation be noted. The Harvey office of the Illinois State Employment Service has added a second shift!

Formerly, bi-weekly registration by the unemployed workers took place only in the mornings. Lines grew so long that last month the jobless were split up, and registration now takes place in both morning and afternoon.

The huge increases in unemployment in the area stem mainly from American Stove Co., which has virtually shut its Harvey plant; from the big Buda Co. which has laid off hundreds and put those remaining the plant on a three-day week.

Same Faces in Same Places

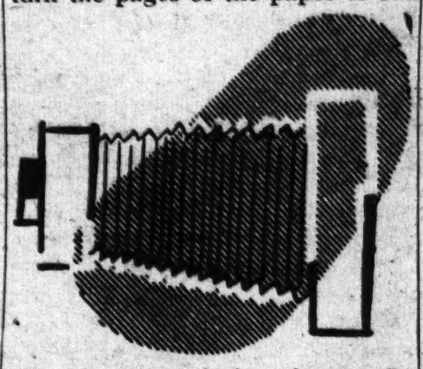
To the Editor:

If they aren't careful, officers of Local 65 of the steelworkers at Carnegie-Illinois South Works are all going to find themselves victims of Kleig-eyes one of these days.

Kleig-eyes, in case you don't keep up with Hollywood notes, are an ailment that comes from overexposure to flashbulbs.

In every issue of "Local 65," the monthly paper put out by the union, each grievance committeeman usually has his picture in the paper at least once; scarcely ever does an issue pass without each executive board member appearing smiling out at his constituents (as some officers are also grievers, duplications are the rule not the exception). And on top of this, if you write, "I love my union, my country and Phil Murray" and send it to the paper's editor, you can get a full column picture of yourself over your deathless writings—if you are, of course, also a griever or officer.

It's getting so that readers automatically start counting as they turn the pages of the paper to see



who got mugged the oftenest. In the June issue, for instance, both griever George Brickhill and vice president Stanley Rygiewicz tied for first, with two pictures apiece in the 8-page paper. His followers noticed that Pres. Jerome Wilczewski, usually good for a minimum of two appearances, had slipped badly, catching the photographer only once during the month apparently.

One member of the local's tight circle of leadership had no picture at all in the paper, despite a signed article by him. That was the editor of the paper, Jack Lee. Although it is exceedingly rare that a writer of an article isn't shown full face in the paper, in Lee's case it might be explained. Lee, you see, is Negro, and although one-third of the workers at South Workers are also Negro, not one officer and only one grievance committeeman comes from their ranks. Consequently, in such a lily-white line-up, the picture of a Negro might be a bit startling.

RANK AND FILER

Negroes at Crane Plant Cut Down to a Handful

CHICAGO.—A dozen Negro workers were all that were left on the payroll at the big Crane Co. plant here this week, following a series of layoffs in which the Negro workers were hardest hit. The plant employed 1,028 Negro workers a year ago out of a total working force of 7,500.

By this week, however, 2,500 workers have been laid off, of which 40 percent were Negro.

★

THE COMPANY was known to be following a deliberate policy of restoring the pre-war "lily-white" racial barriers at the plant.

Last week, shortly after the defeat of the FEPC bill in the Illinois Legislature, another group of Negroes were laid off.

Workers in the plant pointed out that the company is following a complex and sinister program of playing white workers against Negroes, as well as union against non-union workers.

★

IN ITS unorganized Chattanooga, Tenn., plant, the big plumbing supply company employs 60 percent Negroes. Since that plant has non-union, low-wage standards, much of the work from the Chicago plant has been transferred to Chattanooga.

"One thing about this company, it takes advantage of all our sins," one Crane foundryman told The Worker, "our failure to fight for job security for the Negro workers and our failure to develop militant unionism at both Crane plants."

Workers at Crane Co. Need More Than Just A Strike Vote to Make Wage Demands Stick

To the Editor:

There's a lot of talk about a strike vote at the Crane Co. plant where I work, giving the company until Aug. 1 to meet our demands. And I don't know another plant where the workers have got to be more prepared to take action against a clever, stubborn and reactionary management.

The trouble is that the union leadership here in the United Steelworkers' local isn't letting the rank-and-file in on its plans and preparations for the wage fight. We're not being given a chance to mobilize for a real battle.

We haven't had a meeting to discuss grievances and demands. And we haven't been given a chance to set up the machinery to make our wage demands effective.

In calling for a strike vote, the union leadership must realize that the Crane Co. isn't going to give anything away without a fight. And, by God, we can't afford to make it easy for them to make it tough on us!

A Crane Worker.

They'd Better Look Again at Crystal Ball

To the Editor:

Now that I am only working three days a week at Republic Steel here in South Chicago I got plenty of time to do my "home work." Cleaning out my basement the other day I found a copy of the company magazine "Republic Reports," dated January, 1949.

On page three, Mr. White, president of the corporation, tells us that "1948 was a good year." I guess it was for him. His company pocketed $48,000,000 in profits.

Mr. White writes further in this magazine that "1949 holds promise of being a good year."

That's a hot one. Where is the promise? What's good about three days a week? It seems to me that Republic and other corporations are dragging this country into another depression.

Republic Open Hearth Worker.

Interlake Shutting Down Blast Furnaces

SO. CHICAGO.—Three weeks ago Interlake Iron Corporation's South Chicago plant, which is one of the world's largest producers of cast iron, laid off 30 workers. At the time the company and union officials said this was merely a "leveling off process."

This week, Mr. Stromburg, chief personnel manager at Interlake said that one of their two blast furnaces will be shut down and 100 more workers will be laid off within the next 10 days.

Piles of pig iron are growing higher and higher. Also, iron is being shipped from the Duluth plant to be piled up at the Chicago yards.

Beside causing the lay-off of 100 men, the closing down of one blast furnace will have repercusions in other departments. Men will surely be laid off in the coke plant as they will need less coke to run only one blast furnace. Also as a consequence of lower production, men in the pig machine department will sure face lay-offs.

Even other companies will be affected. Interlake produces the hot metal that is used by Valley Mould Iron Corporation, a separate corporation. Valley Mould has laid off its workers for a period of three weeks now. Since they will be getting less hot metal from Interlake in the future, some of those men are not expected to be called back.

Who's Eating at Interlake—Men or Mice?

SO. CHICAGO.—Competition is hot at Interlake Iron Co. in South Chicago when it comes to lunches It's a daily contest in the plant between humans, animals and insects with the winners getting the bulk of the sandwiches and so forth that the worker carry to the plant.

The men are complaining that it is unfair competition. Management is siding with the plant mice and insects and weighting the scales in their favor by maintaining such unsanitary conditions in the plant locker rooms that the lower forms of life can't lose.

In a letter to the South Chicago Steel Worker one Interlake worker, terming the locker setup "lousy," wondered why the company couldn't supply decent, clean locker rooms. The answer to his question is simple: it would cost a few dollars to do a clean-up job, and Interlake, like other steel companies, puts workers' welfare a long way below profits in importance.

ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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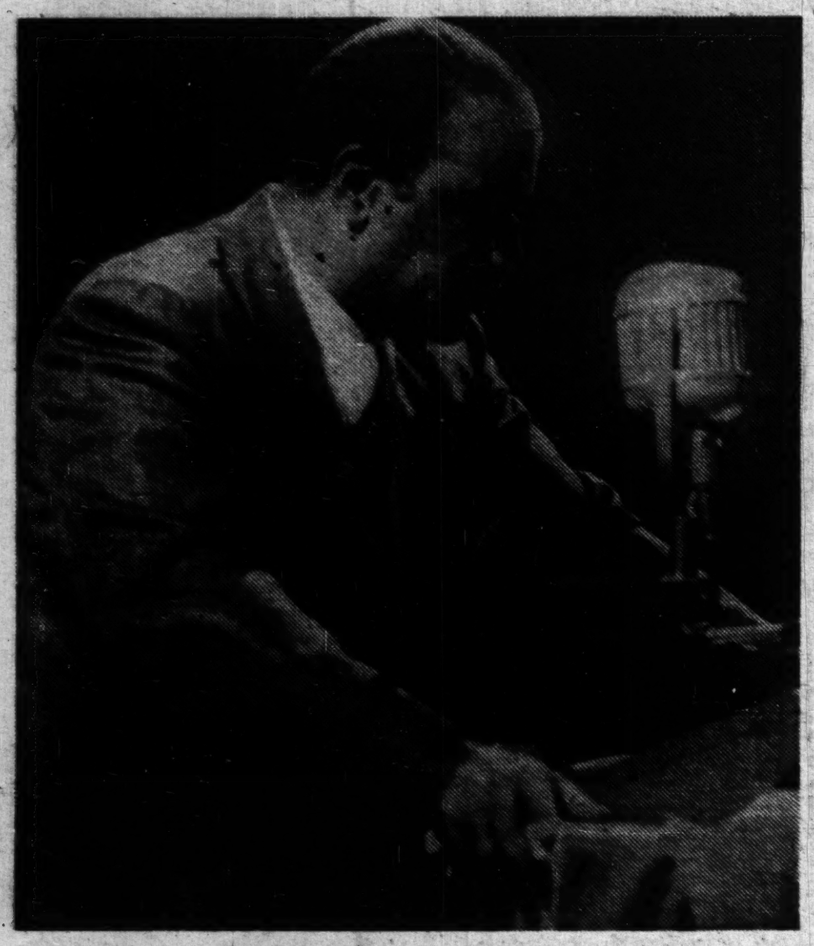
Vol. XIV, No. 29
Sunday, July 17, 1949

24 Pages Price 10 Cents
In 2 Sections, Section 1

Davis Tells Court:

JOINED CP TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO VIOLENCE

—See Page 3—



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Truman Evades Growing Crisis Suggests Trusts Cut Prices

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Financial Big Shots Named To Frame City's Charter

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CALL JENKINS PROTEST RALLY

—Page 9

Steelworkers Need Pay Hikes; Grow Bitter Against Jimcrow

—Page 10

HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

Flynn at Sub Party

PHILADELPHIA.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the guest of honor at a Pennsylvania Worker party, Friday, July 22, 8:15 p.m. 2014 N. 32 St. She will review William Z. Foster's new book "Twilight of World Capitalism." Admission—THREE SUBS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA.



GURLEY FLYNN

Cool refreshments. Entertainment. Prizes to the highest sub getters in the Pennsylvania Worker campaign for 2,000 subs and renewals.

Phila. Workers Back UE Wage Strike

PHILADELPHIA.—"Our fight for a wage increase may save your job."

Thousands of trade unionists in this city are responding to that slogan by contributing hundreds of dollars to the strike fund of 500 members of Local 155, CIO United Electrical Workers, currently battling for higher wages and other benefits in the face of rising unemployment.

These workers say higher wage pattern, with its increased purchasing power for the workers, will help keep production up and layoffs down.

The response has been so good that striking employes of the H. Brinton Co. plants and North Brothers Division of Stanley Tools, have received large sums from workers at SKF, Exide, Budd, General Electric, Brown Instrument and Link Belt plants as well as at PTC carbarns.

Further labor support for the strikers was indicated by the announcement that the CIO Industrial Union Council has endorsed the strikes and asked through a special letter to all affiliates for financial support to the local.

Aid, financial and otherwise, has already come in from the CIO Clothing Workers, CIO Oil Workers, AFL Retail Clerks, CIO Public Workers, SKF Workers and UE Local 102.

The Brinton strike is now 10 weeks old and the North Brothers dispute is going into its fourth week.

They are both seen as key battles for all labor. Workers indicated in discussions with a Pennsylvania Worker reporter that the Metal Manufacturers Association is using these two plants as guinea pigs in an effort to set back the issue of higher wages and improved working conditions.

They believe that they are carrying the ball here for all labor in the current fight for higher wages.

The local has been playing a leading role in the wage fight here for some time. Since January Local 155 has signed contracts covering 2,000 workers, each of which contains improvements including higher wages, although 800 of the local's 5400 members have been laid off.

GOP Insures 'Safe' Opponent

It was high Republican strategy, apparently, which decided that Progressive Candidate, Lillian Narins, should not be the only opposition to the GOP in this falls' Councilmanic elections.

Small-fry GOP wardheelers had been gleeful at the Democrats' withdrawal from the special elections to fill Council vacancies. But the bigshots, who run both parties, saw the greater long-range danger to their financial grip on the city if there should be no "safe" opposition to attract Philadelphians who are fed up with the rotten corruption of City Hall.

The Democratic Party came back into the Councilmanic race when City Council President Garman formally decreed that the special elections for Council would be held on regular election day in November.

Previously, he had said the date would be Primary Day in September, a day when the vote is notoriously light and favors the GOP three-to-one. The Democrats had announced they would therefore run no Councilmanic candidates.

The Progressive Party, on the contrary, declared it would not permit the GOP to win the elections through default. It named Lillian Narins as Progressive Councilmanic candidate from West Philadelphia.

Mrs. Narins, as she swung into her campaign of street meetings and shop gate rallies, began to raise basic issues and demands: a municipal public works program to meet the needs of growing unemployment; the freeing of Byard Jenkins and an end to police brutality to Negro citizens; a roll-back of PTC fares and the naming of new PUC commissioners who would investigate PTC's "rotten capital structure."

The Democrats were brought back into the Councilmanic race after the Progressive Party was seen to be winning substantial Democratic following in West Philadelphia on these basic issues.



Those Men Are Here Again!

Financial Big-Shots Named To Frame City Charter

PHILADELPHIA.—If you deal from a pack of cards made up of only diamonds—you'll always get diamonds.

That is the comment political observers are making here, after learning the make-up of the commission appointed to draft the new City Charter. The commission of 15 was named last week by Mayor Samuel and City Council President Garman.

The faces on the commission are familiar and we can recall the names. They're the same old faces and names that appear and reappear in every major organization and corporation devoted to maintaining the bankers' grip on this city.

• • •

HERE'S THE breakdown of the Charter Commission:

Five of the 15 members are directors of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, a big-business Morgan-dominated outfit whose directors represent the biggest banks, insurance firms and industries in the city.

These five are Robert T. McCracken, co-chairman of the G.P.M. also general counsel for the Chamber of Commerce, director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, trustee Penn Mutual Life Insurance, etc.; Louis M. Stevens, chairman of the executive committee of the G.P.M. and a corporation lawyer, Robert C. White, former City Controller and president of a number of corporations; Tanner G. Duckrey, assistant to the Board of Public Schools Superintendents, a Negro who is considered "safe" in his support of the white masters of the city; Joseph F. Burke, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity, AFL, also considered "safe" as window dressing to prove labor "representation." Burke is also a director of Americans for Democratic Action.

• • •

THREE OF the Charter Commission members are corporation lawyers who are linked to the directorship of the Greater Philadelphia Movement through law partners. They are William A. Schnader, Thomas B. K. Ringe, and Abraham L. Freedman.

Two are Philadelphia politicians, Council President German himself and Councilman Clarence Crossman.

Remaining members are Chamber of Commerce President, Ralph Kelly, a director or president of no less than nine corporations (Baldwin Locomotive Works, Bell Telephone Company, PSFS, etc.); Municipal Court Judge Herbert E. Millen, a Negro politician who has never been known to deviate from City Hall dictates; corporation lawyer Robert J. Callaghan, whose law partner is a director of Philadelphia's richest bank, the First National; Fredrik R. Mann, president of Robin Hood Dell Concerts, Inc., and Mrs. Helen E. Heydrick, an insurance broker.

• • •

IF YOU ADDED up all the assets of all the banking and business concerns represented by Charter Commission members, you'd have enough money to buy the City of Philadelphia several times over. But these concerns don't need to buy our city. They already have it—by the neck.

Fringe Gains Cost Baldwin Men 15c

EDDYSTONE.—The fringe gains 7,000 Baldwin CIO Steelworkers won last week instead of wage increases will cost the average worker about 15 cents an hour in the long run through company reclassifications and rate-cutting, rank and filers declared last week.

They blamed the local, district and national steel union leadership for their failure to win higher pay for the second successive year.

In the face of a strike vote, the company did concede six paid holidays, a company-financed hospitalization plan, and a guaranteed 32-hour week in place of the present 24-hour guarantee.

The fringe gains are estimated to be worth about five to five-and-a-half cents an hour.



Who Pays?

PITTSBURGH.—A rash of furnace shutdowns has hit Pittsburgh. What do the thousands of employed steelworkers think when the read of the costly wedding of the heiress to the Mellon millions?

Here's a description of the reception dinner-dance of Cordelia Mellon Scaife as reported in the Pittsburgh Press (July 1):

"On the Scaife estate adjoining the exclusive Rolling Rock Hunt Club, admission was by invitation only. Private roads leading to 'Penguin Court' bristled with guards."

Carpenters and decorators worked two weeks pitching vast green and white tents around the Scaife swimming pool. Roman columns entwined with vines, spun white and green grass hanging from the ceiling.

Power of Our Press

TWO WEEKS ago the Pennsylvania Worker ran a story: TEN JURORS WHO CONVICTED JENKINS ASK NEW TRIAL.

It was the biggest story of the week for our paper. It was hailed as "historic," "astonishing," extraordinary" by laymen and lawyers. It was called "unprecedented in the history of jurisprudence" by the Pittsburgh Courier.

Not a word of this great news story appeared in the local dailies. The Bulletin and Inquirer were furnished with the facts. They were shown the letters the jurors sent to Judge Smith, asking a new trial for the young Negro they had convicted of murder last November.

Reporters from both the Inquirer and the Bulletin interviewed members of the Jenkins Committee who had visited the jurors. But the unprecedented story never was published.

Incredible, but true. And it is only the latest of a whole series of suppressions by the Philadelphia "free enterprise" press. The most notorious is their shameful suppression of the biggest "story" in the country—the Inquisition of the Twelve Communist leaders.

The men and women who are campaigning for 2,000 more subscribers for the Pennsylvania Worker are front-line crusaders. They are in a life and death struggle to bring the truth to the people.

Union Officials Demand Release of CP Leaders

PHILADELPHIA.—A group of Eastern Pennsylvania labor officials and active trade unionists, including several miners, have protested the use of informers and contempt proceedings in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, and demanded the release of Gus Hall, Henry Winston, and Gil Green from jail.

Ther round-robin statement, addressed to Judge Harold Medina, was signed by: James Price, president CIO Electrical Workers District 1; Philip Van Gelder, International representative, U. E.; Hank Rhine, international representative, UE; James Pasquay, Secretary - Treasurer, CIO Fur Workers, Local 30; Frank Di Vincenzo, Business agent, CIO Fur Workers, local 30; John Liquam, United Mine Workers, Ewen local; J. L. Kernashak, jr., UMWA, local 6902.

Other signers included: Nick Chase, Regional Director, CIO Office Workers; Carl McCauley, CIO Shoe Workers; Joe Schatz, president local 2, CIO Office Workers; Joe McLaughlin, business agent, CIO Shoe Workers, Local 127; Joseph Petchnik, AFL Carpenters.

The group declared. "We express our opposition to the practice of forcing defendants to incriminate their associates, and to the use of confessed under-cover agents and provocateurs as witnesses, initiated by the prosecution in the case involving 12 Communist leaders.

"Trade unionists know from bitter experience the use of spies and informers to frame and blacklist trade union leaders and militant shop workers for their activities in behalf of union members and workers.

"The grave issues raised by the prosecution and Judge Medina will affect all workers, including those who oppose communism. It is a special threat to the trade unions who have long suffered from the type of blacklists the prosecution is trying to initiate. We urge the practice be stopped, the contempt proceedings dropped, and the three defendants released from jail."

Cultural Topical And Otherwise

THE LABOR Youth League, the new Marisxt-Leninist Youth organization, has formed a cultural division.

The Oaklane-Logan and Germantown YPA clubs are planning a weinie roast on Saturday, July 16th, at Blue Bell Hill, 8 p. m. "A" bus to Henry Ave., walk over 4 blocks to Johnson's Circle.

Call Jenkins Protest at City Hall

PHILADELPHIA. — Despite a whole series of developments unique in the fight for Negro liberation in this country, the prosecution is still out to execute Byard Jenkins. The Negro youth faces death for a murder to which a white grave digger, Herbert Gulembo has confessed. The Free Jenkins Committee, in conjunction with labor, church, civic and progressive groups, is holding a mass demonstration and picket line at City Hall, Wednesday night evening, July 20, at 7 p.m.

Inside City Hall, the Judge who presided at the original Jenkins trial, Frank Smith, and two associate judges, are considering Jenkins' appeal for a new trial. The demonstration is demanding that the judge free Jenkins now.

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OVER 25,000 PEOPLE have asked for Jenkins' freedom. Ten of the jurors who convicted Jenkins have taken the unprecedented action of asking for a new trial. Literally hundreds of church leaders, the NAACP, the Progressive Party, the Communist Party, and other labor and liberal groups have demanded Jenkins be freed.

Jenkins has been in jail more than a year. It is more than seven months since Gulembo confessed that he, not Jenkins, murdered Mrs. Kathryn Meller. Since then, powerful evidence has been unearthed by this paper confirming the confession which Gulembo repudiated.

The prosecuting attorney, Raymond Speiser, has been devoting his time to prove that Gulembo is innocent!

The Pennsylvania Worker has has unearthed enough "legal evidence" to free Jenkins a hundred times over—if "legal evidence" would do it.

But the fact that Jenkins is still facing the electric chair while Gulembo, is still free, should convince everyone that only the voice of the people, thundering against the walls of City Hall, will free Jenkins from the white supremacists who dominate the city of brotherly love.

'Jimcrow Must Go!' Say Crystal Pool Pickets

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 55 persons, including Lillian Narins, Progressive Party candidate for City Council, picketed Crystal Pool in Fairmount Park last Saturday afternoon, protesting the management's refusal to admit Negroes. The line, composed mainly of young people, Negro and white, was sponsored by the Young Progressives of Eastern Pennsylvania.

They paraded in front of the pool for more than two hours, chanting slogans—"Jim Crow Must Go," and bore signs one of which carried the legend, "We fought together, We'll swim together."

Before the line was set up, white YPA members bought "membership cards" which the pool management in previous years said all swimmers are required to show before they will be admitted.

These cards are asked for only when Negroes seek admission.

A group of Negro and white YPAers tried to enter the pool, showing the "membership cards." They were refused admission, however, with the excuse that "new cards" had been issued.

Arnold Goldman, YPA leader, reported he had been admitted to the pool with an "old" card just after the Negro and white group had been turned down.

YPA leaders declared they will continue to organize similar protests until Jimcrow at Crystal Pool is smashed.

Mead Won't Run For Wagner's Seat

OLEAN, N. Y., July 11 (UP)—Former U. S. Sen. James Mead of Buffalo denies that he would be a candidate to succeed Robert Wagner in the Senate.

Mead, guest of honor at a luncheon yesterday, said he would not run in the special election to name Wagner's successor next fall.

Kuomintang Blockade

LONDON, July 11—Britain has informed the Kuomintang for the second time that it will not respect a blockade of liberated Chinese ports, reliable sources said today.

MURRAY WOBBLES, CO. GETS TOUGH

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

The "half-hearted" fight of the steel union big shots has encouraged the steel companies to deny even the most obvious grievances.

For example, J. & L. Steel recently violated the contract by putting a new man on as checker in the billet yard of No. 11 Mill. A worker with more service claimed the job and filed a grievance. The company stalled and forced the case into arbitration. We won it there easily.

But why the arrogance of the company, and its increased toughness on such an open and shut grievance?

The wishy-washy way Murray is tackling wage negotiatons provides the answer. The company is taking the cue from the fact that Murray is red-baiting and attacking the very forces in the unions who are fighting hardest for a contract victory!

Weakening the union in this way only encourages the companies to get tougher.

NO. II MILLWORKER.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

Cutbacks Kill 25,000 Jobs

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

Production cut-backs in the Pittsburgh area have wiped out 25,000 jobs here. The Pittsburgh Employment Service estimates that there are 42,000 idle in the district. By Aug. 1, the agency expects the jobless ranks here to increase by another 7,000.

"Unemployment directly affecting the area has increased 45 percent since last October," the service reports.

Layoffs, mainly in steel, transportation equipment and electrical machinery industries are responsible for the growing unemployment.

With part-time shifts hitting us steelworkers, the question of a wage raise is a matter of life and death to us. Yet the way the union and the companies keep on postponing and recessing indicates that a "deal" may be in the making.

With hunger staring us in the face, Mr. Murray, we steelworkers want to be counted in on the negotiations!

Czechs Execute 4 Fascist Bandits

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 7.—Newspapers reported yesterday that four members of the so-called Benderite organization had been executed, convicted of murdering policemen and engaging in seditious activities.

The Benderites are fascist Poles and Slavs. Many of them fought on the side of the Nazis in the war and since then have become bandits.

Phila. Women Rally For Communist 12

PHILADELPHIA. — Mother Bloor, veteran Communist leader just turned 87, was on hand at the Stephen Girard Hotel last Friday night at a reception of women to honor the wives of the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square.

More than 100 women gathered to dedicate themselves to the fight for civil rights—for the Communist 12, the Trenton Six, and other victims of growing police and state oppression.

"Women must take their place in the fight for a decent, free America for themselves and their families," they were told by Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the six Negroes just granted a new trial in the notorious frame-up for murder in Trenton.

"Some women have told me they have too much housework to be active in the fight; let me tell you I have a pile of laundry home this high—but I know where it is most important for me to be tonight."

If it were not for the progressive movement, spearheaded by the Communist Party, Mrs. Mitchell said, her brother and the other five Trenton victims would be dead today.

★

SPEAKING ON THE human side of the persecution of the Communist 12, Mrs. Lillian Gates reported that wives and children are no longer permitted to see the jailed defendents at the noon recess hour. Because the main prison meal is served at noon, she said, the Communist prisoners, who are in court at that hour, get no substantial nourishment. Mrs. Gates is the wife of Communist defendent John Gates, who was released from prison two weeks ago.

One of those scheduled to speak was Beatrice Siskind, who shortly before the meeting became a victim of Attorney Clark's deportation drive. She was detained on Ellis Island at the time the Stephen Girard Meeting took place.

The following evening, in Chester, a meeting of women gathered at Murphy AME Church at a rally in defense of the "Twelve." Main speaker was Maude White, member of the National Committee for the Defense of Mrs. Ingram. The meeting, chaired by Bill Crawford, Communist organizer in Chester, asking for the freedom of Mrs. Ingram, the Trenton Six and the Communist 12.

Philip Murray Backs A Strike--in Germany

By a Worker Correspondent

BETHLEHEM. — For months I have been looking through each issue of Steel Labor, official paper of the CIO United Steelworkers, hopelessly trying to find at least a few lines of support for some strike of workers for better living standards. But not a word of support for the many walkouts in steel locals against speedup, nor a line to back up the Ford workers, or the miners.

However, in the July issue of Steel Labor, I saw almost a whole page of support to a strike. But it's not a strike against any of the big monopolies, which are speeding up, cutting rates, and laying off millions of workers. It's a strike of German workers against the Soviet occupation forces in Berlin.

WHEN GREEK workers fought for better conditions through their first free unions in years, Philip Murray had a Steel Union representative, Clinton Golden, on hand, to defend the slaughter of hundreds of strikers by the fascist Greek government, and to justify the passage of a law to allow the execution of any Greek workers who went on strike.

When French and Italian workers went on strike for better conditions, another representative, James Carey, was sent to the spot to try to split their unions with red-baiting.

I'm a GI who saw action in Germany, and saw dozens of my buddies shot down by Hitler's "Labor Front" boys. You didn't hear a peep out of any of these German workers then. Now these same Hitler stooges are only too glad to strike to defend the end of de-Nazification in Western Germany, and the rebuilding of the German war machine. They'll sell their souls to Wall Street, as they did to Hitler, for another war.

There is a large section of German labor fighting to get rid of the Nazis and their Wall Street backers. Philip Murray hasn't a word of support for them. That doesn't fit into the Truman-Wall Street program.

BUT SUPPORT for backward, Nazi-loving, German workers is part of that program. So is support for Ku Klux Klan elements in the South, in the disgraceful raiding of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in Alabama by the Steel Union, with the worst goon violence.

It is significant that Steel Union leaders chose the same page of Steel Labor to defend the Berlin strikers and the Alabama Klan raid.

It is time for larger numbers of steelworkers to protest such degeneration of their union and newspaper into spokesmen for Wall Street interests.

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You've Been Waiting for It Now, It's Here!

William Z. Foster's

The Twilight of World Capitalism

★

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Motorcade, Rally Demand T-H Repeal

PHILADELPHIA. — Protests here against the Taft-Hartley Law were scheduled to culminate last Wednesday night in a citywide motorcade of trade unionists winding up in a mass rally demanding repeal of T-H and in support of 500 striking members of Local 155, CIO United Electrical Workers.

The motorcade was sponsored by the Philadelphia Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. The committee is headed by James Pasquay, secretary of Local 30, CIO Fur and Leather Workers.

The anti-T-H group was formed June 21 by officials and rank and file members of UE Local 155, Leather Local 30, Philadelphia Fur Workers Local 53, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, Local 196, all affiliated with the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, Local 1, CIO American Communications Workers, Local 127, United Shoe Workers, UE Local 107, Local 730, United Auto Workers, AFL, Local 587, AFL Painters and Paperhangers, CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, AFL Retail Clerks, and Local 811, AFL Retail Shoe Clerks.

Grace Gets His

It's 'wages' first for Eugene Grace — and how!

The chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Co. board cashed a $294,279 'pay check' for 1947 salary and bonus, according to Treasury Department records.

Grace's pension and insurance are also sizeable, but his pay check makes him the highest paid corporation executive in Pennsylvania.

Bethlehem also has the biggest group of higher-than-$75,000 a year incomes, with 13 on the list, most of them topping $100,000 a year.

On Bonus Hill, where the steel bosses live, it's 'wages' first — and how!

Steelworkers Show Growing Bitterness Against Jimcrow

Along with the production of America's number one metal — steel — goes America's number one shame — Jimcrow. Letters to the Pennsylvania Worker continue to reflect the growing bitterness of Negro workers at discrimination in the mills.

The beefs of Negro steelworkers cry out for "action" from all workers — NOW! This is a vital part of the overall fight against company attacks on the union, and on everyone's living standards, and jobs.

JIMCROW LOCKERS AT J&L

PITTSBURGH.

Dear Editor:

When a company follows a Jimcrow policy and then tries to penalize the Negro workers for such deliberate discrimination — then that's adding insult to injury!

Yet this is exactly what is happening at the J and L Steel Plant.

The Negroes who work in the Blooming Mill are not permitted to use any of the vacant lockers in the Blooming Mill. Instead, the company forces us to spend 10 minutes in walking to No. 12 Mill where we have a separate Jimcrow locker room. Yet the Blooming Mill white locker room is half empty!

We have a daily fight with our bosses when we Negro steelworkers in the Blooming mill insist on leaving the job earlier to get to our distant lockers. "You work to four o'clock" is what they're always barking.

NEGRO STEELWORKER.

JIMCROW IN J&L BOILER HOUSE

PITTSBURGH.

Dear Editor:

The old boiler house of J and L Steel Corporation was a hot potato. For this reason, we Negroes were Jimcrowed into this shop, 99 percent of us working there being colored.

But now, a new boiler house has been erected. This is modern and fully mechanized.

With one exception, all the guys working in the new boiler house are white!

J AND L NEGRO WORKER.

'HELPERS' FOR 20 YEARS

PITTSBURGH.

Dear Editor:

There are four Negroes who have been "Bricklayer Helpers" for over 20 years at the J and L Steel mill. The company would never give them a chance to advance.

Young, white unskilled guys would be hired. The white kids would be given a job of "bricklayer apprentice." This means that the white guys could end up as a full-fledged brick-layer. But the Negroes never got this chance.

NEGRO WORKER.

Raps Jimcrow Steel Local Picnic

By Andrew Onda

PITTSBURGH.—For the second year, the Bridgeville, Pa., Local 178, CIO Steelworkers, is holding separate, segregated picnics for its 1,300 Negro and white workers at the Universal Cyclops Steel Corp.

One picnic "for whites only" is at the private picnic grounds, Sylvan Grove. The other picnic, the same day, in a public park, is for Negroes only.

This disgraceful action by Local 178 should become known to all steelworkers and protested by them. It spells a danger to the entire union, for it carries out to the end the Steel Trust's game of dividing Negro and white.

Without unity of Negro and white steelworkers, the ability of the union to defend the working conditions, living standards and civil liberties of all is seriously weakened, and the existence of the union itself is jeopardized.

The leadership of Local 178 is firmly in the hands of rabid white supremacists. Since their action is a violation of the union's constitution, the CIO policy, and a danger to the entire union, scores of locals should adopt resolutions, circulate leaflets and address protests to president Philip Murray, and to Local 178, condemning the segregated picnic, and calling for the local and International officers to condemn and end this practice.

Steelworkers Want Higher Pay Now

By Norman Anderson

BETHLEHEM. — Steelworkers here told me they want and need higher wages now. They are worried by layoffs and short weeks. Close to 2,000 men have already been laid off here, while about 50 percent of Bethlehem workers are putting in two, three and four day weeks.

PENNA. WORKER STEEL PAGE

This steel page is a regular feature of the Pennsylvania Worker. Other steel stories and letters on page 1A and 13. Correspondence invited.

They are angry about speed-up and company stalling on hundreds of unsettled grievances. They are willing to fight. The memory of the recent militant 1946 strike is still strong.

But, I found many workers have been confused by the NAM line that wage increases will mean further price increases. Philip Murray's stress on pensions for the future, while steelworkers need higher wages to live on today, has added to the confusion.

Worker after worker — crane operators, machinists, burners, welders, rolling mill workers, chippers, scarfers—all told me their present wages are not enough to adequately cover their basic needs.

Each time we asked a steelworker: "How are you making out on present wages?"—he would reply by asking in return, **"Now, how do you think I'm making out?"**

It was almost as if we were stupid for asking in the first place.

One man with a wife and four children declared: **"I live from pay day to pay day."**

A worker with 13 years' service: **"We can't make ends meet."**

And those on short weeks simply said, **We're not making out."**

WITH ALL THESE PROBLEMS rapidly coming to a head, Bethlehem steelworkers were hearing strike talk from Philip Murray only through the steel trust-dominated Bethlehem **Globe-Times.**

Although Murray was reported to have issued orders to prepare for a strike, nothing was being done by local leaders to mobilize the workers for strike acton.

Shop stewards still hadn't met since last November. No literature was being issued. No mass meetings of the membership had been called.

Militant rank and filers who have demanded strike preparations have been told by local union leaders, there is no need for such activity. **"The workers will follow Murray regardless of what happens,"** they say.

Outspoken rank and filers indicated that regardless of the next steps in this fight, this may be the toughest one of all.

They do see the need for mass organization and mobilization of the rank and file steelworkers, mass meetings, erection of strike machinery, etc., as the only guarantee of a successful battle agamst the profit-swollen steel trust.



"Steel Furnaces Close Down" — News Item

SPEED-UP KILLS 3 BRIDGE WORKERS

Dear Editor: **McKEESPORT, Pa.**

Three steelworkers have been killed so far because of the speed-up drive and gross negligence of the American Bridge Co. during the construction of the McKeesport-Dravosburg Bridge near Pittsburgh.

Archie Becksteckie is the latest victim of the company's flagrant disregard of safety precaustions. On June 22, Becksteckie drowned when a steel plate gave, suddenly pitching him into the river.

Inadequate rescue crew facilities were provided. McKeesport firemen had to be summoned since no provisions for resuscitation had been made by the company.

The bridge, a million dollar project, must be completed early next year to meet a contract deadline. That's why the speed-up drive is so vicious.

How many more worker's lives must be sacrificed for fatter profits and juicier dividends of American Bridge?

AMERICAN BRIDGE CO. WORKER.

Demands Union Aid Jobless

Braddock, Pa.

Dear Editor:

The "gentle toboggan decline," as one steel comapny head put it, is gathering momentum daily.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. has just shut down No. 4 blast furnace at its Edgar Thomson Works, Braddock. Lack of steel orders is given as the reason.

This brings to five the number of C-I blast furnaces idled in recent weeks. Three shutdowns occurred at Duquesne and one at National Tube, McKeesport.

Despite this stead increase in unemployment, our city and state is doing nothing. No action on public works, no extension of unemployment compensation, no lowered taxes for workers.

It is about time for the steel union to stop redbaiting and to start organizing unemployed councils to fight for increased unemployment aid. Steelworkers want jobs.

BRADDOCK STEELWORKER.

FIGHT FOR WAGES IS FIGHT TO LIVE

Pittsburgh.

Dear Editor:

Along with the shutdown of four open hearth furnaces at the Soho Shop, we J. & L. steelworkers are hit with part-time layoffs.

Part-time work can't pay for seven days' food. The fight for a wage increase is the fight to live!

Our Local 1272 is on record for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase.

Why can't a committee of our local cover the Hazelwood, Aliquippa and Cleveland J. & L. locals to get joint agreement on demands?

It's time to unit all CIO unions for one wage fight.

We steelworkers can win our demands only if we are ready to fight for them.

J. & L. WORKER.

Every day in every way . . . get those subs for the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Pe 5-1674.

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Here's How Hilliard Saved $10 Million

–See Page 2A–

Davis Wouldn't Be a 'Good Boy' For Medina

AN EDITORIAL

By Abner Berry

EVEN JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA must have recognized that Councilman Benjamin J. Davis represented more than himself when he flared in court this week:

"I will NOT be a good boy! I have got to speak for my people here!"

The judge had "warned" the New York Communist Councilman in the Bourbon manner: "Now you be a good boy," when Davis insisted that the plight of the Negro people was a part of the "conspiracy" trial.

• • •

TO THE white rulers, who worship Jimcrow for the sacred source of profits that it is, Ben Davis has been a "bad boy" since his Atlanta school days. He was a "bad boy" when he sat in a "white seat" on an Atlanta street car and had to pay a $50 fine for having done so. He was a "bad boy" as a young attorney, one year out of Harvard Law School, when he accepted Angelo Herndon, the 19-year-old Negro Communist, as his first client.

He became "incorrigibly bad" when he joined the Communist Party in 1933 and pitched in to help save the nine Scottsboro boys from the "legal lynching party" prepared by Alabama. Ask Mayor William O'Dwyer, or Police Commissioner O'Brien, or Dewey, or Truman, or John Rankin and Herman Talmadge. They'll all tell you that Ben Davis is a "bad boy." Because:

Davis resents the right of New York's police to kill Negroes without fear of punishment. He refuses to live by the white rulers' Jimcrow rules.

• • •

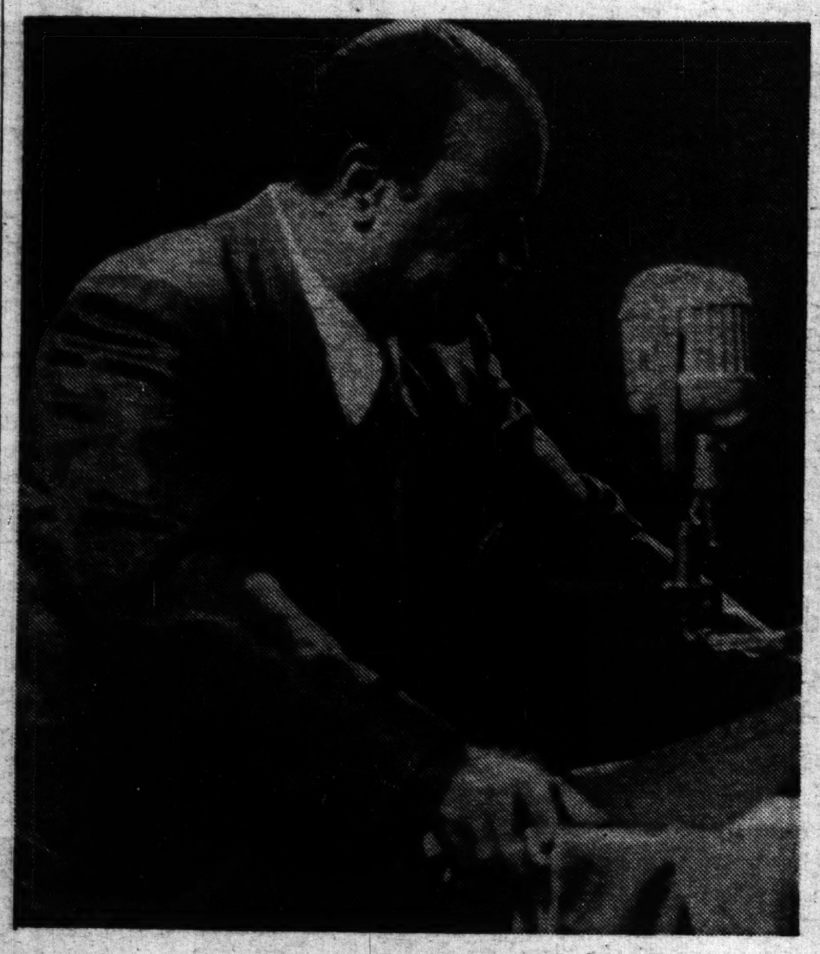
HE WAS rewarded by the people of New York for his efforts when they twice sent him to the City Council with thumping votes. Davis showed his mettle in court, too. He rose above the judge's insulting name of "boy" and presented a militant and scholarly case for his people and the workers.

No patronizing "good boy" insults from a judge can subtract from the stature of Councilman Davis. Bue the people of Harlem must certainly have gotten a pretty good impression of the judge's mentality and the frameup nature of the government's case against Davis and his fellow-defendants.

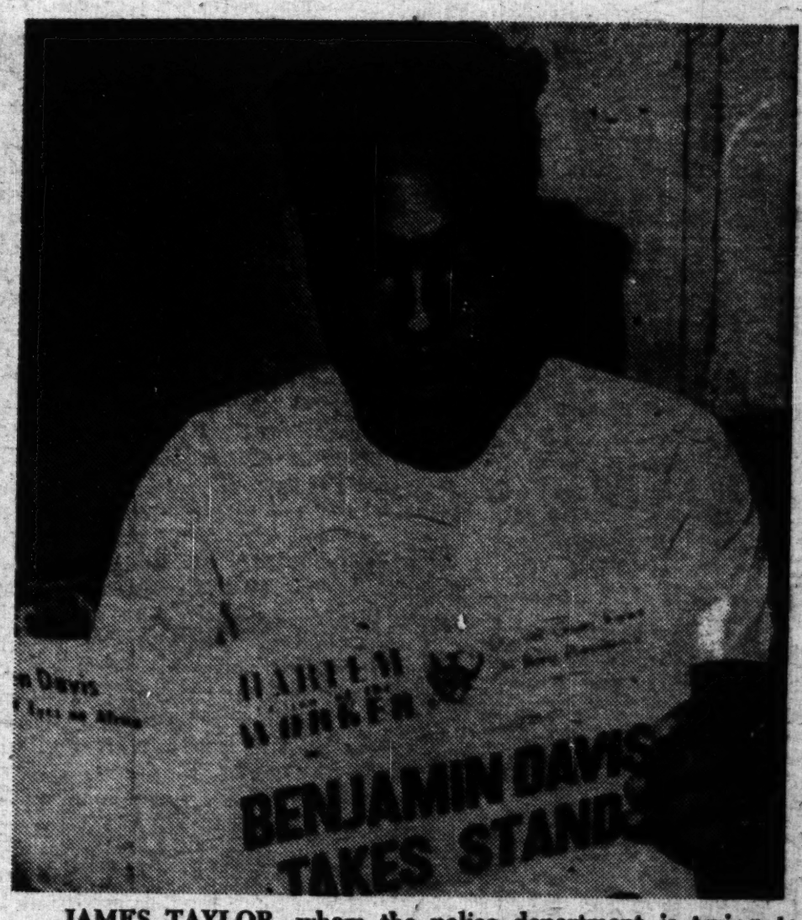
It's just as much our case as was Scottsboro and Angelo Herndon, and we ought to be in there pitching every minute to have it thrown out.

DAVIS TELLS JURY:

I JOINED CP TO AID MY PEOPLE



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



JAMES TAYLOR, whom the police department is trying to frame to cover up the killing of Richard Brown by killer-cop and bartender Abraham Yudenfreund. (See Page 2A.)

DeMendez Won't Run Against Councilman Davis

–See Back Page

AFRO CALLS ERROR ON JACKIE

The Afro-American, leading Negro newspaper, this week chastised Jackie Robinson editorially for accepting John Rankin's Un-American Committee's invitation to call Paul Robeson a "liar."

The Afro pointed out that Paul Robeson's statement on Negroes and another war reflects the feelings of "millions of colored Americans," and that Robeson is a good American.

"Despite the fact," says the Afro, "that Jackie is one of the finest athletes in the nation, he cannot begin to fill Paul Robeson's shoes."

"When Jackie Robinson talks about the things he has gained, he is thinking of himself," says the Afro.

Paul Robeson is thinking about "millions of colored people in the South who can't vote, who are terrorized by mobs at the least provocation, and cannot get a decent job or a decent education," the editorial declares.

The Afro advises Jackie to "put away his pop-gun" and stick to baseball.

Alabama Jobless Body Formed

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS TO DEMAND HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

BESSEMER, Ala.—An immediate program to combat skyrocketing unemployment in Jefferson county was started here last week at a conference on unemployment sponsored by the Alabama Mine Mill Council.

The Jefferson county Committee on Unemployment was organized at the conference with representatives of Negro and white trade unionists. The committee called for the shortening of the waiting period for unemployment compensation, for an increase in the amount of compensation, and an extension in the number of weeks paid.

An end to Jimcrow in the administration of unemployment relief will be demanded by the committee. At present, there are Jimcrow entrances at these federal-state employment agencies. Negro applicants for jobs are addressed as "boy," "girl," or by their first names. Positions are not equally made available to Negro workers.

PETITION CAMPAIGN

The committee plans an immediate petition campaign for these improvements. The petitions will be sent to the Jefferson county legislators. A delegation of the committee will visit the legislators, and will also call upon Gov. James E. Folsom.

Meanwhile unemployment in the state mounted sharply. A June release issued by the state Department of Industrial Relations said unemployment in manufacturing industries for last month reached almost 5,000. The state unemployment payments reached new heighs in the last two months.

Many workers at the conference reported they were only working part time. They said they were unable to make ends meet with living costs still remaining uncut. Some delegates to the conference said that their unemployment compensation had run out and they had no place to turn. Those regularly employed are experiencing lower wages and the threat of being fired at any time.

Speakers at the conference said there is not enough money in the pockets of American working people to buy things produced in this country. They said the Truman Administration is telling the unemployed they must live on hope, and that things will be better soon. This, delegates pointed out, was exactly what Hoover said in 1929. Breadlines and starvation followed his "do nothing policy."

Alabama workers, Negro and white, showed at this conference that they will not allow Wall Street to place the burden of a depression on their backs.

Florida Welfare Checks Cut 25%

TALLAHASSEE, FLa. — Thousands of Floridian recipients of state welfare checks had an unhappy Fourth of July weekend worrying how they will get along on their reduced grants this month.

The needy aged, blind, and fam ilies with dependent children who are on state welfare rolls will have to pull their belts in a notch as a result of the 25 percent cut in grants ordered by the state welfare board.

The cut was ordered after the legislature failed to vote new taxes to pay for increased appropriations. Aged persons receive on the everage $41.50 a month. With the cut they will find their July checks averaging only little better than $30.

Protests Mount Against Klan Force and Violence

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Newspapers all over the South have denounced the Klan's reign of terror in Alabama, while in the state veterans' groups, civic clubs, women's organizations, church groups and labor unions have called upon law enforcing agencies to take action.

A resolution calling the State House of Representatives to pass an anti-masking bill was adopted by more than several Birmingham organizations. The State Senate passed such a bill last weeek. Organizations passing such resolutions were: American Association of University Women, Birmingham Chapter; Birmingham Business and Professional Women; Birmingham Classroom Teachers Association; Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers; Birmingham Pastors Union; Council of Church Women; League of Business and Professional Women; National Council of Jewish Women, Birmingham Chapter, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Three lobbyists, who favor the Klan, opposed passage of the anti-masking measure. They are William Hugh Morris, of Birmingham who identified himself as "state Klan director"; the Rev. Alvin Horn, Baptist minister of Talladega County, and L. C. Albright of Birmingham.

The Birmingham **News** recalls that while the present Klan terror is aimed directly at white citizens, a few months ago the lawless terror struck out against Negro citizens. Two months ago three Negro homes were bombed. City authorities, instead of giving protection to the Negro citizens, tried to get them out of their homes. They tried to accomplish what the bombs failed to do. The **News** says that in two years of lawless violence these has not been a "single arrest made in any of the cases."

Alabama Attorney General A. A. Carmichael said the Klan was manipulated by those who occupy skyscrapers who want to keep the race issue burning.

"They keep the race issue burning to maintain an economic and political barrier between white and black worker," Carmichael explained.

The Montgomery **Examiner** lauded Carmichael for his "new note in comments about the Klan in Alabama." The editorial said: "Mr. Carmichael struck a new note in comments about the Klan in Alabama. He charged that members of the Klan are merely the puppets of powerful selfish interests which employ the Klan as a means of inciting racial and religious strife, so that they may hold political power for themselves. Anybody with a halfway acquaintance in Alabama politics knows that there is solid substance in the Attorney General's charge."

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Attorney General will suit the action to the word. To date, no arrests have been made.

The Charlotte (N.C.) **Observer** also lambasted those who provide the means for the Klan's existence. It said: "Such lawlessness by mobs is encouraged and invited by those who provide the means for them to conceal their identity in hoods and robes."

The **Courier Journal** (Louisville, Ky.) said that "the Klan is thoroughly discredited." It added that "politicians who are timid about it are certain to make enemies of the vastly greater number of their constituents who believe in the decency of the kind of government we have."

The Nashville **Tennessean** calls for laws against mob masking. It says: "Laws against mob masking serve the dual purpose of permitting enforcement officers to stop Klan trouble before it has a chance to get started and of serving notice on these law breakers that the majority of the community is unified against them."

The Tuscaloosa, Ala., **News**, in commenting on a recent Klan parade in that city said that many of the Klansmen were young people.

This is what it said: "If the average age of those hooded figures who paraded in Tuscaloosa last Saturday night is any indication of average age of the Ku Klux Klan, then they are young fools. Some that appeared in Tuscaloosa were observed without their hoods. They were young, adventurous, and appeared more than anything else to be out for a lark."

The Tuscaloosa **News** did not draw a parallel between these youth and some German youth, who, jobless, were used to aid in the rise of fascism and its race-hate program. Alabama's young people also face unemployment with joblessness listed as the highest in three years.

Protest Tampa Rent Increases

TAMPA, Fla.—Vigorous public protests were made here in Hillsborough County when rent controls were lifted. The rent increases have been termed "exorbitant."

The rent control office said it had received 45 complaints. The office said that among the complaints were: a $20 apartment hiked to $60; a single $3.50 room boosted to $6; and an apartment raised from $22.50 to $65.

Other rent increases were from $23 to $35, from $35 to $55, and from $36 to $47.50.

Robert S. Carnes, president of the Tampa Board of Realtors, said the raises were on three-day notice. He declared that since decontrol "is here, there is nothing that can be done about rent raises."

Jimcrow Rules Montgomery Slums

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery has a stench of slums with 547 "homes" having no toilet facilities whatever. The City Health Department recently disclosed that 600 residences, white and Negro, still use the old can type privies.

Most of the poor conditions exist in property occupied by Negro tenants and owned by white landlords. At 718 Columbus St., a two-story house owned by Warren Reese, Jr., 18 Negro tenants were without any kind of toilet facilities.

The city fined this landlord the great sum of $5 for this offense June 3. The County Health Officer, Dr. A. H. Graham said this place was "completely unsanitary and filthy."

WHILE SLUMS affect both white and Negroes the special hardship falls upon the Negro people. They are doubly exploited in this wretched deal: they get less pay and thus are able to afford less in the way of housing; they have less choice in the kind of housing they can get since they must take whatever they can find in the segregated a reas.

The Negro people are kept in these ghettos by force and violence, and by Jimcrow city and state "laws." In Birmingham when some white supremacists felt that Negro homes should be bombed because they were too near "white" areas this was done. Birmingham police, instead of trying to catch the hoodlum bombers, centered their attention on driving Negro citizens from their homes.

The 1940 census figures showed that there were 15,088 Negro homes in Montgomery. Almost one-half of these needed major repairs; 6,723 had no running water; and 1,077 had no electric lighting.

MONTGOMERY is only a sample of what housing is like in the state. Here are some general conditions that exist:

Alabama is a rural state. Out of 100 farm homes 98 don't have a bathroom; 97 are without running water; and 87 have no electric lights. These are figures issued by the State Planning Director W. O. Dobbins, Jr.

Dobbins said that the state needs 163,000 additional housing units. He added, ". . . 37 percent of Alabama's homes need major repairs, and 23 percent don't have enough rooms to take care of the persons living in them."

The Planning Board's figures on the state as a whole revealed generally poor housing conditions: three out of four homes don't have a bathroom, two out of three are without running water, and more than half have no electric lights.

The real estate interests are doing all they can to defeat public housing measures. Recently, Allen Rankin, a **Montgomery Alabama Journal** columnist defended the landlords in this way:

". . . landlords have argued with some logic, what else can the renter paying $4 to $9 a month 'a side' (two rooms in a Negro 'duplex') expect at the price? And where would they go if they were turned out of them? . . . The landlords of the slum and green-fly areas have arguments that must be listened to."

Texas Solons Pass Anti-Lynch Law

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Legislature this week passed an anti-lynch law. It provides a penalty ranging from a death sentence to five years in prison.

Passage of the law resulted from a vigorous campaign by the Texas Progressive Party, the Communist Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and trade unions.

May Cut Salaries of Georgia Teachers

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge announced that unless more money for schools is forthcoming, the state will cut teachers' salaries, reduce the length of the school terms, or reduce the number of teachers.

Jobless in Kentucky At 11-Year High

PADUCAH, Ky.—More people were unemployed in Kentucky during June than in the past 11 years, L. P. Jones, director of the Division of Employment Service announced.

He said claims for unemployment insurance last month were the heaviest since the program was inaugurated.

TVA Fete Hits Power Trusts

ATHENS, Ala. — Celebration of one of the New Deal's greatest triumphs, TVA, took place at this Alabama city, first in the state to sign up for TVA power.

Street dancing, speeches, parades, and other festivities marked the 15 year celebration of TVA power in Athens and many other Tennessee valley communities.

Power rates before TVA averaged about 7 cents. Right after TVA they immediately dropped to 2.5 cents. Now they are 1.3 cents.

The power consumption in Athens was formerly less than 100,000 kilowatt hours per month. Now it runs in excess of 2,700,000.

In 1934 the power facilities of the community were valued at $72,608. Now, even with depreciation figured in, they are valued at $1,200,000.

In 1934 the average home in Athens consumed less than 1,000 kilowatt hours. Now the average consumption is 3,300.

These advantages can be multiplied by all the communities using TVA power.

DEMAND TUCK END VIRGINIA KLAN TERROR

SUFFOLK, Va. — The Virginia branch of the Civil Rights committee called upon Gov. Wm. M. Tuck to direct authorities in the Suffolk area to put an end to Klan "terror and intimidation."

Issac J. Baker, acting secretary of the committee, sent copies of a resolution pointing to recent cross burnings in the neighborhood. The resolution of the Civil Rights body said:

"No visible effort by law enforcement bodies is being made to apprehend those responsible." It called upon state authorities to state publicly "that such acts will not be tolerated in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The resolution, Baker said, was approved at a mass meeting at Sweet Beulah Holiness Church here last Sunday. Mrs. Moranda Smith, executive board member of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America (CIO) was the principal speaker.

The meeting passed another resolution calling upon the Governor and the Supreme Court of Virginia to insure that the seven Negroes from Martinsville, condemned to death for the alleged rape of a white woman, "be given a fair trial and that they not be condemned to die solely because of their color."

Hilliard Starved Negroes to Save Million $

By Elihu Hicks

THE MOST heartless example of the policies by which Welfare Commissioner Hilliard has piled up his bragged about $9,943,407 relief surplus while unemployed Harlem families starve, was reported by the Harlem Unemployed and Welfare Council this week.

It is the case of Mrs. Lucille Lawton, 38-year-old mother of three small children, whose husband deserted her on June 3.

• • •

MRS. LAWTON, who has been ill for 11 years, applied June 16 to the St. Nicholas Welfare Center, 149 W. 124 St., for relief.

Relief investigator Brucato asked if there was anyone who could support the four. When Mrs. Lawton answered that there was no one, Brucato demanded that she send her 15-year-old son John down for an interview. Brucato made her leave the room when he spoke to John.

Brucato asked the 15-year-old boy if he had ever looked for a job. The child answered that he had been shining shoes to try to help his mother and younger sisters.

The investigator then told Mrs. Lawton that John should find a job, support the family and pay the rent. But what about school? Mrs. Lawton wanted to know.

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BRUCATO TOLD her that she should bring her son's school record so that HE could decide whether the boy should continue school.

When John said he was studying printing, Brucato tried to discourage him from continuing.

"They even offered to pay agency fees if I would take my boy out of school and send him to work," said Mrs. Lawton.

Since that day in June, Mrs. Lawton has not received one cent aid, even though she was promised a check on July 1, and her rent was due.

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WHEN NO CHECK arrived July 1, Mrs. Lawton was forced to borrow $15 from a neighbor to pay one week's rent. But now the rent is four weeks behind and the landlord is threatening to evict her. On repeated visits to the Welfare Center, Mrs. Lawton has been unable to get anything but doubletalk about her checks.

Last week the center flatly refused to aid Mrs. Lawton, on the grounds she had not supplied sufficient information as to the whereabouts of her husband's relatives.

Although the Harlem Unemployed Council has written twice to the center, and received no answer, it is determined to fight through in the case.

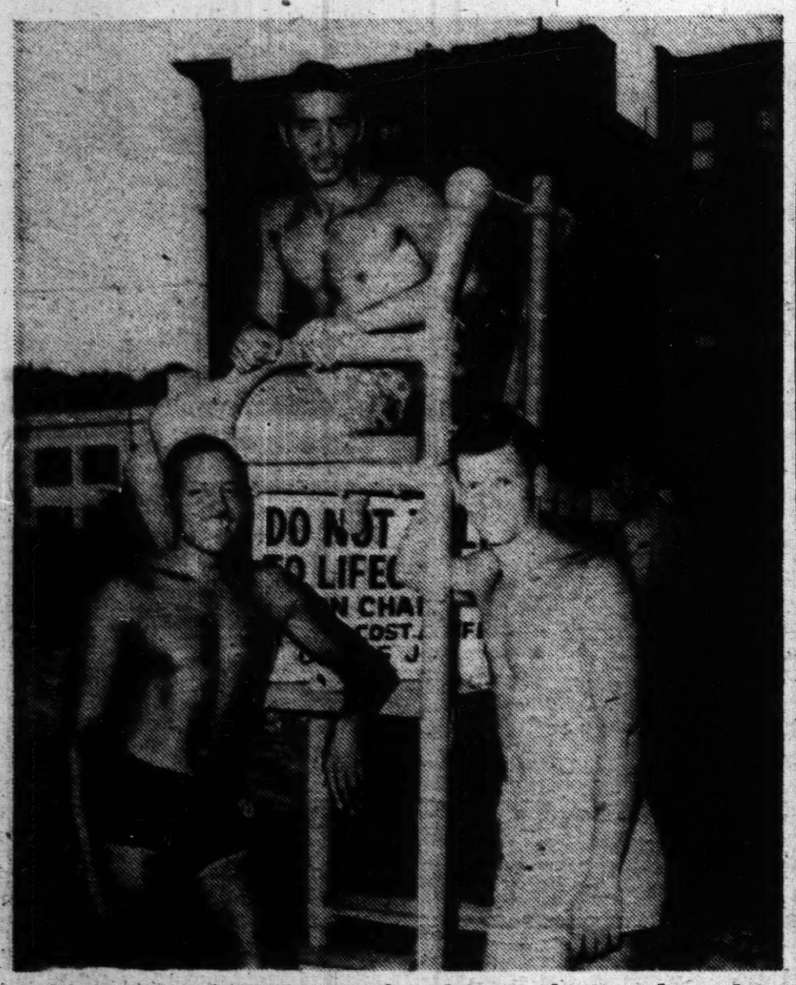
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MEANWHILE Mrs. Lawton and her children are trying to live on the few pennies that the 15-year-old boy, Robert, earns shining shoes.

Thus, while Commissioner Hilliard continues to toughen the department's policies, and his relief surplus continues to grow, one more Harlem family which should be getting relief aid is starving and on the verge of becoming homeless.

Mass Pressure Forces Pool To Hire Negro, Puerto Rican

The stubborn insistence of Negro and white progressives forced the management of Riverside Cascade pool, 620 W. 134 St., this week to hire Negro and Puerto Rican lifeguards on an equal basis with whites. The Bronx Civil Rights Congress learned of the discrimination against Negro and Puerto Rican lifeguards when it started to rent the pool for a beach party. When it found that the pool didn't have a Negro lifeguard, and that the sole Puerto Rican lifeguard was working only part time, the Congress cancelled the party and notified Harlem labor, progressive and civic groups.



COMMUNITY PRESSURE forced Riverside Cascade pool to hire Negro, white, and Puerto Rican lifeguards on equal terms. They are, left to right, Bill Smith, Emanuel Torres, and Ronald Hammond.

A delegation from the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, the Harlem Trade Union Council, the Bronx CRC, the Urban League and Americans for Democratic Action went to the manager of the pool, Mack Rose, demanding that a Negro lifeguard be hired and that the Puerto Rican lifeguard be employed full time.

USUAL ARGUMENTS

The manager presented the usual arguments, that he couldn't afford to hire another fulltime lifeguard, that there really was no discrimination at the pool, that he was doing "the best I can."

The delegation warned that a picket line would bring the issue to the public unless there was complete equality, with no ifs, ands or buts.

It was revealed that Bill Smith, a well known and well-qualified Negro lifeguard, had applied for a job at the beginning of the season and was told there was a full staff.

When confronted with Smith, the southern-born manager weakly admitted it had been a "mistake."

FINALLY UNDERSTANDS

The unwavering determination of the delegation so impressed the manager that he finally said he would propose to the board of directors that the pool hire a Negro full time and put the Puerto Rican lifeguard on full time.

Under the agreement, the pool now has three lifeguards, Negro, white and Puerto Rican, on a full time, five-day week.

The delegation included Ted Archer, Harlem Civil Rights Congress; Bill Stanley, Harlem Trade Union Council; Miss Elaine Ross, Bronx CRC; Miss Cuetta E. Jones, Urban League, and William M. Clements, Americans for Democratic Action.

Says Killer-Cop's Pals Tried to Trick Her

By Ann Rivington

Mrs. Dorothy Brown, wife of the victim of a Harlem bartending killer-cop, charged this week that 28th Precinct police tried to trick and bully her into giving false testimony against her dead husband, Richard D. Brown, and his cousin, James Taylor.

Brown and Taylor were shot by the killer cop, Abraham Yudenfreund, on the night of June 12, in front of Eddie's Bar, 1408 Fifth Ave., near the corner of 115 St., when the cop emerged from the bar wearing an apron, and interfered in an argument between Brown and his wife. Brown died the same night.

Taylor is recovering at his home, 37 W. 118 St., from a bullet wound in his groin. Charged by police with felonious assault, he is free on $500 bail, awaiting grand jury hearing in September.

Police grilled Mrs. Brown all night, the night of the killing, she told the Harlem Worker, and tried to force her to say that her husband had been threatening her with a knife and that Yudenfreund had saved her life.

"I told them I didn't see a knife. And I didn't," Mrs. Brown said.

She described how immediately after the shooting the killer-cop had said to her, "It was your life or his, wasn't it?"

Police then dragged her forcibly to the squad car, she said, and took her to the police station, though she protested that she had to stay with her dying husband.

Mrs. Brown told how she was held for hours in a private room at the station house that night. Though she was dazed much of the time, she said she remembered how police kept showing her a knife and trying to make her identify it as from her kitchen. She said she did not recognize it.

Mrs. Brown gave more light on the type of witnesses being utilized by Harlem police to bolster their case against Taylor. She observed several of them in the police station.

In addition to "Gimpy," who is constantly seen around Eddie's Bar, she said they included the cook from the bar, and a young woman, who appeared on very friendly terms with the police, she added.

Another eyewitness told how the same young woman, immediately after the shooting, ran out of the bar, took the killer-cop by the hand, and asked him, "Are you all right?"

Women Worth Knowing

By Bobbie Patrick

Carry Perry, is a shy and soft-spoken widow and mother of two lovely girls—Irvi, 12, and Mermon, 10. And when you see and hear her speaking from a ladder some hot night in Harlem, you are won by her simple and sincere, but angry words.



CARRY PERRY

Born in Alabama, she has a background of militance from her parents who were farmers and from other kinfolks who were fighters for the rights of all sharecroppers. Thus when she came to New York, the movement of struggle for Negro rights "was where I belong."

Just recently, Mrs. Perry began to realize an ambition when, as one of the founders of the Labor Youth League in Chicago, "I'll get a chance to really help guide Negro and white young people toward better understanding of themselves and the community."

At present she is a clerk in the office of the New York County Communist Party. But prior to that she was a domestic worker, factory worker, addressograph operator, and ladies dress worker.

Urge 'Evening For Jimcrow'

The National Committee to Free the Ingram Family asked individuals and organizations to observe an "Ingram Evening" this week in the campaign to release Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram and her two sons, convicted in the self-defense killing in November, 1947, of a white Georgian.

Their death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment after nationwide protests, which will continue until their freedom is secured.

The committee also is asking local ministers to set aside Sept. 18 as "Ingram Sunday."

New York City Snubs Burned Out Negroes

By John Rush

Mrs. Addie Jennings and her six children, now living in one room after being burned out of their own home last February, still face a five-month high pressure run-around from the City Housing Authority.

The Jennings, are Negroes and Frank Dorman of City Housing apparently feels that this is sufficient cause to deny them proper housing and courteous treatment.

Led by Mrs. Ann Coleman of the Tenants Association of South Jamaica Houses and Mr. Laurance Bailey of Jamaica NAACP, the Jennings family got in to see Mr. Dorman last Wednesday, July 5, only after waiting 2½ hours and threatening a sit-down strike.

PROMISED HOME

Mrs. Jennings was promiesed an apartment in the Red Hook project within the next few days, but has since received a letter from Mr. Dorman, who is in charge of placement, asking her to once again come to the New York office on July 18. Says Mrs. Coleman, "This is the same old run-around between the Central Office and local projects. This is the way they dodge their responsibility and break their promises."

The Jennings have been trying to live in one room at 108-28 169 Place, Jamaica, since their home burned down last Feb. 4. There is only a three-quarter bed here on which the four girls sleep. Mrs. Jennings sleeps on a piece of cardboard on the floor, and her two sons sleep in the park, with friends or in the cellar.

Mrs. Jennings, whose family is on relief, declared, "I have no place to live, and because of this run-around I may lose my job too. No house, no apartment — then what?"

In June Mrs. Jennings was classified as a non-veteran emergency case after being put through the Housing Authority wringer. They kept her going between offices at 2 Frankfort St., 53 Park Row and the Jamaica projects. Proof of citizenship, non-receipt of registered letters, approval of Washington, were the devices used by the Housing Authority to prevent her from getting an apartment. Mrs. Jennings has been to the city offices 8 times and to the Jamaica offices 3 times, she has submitted 3 applications and hunted all over for an apartment or store front—and is still being put off with a "July 18 apointment."

The Record Speaks For Ewart Guinier

Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, this week hailed the fight of the American Labor Party to win jobs for Negro workers in the A & P grocery chain.

The ALP's campaign, which has moved into high gear in recent weeks with picketing and demonstrations before stores in dozens of localities, will help "fortify the Negro people in their uphill struggle for equal rights as American citizens," said Guinier. The trade union leader, who is also an outstanding authority on municipal finance, has been designated as the ALP's official choice for the nomination for Borough President of Manhattan.

"To be particularly commended is the fact that so many ALP clubs—several in areas where no Negroes live—have joined aggressively in this fight in their own communities," said Guinier. "Such unity of white and Negro citizens is the only effective answer to the special discrimination suffered by Negroes and is, of course, the needed weapon for any advance on behalf of all working people."

Guinier is being opposed for the ALP nomination by Councilman Eugene Connolly, who withdrew from the councilmanic race after accepting re-designation for this post by the ALP's County Committee. Connolly accompanied his announcement of a primary fight with, what was termed by ALP State Chairman Rep Vito Marcantonio, "redbaiting innuendoes." Connolly denied that he was redbaiting and claimed that he was acting against Marcantonio's "dictatorship" over the ALP.

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IMMEDIATELY after Connolly's announcement of a primary fight, the issue was debated and voted upon in every one of the ALP's 30 clubs in Manhattan. Every single club voted for Guinier's candidacy, by overwhelming margins. A check of the votes in club executives showed Connolly polling only about five percent of the more than 500 members of club executives in the county.

Marcantonio declared that Connolly's opposition to Guinier was an attack on the principle of Negro representation in the political life and positions of the city.

Rejection of Connolly by ALP members was seen as based on three major factors:

- Condemnation of the Councilman for his unilateral withdrawal from the councilmanic race.
- Support for the principle of Negro representation.
- Opposition to a public primary fight, which Connolly has forced on the ALP.

Leave Death House After 10 Months



FOUR OF THE Trenton Six as they were transferred from the death house in the New Jersey State Prison to the Mercer County Jail last week. A mass protest movement against the frameup won a reversal of the death sentence by the New Jersey State Supreme Court. Left to right: Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and McKinley Forrest. The two not shown in this photo are Collis English and James Thorpe.

CP Leaflet Forged For Lynn UE Vote

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Worker learned last week that opponents of the Fitzgerald-Matles-Emspak slate in UE-CIO had forged a phony leaflet in the name of the Communist Party. The bogus leaflet was distributed at the Everett GE plant of Local 201 on the day of the recent referdum vote between the Fitzgerald and Kelly slates.

Written in provocative language, the leaflet makes it appear that the Communist Party is interfering in the union's affairs by endorsing the Fitzgereald slate. "You did not refuse wage increases because they were won by the Communist Party," the leaflet declares.

The counterfeit is signed by Communist Party." There is no such "division."

COST OF TAFT-HARTLEY

During the first year of the Taft-Hartley act, workers fired for union activity collected only $29,740 in back pay compared with $1,105,000 in the last year of the Wagner act.

State GOP Hacks Victimize Jobless



Inefficient 'Patronage' Machinemen Delay Insurance Payments

By Bernard Burton

A sordid game of political patronage is being played at the expense of New York State's unemployed. It is causing delays in the receipt of unemployment insurance checks. It has caused workers to go for weeks—as much as two months—without receiving a cent of the unemployment insurance checks to which they are entitled.

And directly responsible for this situation is Gov. Dewey's Republican machine, especially his lieutenants in the State Department of Labor, Commissioner Edward Corsi and Assistant Commissioner Thomas Moore. But the Democrats also hold responsibility, for they have silently condoned Republican politicking at the expense of the State's more than 700,000 unemployment insurance claimants on the ground that it's safer for people who live in glass houses not to throw stones.

Dewey's machine has made the rapid growth in unemployment an excuse for filling vacancies in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance with Republican hacks.

None of these faithful party workers, hired as "assistant interviewers," has ever demonstrated any qualifications for filling a post that is of vital importance to workers who must live on unemployment insurance checks. This, despite the fact that there are hundreds of qualified persons still employed as "temporary" workers at the Division, or laid off last year when staff cuts took place and never recalled, experienced workers in the field who are themselves sweating out lines for unemployment insurance checks.

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THE ONLY qualifications of the 250 recently hired in New York offices of the Division is that they bore letters introducing them to office managers as faithful workers in local Republican Clubs. As a matter of fact, managers were told to not fill posts except by persons bearing such letters.

Two weeks ago, CIO United Public Workers Local 2899 exposed and demanded an end to this political job-grabbing. Protests to important Democratic and Republican personages have been

(Continued on Page 11)

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born at Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey ob-

(Continued on Page 11)

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike on a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious.

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

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SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

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THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potentcy?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

DeMendez Refuses to Oppose Davis

Fred E. DeMendez, veteran Democratic politico and prominent Harlem community leader, startled local political circles this week when he revealed he had refused to run for the "Fair Deal Democrats" against Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

DeMendez, for 19 years a member of the top strategy board of the Democratic organization in Harlem, indicated he had been approached to carry the banner against Councilman Davis in the 21st Senatorial District. His motive for refusing, he told the Harlem Worker, "comes from my deep feeling as a Negro."

The position of DeMendez follows the recent forthright rejection of a similar proposition by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, and prominent civic leader. Rev. Robinson, in a statement to the press, revealed that he had been asked by certain Democratic leaders to run on an anti-Communist platform.

DeMendez, proprietor of the Hopkins Employment Agency, 360 W. 125 St., has been prominent in Democratic circles since 1930, and was regular Democratic candidate for Assembly in 1937.

"I refuse to run against Ben," DeMendez explained. "I have no axe to grind. I have been a Democrat all my life, but this is a matter of racial unity with me."

"I don't know the technicalities of the trial at Foley Square," he added, "but I do know that the Community Party has not been outlawed as a political party, and I believe Ben has a right to run under any banner he sees fit."

He said that he had never met Councilman Davis, and knew him "only as a member of the masses."

The only candidate publicly in the race is David Stewart, backed by Dr. L. B. Capehart, who is challenging the regular leadership of Joseph B. Pinckney of the 11th A.D.

Stewart, an undertaker and real estate operator, is reported to have the backing of certain Catholic organizations which are planning on "combatting Communism" in Harlem by attacking Councilman Davis.

The Davis Campaign Committee is intensifying its public activity in behalf of the Communist Councilman. It announced this week that street corner rallies will be held weekly in every section of Harlem to urge early registration. Davis himself is expected to speak at many of the rallies since the City Council has adjourned for one month.

The Record Speaks For Ewart Guinier

Is Ewart G. Guinier, American Labor Party candidate, qualified to be Manhattan Borough President? Prospective voters in the coming municipal election campaign will be asking this question, and it is one the canvassers, speakers and other election workers can answer with a confident "Yes" and back it up with the record.



EWART GUINIER

The 39-year-old Negro leader and secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers is recognized as an outstanding expert on fiscal matters and public administration.

A Harvard graduate, Guiniere earned his master's degree in personnel administration from Columbia University, and did more graduate work at the New York University School of Public Administration.

For five years he was director of the service rating bureau for Municipal Civil Service. For two years he was a supervisor in the Department of Welfare. And before entering public service he was vice-president in charge of sales of the Harlem Research Laboratories.

ACTIVE IN UNION

Upon entering civil service, Guinier immediately became active in union organization.

"As a Negro and a worker there was no other side for me to be on," he explains.

For two years he was legislative representative for his union, and as secretary of the Citizens Legislative Conference led the fight for adequate state aid to New York City.

Time and again since 1938 Guinier has appeared before the Board of Estimatae for his and other unions, demanding adequate social services and a tax program based on ability to pay.

"I have always fought and will continue to fight relief policies and soak the poor tax schemes which always mean rebates to the big money and a doubled subway fare and sales tax."

To all this can be added his almost four years as a Warrant Officer with the famed 372nd Infantry in the Pacific.

If elected, he will be the first Negro to sit on the Board of Estimatae.

5,000 Sign to End Jimcrow

The CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America this week turned over to the Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town 5,000 signatures to petitions demanding the end of Jimcrow in Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tax-exempt housing project.

Eyes on Africa

(Vigilans, conductor of this column, is on vacation. In his absence, we will continue to print pertinent items on Africa, from the African press.)

HUNDREDS OF AFRICANS have been killed and hundreds more jailed, starved and tortured by the British government in recent months in an attempt to stamp out the national progressive movements in Uganda, according to reports received here last week.

The Council on African Affairs, in its publication **New Africa**, printed a detailed account by Semakula Mulumba, representative of the Bataka, the Elders of the people of Uganda, of the measures taken by the Protectorate Government, under Sir John Hall, to crush demands for democratic elections, rights to their own cotton and free trade privileges with the outside world.

• • •

A GATHERING of petitioners went to the Kabaka (king) on April 25 as British troops fired on unarmed people "and picked them off like rabbits."

Since that date, under so-called "emergency powers," the Governor has banned the African Farmers Union, instituted press censorship and persecuted resistance elements.

Another letter from Uganda, smuggled past British censorship, and quoted by Mulumba, revealed that "the number of people murdered with bullets is above 800," while at least 1,300 arrests have been made.

• • •

"THE PEOPLE of Uganda want a democratic African government," Mulumba concluded. "They will not be slaves of the British government. They will not be governed by corrupted quisling chiefs. The Africans are cheated by the Indian cotton buyers for the colossal profits of the Uganda Protectorate Government. The Africans will no longer tolerate this kind of exploitation. They want to gin their cotton and sell it direct to Britain themselves."

SOUNDING THE RETREAT

Ex-Artillery Capt. Harry (Civil Rights) Truman and his first lieutenant, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, this week fired a 21 dud salute as they buried the fight against Klanism, lynching and filibustering in the cold, cold war.

The ceremony took place when White stopped off in Jimcrow Washington to chat with the Chief before departing on a world tour. He warned the President that Klanism, lynching and filibusterers were bad business because Soviet propagandists were using them to turn people in Africa and Asia against this country. This is like warning people not to jump out of the window for fear of littering the streets.

The President, it is reported, nodded in agreement, and expressed his faith that the American people would continue pressure for federal civil rights legislation.

The identification of black liberation with red obliteration is nothing new to either of these men, but their little barrage will backfire unless they quickly learn the following facts quickly:

1. It doesn't take a Soviet propagandist" to teach Negroes that Klanism and lynching are evil.

2. Klanism and lynching are evil not because they feed "Soviet propaganda" mills, but because they are inhuman and cut from the same pattern as Hitler's pogroms and gas chambers.

3. And in the words of the great patriot, Paul Robeson, "this democracy will die unless Negro oppression is ended."

...Not So Funny

Horace Cayton, Pittsburgh **Courier** columnist, now claims "I am beginning to feel we won a hollow victory . . ." when he rushed and voted for Truman. But Cayton is so used to backing up Mr. Truman he feels a little funny even making with the Big Gate Talk, like when he says "the President will have a difficult time answering for the failure of his promises, even though it was not altogether his fault."

•

Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Nat Turner must have turned over when last week Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, turned the fan on the Negro struggle.

Evidently scared by the sound of the Klan riding in nearby Alabama, Johnson ups and declared that recent Negro gains have assumed "the proportions of an orderly revolution within the framework of our democratic society."

What the big-time educator should have said was that his apologies for lynching and terror against his people have assumed the proportions of an "orderly" retreat!

•

The Amsterdam News told Negro college graduates looking for jobs they should not "become depressed or panicky" when they run up against the old stone wall. "Employment conditions are bad," the **Amsterdam News** says with a straight face. "They're just getting normal again." Well that's what hundreds and thousands of Negroes already know—normal just like before the war!

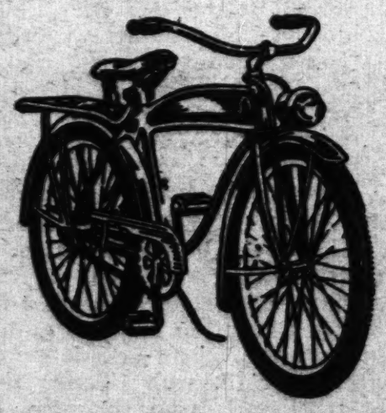
•

Earl Brown got his dander up in his weekly column against Negroes who are prejudiced against other Negroes. That's okay, Brother Brown, but instead of devoting one line to the real culprit—the system of white supremacy—and a whole column to knocking the victims—how about getting mad at such leading white supremacists like, maybe, Henry Luce. Or, maybe, Brown figures it's easier to knock the fellow that's already down.

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For Boys and Girls, 6-10 Years Old

1. Send or bring an original drawing made by your child (must be between 6 and 10 years old) to the Harlem Worker office, 321 W. 125th St., 2nd floor, N.Y.C. Drawing may be in pencil, crayon or water-color.
2. Prizes for this contest are: 1st prize, an artist's easel plus a complete set of first quality artist's water-colors; 2nd prize, set of artist's water-colors; 3rd prize, pen and pencil set with your child's initials.

ESSAY CONTEST

For Boys and Girls, 10-14 Years Old

1. Send or bring an original essay written by your child (must be between 10 and 14 years old) to the Harlem Worker office. Topic of essay: "Why My School and Neighborhood Must Have More Playgrounds."
2. Prizes for this contest are: 1st prize, choice of a Schwinn boy's or girl's bicycle or two weeks vacation in an interracial camp; 2nd prize, two weeks vacation in an interracial camp; 3rd prize, a baseball autographed by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

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Davis Tells Court:

JOINED CP TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO VIOLENCE

—See Page 3—



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Truman Evades Growing Crisis --Suggests Trusts Cut Prices

—See Page 5

GOP Hacks Victimize State Jobless

—Page 2

HOPING FOR JOBS AT INLAND STEEL PLANT



Unemployed steelworkers waiting and hoping for non-existent jobs at Inland Steel in Indiana Harbor.

The Record Speaks For Ewart Guinier

Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, this week hailed the fight of the American Labor Party to win jobs for Negro workers in the A & P grocery chain.

The ALP's campaign, which has moved into high gear in recent weeks with picketing and demonstrations before stores in dozens of localities, will help "fortify the Negro people in their uphill struggle for equal rights as American citizens," said Guinier. The trade union leader, who is also an outstanding authority on municipal finance, has been designated as the ALP's official choice for the nomination for Borough President of Manhattan.

"To be particularly commended is the fact that so many ALP clubs—several in areas where no Negroes live—have joined aggressively in this fight in their own communities," said Guinier. "Such unity of white and Negro citizens is the only effective answer to the special discrimination suffered by Negroes and is, of course, the needed weapon for any advance on behalf of all working people."

Guinier is being opposed for the ALP nomination by Councilman Eugene Connolly, who withdrew from the councilmanic race after accepting re-designation for this post by the ALP's County Committee. Connolly accompanied his announcement of a primary fight with, what was termed by ALP State Chairman Rep Vito Marcantonio, "redbaiting innuendoes." Connolly denied that he was redbaiting and claimed that he was acting against Marcantonio's "dictatorship" over the ALP.

★

IMMEDIATELY after Connolly's announcement of a primary fight, the issue was debated and voted upon in every one of the ALP's 30 clubs in Manhattan. Every single club voted for Guinier's candidacy, by overwhelming margins. A check of the votes in club executives showed Connolly polling only about five percent of the more than 500 members of club executives in the county.

Marcantonio declared that Connolly's opposition to Guinier was an attack on the principle of Negro representation in the political life and positions of the city.

Rejection of Connolly by ALP members was seen as based on three major factors:

- Condemnation of the Councilman for his unilateral withdrawal from the councilmanic race.
- Support for the principle of Negro representation.
- Opposition to a public primary fight, which Connolly has forced on the ALP.

CP Leaflet Forged For Lynn UE Vote

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Worker learned last week that opponents of the Fitzgerald-Matles-Emspak slate in UE-CIO had forged a phony leaflet in the name of the Communist Party. The bogus leaflet was distributed at the Everett GE plant of Local 201 on the day of the recent referdum vote between the Fitzgerald and Kelly slates.

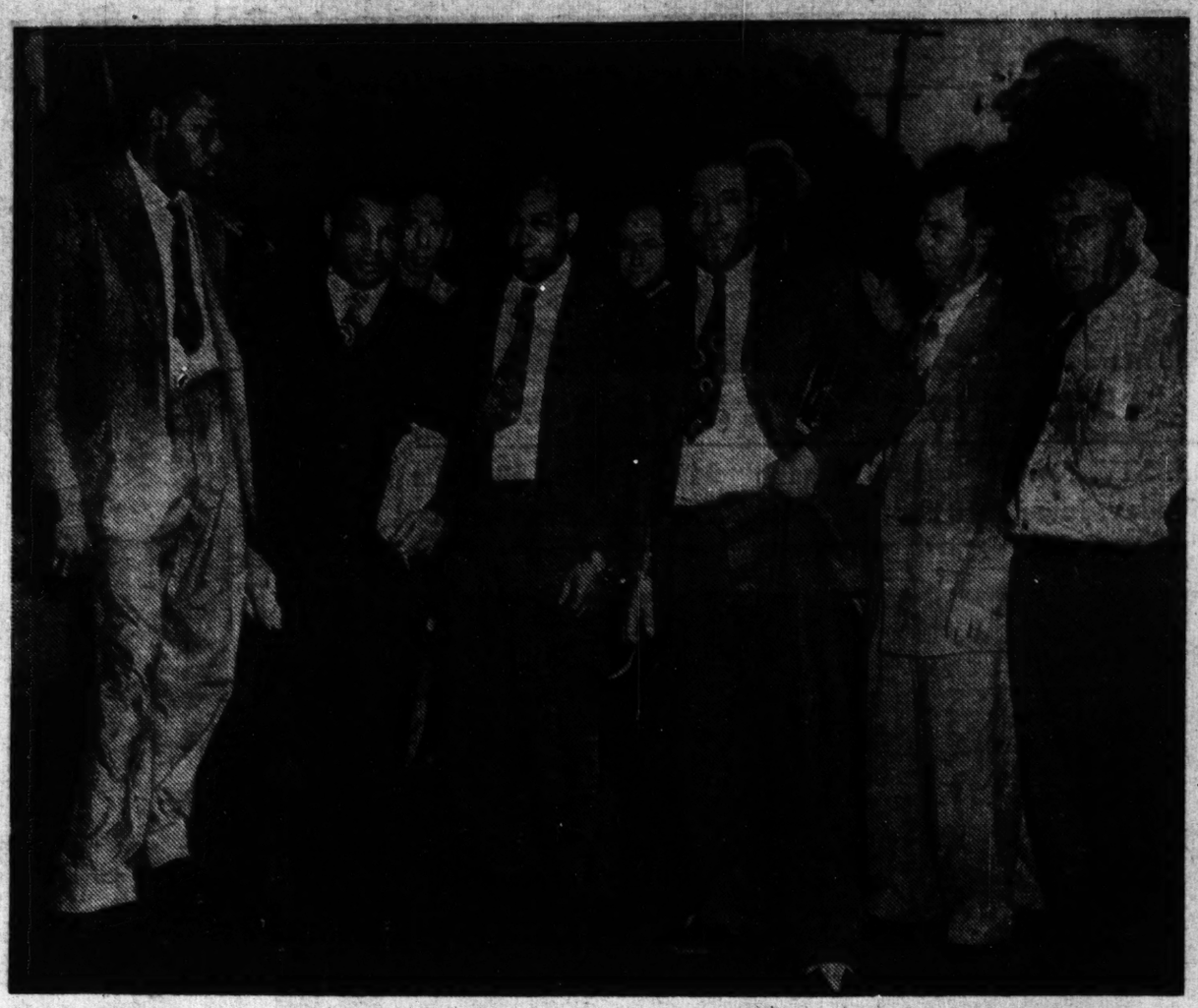
Written in provocative language, the leaflet makes it appear that the Communist Party is interfering in the union's affairs by endorsing the Fitzgereald slate. "You did not refuse wage increases because they were won by the Communist Party," the leaflet declares.

The counterfeit is signed by Communist Party." There is no such "division."

COST OF TAFT-HARTLEY

During the first year of the Taft-Hartley act, workers fired for union activity collected only $29,740 in back pay compared with $1,105,000 in the last year of the Wagner act.

Leave Death House After 10 Months



FOUR OF THE Trenton Six as they were transferred from the death house in the New Jersey State Prison to the Mercer County Jail last week. A mass protest movement against the frameup won a reversal of the death sentence by the New Jersey State Supreme Court. Left to right: Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and McKinley Forrest. The two not shown in this photo are Collis English and James Thorpe.

State GOP Hacks Victimize Jobless



Inefficient 'Patronage' Machinemen Delay Insurance Payments

By Bernard Burton

A sordid game of political patronage is being played at the expense of New York State's unemployed. It is causing delays in the receipt of unemployment insurance checks. It has caused workers to go for weeks — as much as two months — without receiving a cent of the unemployment insurance checks to which they are entitled.

And directly responsible for this situation is Gov. Dewey's Republican machine, especially his lieutenants in the State Department of Labor, Commissioner Edward Corsi and Assistant Commissioner Thomas Moore. But the Democrats also hold responsibility, for they have silently condoned Republican politicking at the expense of the State's more than 700,000 unemployment insurance claimants on the ground that it's safer for people who live in glass houses not to throw stones.

Dewey's machine has made the rapid growth in unemployment an excuse for filling vacancies in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance with Republican hacks.

None of these faithful party workers, hired as "assistant interviewers," has ever demonstrated any qualifications for filling a post that is of vital importance to workers who must live on unemployment insurance checks. This, despite the fact that there are hundreds of qualified persons still employed as "temporary" workers at the Division, or laid off last year when staff cuts took place and never recalled, experienced workers in the field who are themselves sweating out lines for unemployment insurance checks.

★

THE ONLY qualifications of the 250 recently hired in New York offices of the Division is that they bore letters introducing them to office managers as faithful workers in local Republican Clubs. As a matter of fact, managers were told to not fill posts except by persons bearing such letters.

Two weeks ago, CIO United Public Workers Local 2899 exposed and demanded an end to this political job-grabbing. Protests to important Democratic and Republican personages have been

(Continued on Page 11)

Ben Davis--Story of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

★

DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. "There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

★

AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey ob-

(Continued on Page 11)

Joined CP to Fight Violence--Davis

TELLS JURY OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

By Joseph North

Amid Klan-like threats by the judge, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis told the jury in the heresy trial of the Communist leaders, this week, that he joined the Communist Party to help his people fight the force and violence perpetrated upon them daily in this country.

This was his reply to the prosecution charge that the Communist Party "teaches and advocates the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

Rarely has America witnessed so dramatic a courtroom scene. A Councilman in the world's largest city, beloved by many thousands, a Negro and a Communist, he confronted a violently hostile judge and an embittered prosecutor determined to overrile all evidence and lock the 12 defendants in prison for 20 years because of their ideas.

The judge's bias was doubly fortified: the man on the witness stand is a Communist. Moreover, he is a Negro. So, daily, and several times twice during a day, the judge leaned over his desk to warn him coldly that he would go to jail on contempt charges unless he answered as the judge wanted him to answer.

Spectators wondered whether they were sitting in a Georgia courthouse. It was hard to believe otherwise when, during cross-examination, the court and prosecutor ardently defended the lynch-law procedures of a Klan-minded Atlanta court that condemned 19-year-old Angelo Herndon on a charge of "insurrection" for leading an unemployed demonstration in the early thirties. Davis, then a young lawyer, defended Herndon. The U. S. Supreme Court later reversed the conviction.

The case was one of the great cause celebres of the time and Herndon's freedom was hailed across the world. Councilman Davis had testified at Foley Square that the southern judge had called him a "n-----." Prosecutor McGohey brought the ancient Herndon trial record, prepared by southern authorities, into the Foley Square courtroom and roared at Davis to show where the judge had used the epithet.

The unperturbed Councilman replied: "This record was prepared in the most vicious lynch fashion. That is one of the reasons why I joined the Communist Party. That record is the kind of a record you get when a Negro attorney defends his people in Georgia. That judge called me and my client "n-----."

★

NOTHING OR NOBODY could intimidate the man whose record is one of the most honorable in the long history of struggle in America for social justice.

Councilman Davis, a towering figure, testified in a calm, quiet voice that could suddenly grow hard, as when he testified that charges of advocating forcible overthrow of the U. S. Government were "a Hitlerian lie."

Or when he said the "completely unscientific" concept of white supremacy is a "Nazi-like teaching."

Or when he said "Hanging a person up by a rope is the most extreme and cannibalistic form of lynching, but not the only form."

After detailing his life's history, the Councilman told the jury how force and violence was practiced against Negro Americans. He was called to the witness box last Thursday afternoon after the jury had heard 15 days of testimony by Illinois Communist Chairman Gilbert Green. Davis was the third defendant to take the stand.

Time and again the judge's voice, edged with anger, warned Davis to eliminate matters of Jim-crow and race discrimination from his testimony.

★

Councilman Davis left the stand about noon Wednesday. He was followed by Miss Fannie Hartman, former social welfare worker, of Boston. She is the fourth witness for the defense.

Before Davis left the stand the prosecution and judge refused to allow the famous Supreme Court Schneiderman decision in its entirety, into evidence. Davis had testified he used this decision as part of his teaching; it stated that the "tenable conclusion" of the high court from the study of basic Marxist-Leninist classics was that the Communist Party "desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the party had obtained control in a peaceful manner . . ." or, in last resort, to enforce the majority will if peaceful and constitutional channels were no longer open.

Eugene Dennis addressed the judge to point out that the very books the prosecutor had introduced as government evidence—"Communist Manifesto," "State and Revolution," and "Fou dation of Leninism," were the books on which the Supren.. Court based its decision. He argued that the high court opinion was a judicial opinion o: the three Marxist classics and was therefore relevant evidence.

Judge Medina, nonetheless, ruled out the important document.

★

EARLY DURING his testimony the judge ordered Davis to confine his remarks to the question of "force and violence."

Davis responded: "I pointed out [during his 1943 election campaign] the Negro people in

(Continued on Page 7)

A British View of the Trial of the Communist Leaders



"Charged with showin' a light contrary to black-out regulations, your honor." — The (London) Daily Worker



STILL IN HANDCUFFS — These are the hands of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party, and Gilbert Green, secretary of the Illinois Communist Party. Each day these two and Guss Hall, secretary of the Ohio Communist Party, are taken manacled to and from their court trial.

Jailed Communist Leaders Win End to Hunger Rations

After days of vigorous protest from many quarters, the federal authorities Wednesday allowed Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green, the three jailed Communist defendants, to get a full meal during the mid-day recess of the trial, thus ending their hunger rations. **Defense counsel had protested to Attorney General Tom Clark's office days ago. The men had been deprived of their main, midday meal served at the West Street federal prison because they are at the Foley Square trial daily. They had been getting a bologna sandwich lunch instead, and were therefore hungry all day. The morning and evening meals at the prison where they are jailed after court convenes are extremely light.**

Earlier during their incarceration, their wives had been permitted to visit them daily and bring them some food. That ended before July 4.

Tuesday, counsel for the defendants and Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party and his own counsel, took the matter up with Judge Harold Medina and Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey. The order finally came through Wednesday.

However, the right of the three defendants' wives to visit them, as they had, in the basement cell of the Foley Square courthouse was changed. Wednesday, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall was barred from visiting her husband. She is here from Cleveland, her home, to see him.

When defense counsel took the question of visits up with McGohey Wednesday afternoon, he refused to agree.

The wives, henceforth, will only be allowed to see their husbands at the federal jail, on Saturday afternoons. They will be permitted to talk to them only through the enlarged peep-hole in the door.

Early Wednesday morning, before it was known that McGohey had promised to revoke the food ban, a delegation of prominent New Yorkers came to Chief Marshal Mulcahy's office to protest the treatment of the prisoners.

After considerable shunting from office to office, a Foley Square policeman escorted them to Mulcahy's secretary, Otto Sigling.

Sigling told them: "So far as I am concerned there will be no change."

When various members of the delegation expressed their shock at his words, he said that he had no authority in the matter, that it was the chief marshal's responsibility.

Dr. Mark Strauss, Brooklyn physician, and spokesman for the delegation, told Sigling he came representing the Brooklyn Health Council of the American Labor Party.

Odell Shepard Protests Trial of '12'

Backs Bill of Rights Parley to Be Held July 16-17

A former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut joined the thousands of voices that protested the trial of the 12 Communist leaders this week. He was Odell Shepard, a Pulitzer Prize winner who declared that among the present dangers menacing the Bill of Rights was the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders for "holding unpopular political beliefs."

Shepard is one of the three nationally known Connecticut backers of the Bill of Rights Conference that is to be held in New York July 16-17, who refused to be intimidated by red-baiting and publicly reaffirmed their sponsorship of the conference.

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Connecticut People's Party leader, described the Bill of Rights Conference as "a group of ordinary liberal citizens who are meeting to exchange ideas concerning such things as academic freedom in the unwarranted dismissal of college professors and the operation of the FBI as revealed in the Coplon case."

★

PROF. EMERSON denied the conference had any connection with his own party or any other political party.

Henry Seidel Canby, editor, and author of biographies of Walt Whitman, scoffed at the idea that "such a group as the list of sponsors reveals is Communist or fellow-travelers."

Five hundred and forty-six prominent citizens are sponsoring the July 16-17 conference. They include 108 leading educafors, 61 religious leaders, 62 trade union leaders, 53 cultural figures and 27 editors and lawyers. Clark Foreman is executive director of the conference.

It will be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel. Foreman said the conference intends to provide "an avenue for all Americans, regardless of political belief, to reaffirm traditional liberties of speech, press, pulpit and political advocacy."

J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Tom Clark were invited to have the FBI "officially" represented at the conference, Paul J. Kern, acting chairman, announced.

FBI methods will be discussed by Clifford J. Durr, former Federal Communications Commissioner.

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

HERE IS President Truman's message on the economic crisis in a nutshell:

Our economy is in a healthy-unhealthy state, the trend is downward but not really downward. There is nothing to be alarmed about although there is something to be alarmed about. The economic situation is fortunately filled with factors, elements and conditions. We must do something but not too much, and therefore I urge for business a tax bonus and for the working people a far-reaching survey.

O'D's Punch Line in Farce: 'I Will Run'

By Michael Singer

Climaxing two months of the most bizarre and hypocritical machine maneuvers in municipal electoral history, Mayor O'Dwyer Wednesday declared he was a candidate for re-election "in the best interests of the city." Since May 29, when the mayor first issued his "I will not be a candidate" declaration, he has manipulated and engineered a series of fantastic actions, beginning with the Draft-O'Dwyer campaign to his "conflict" with the Democratic leaders in order to jockey himself into the most advantageous position for reelection.

The mayor's not-unexpected decision to run preceded by a few hours the withdrawal of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, nominated by the Tammany, Queens and Richmond county leaders for mayor last Monday. This too was no surprise, Hogan having been nothing but a front for O'Dwyer ever since the scramble for the mayoralty began.

The five Democratic leaders held a short meeting Wednesday at the National Democratic Club to name the rest of the slate, but postponed their formal endorsement until Monday at 2 p.m. At that time John Cashmore of Brooklyn, Hugo Rogers of Manhattan, Ed Flynn of the Bronx, James Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond will endorse O'Dwyer unaniously and nominate Comptroller Lazarus Joseph and City Council President Vincent R. Impellitteri for reelection.

The cynicism of the Democratic leadership in attempting to give the impression that there is a real rift in the party over the mayoralty is evidenced in the unanimity of the five leaders for O'Dwyer despite the latter's public attacks on Tammany, Roe and Sullivan. Significantly O'Dwyer omitted Brooklyn and Bronx—the two largest Democratic vote-getting boroughs—from his attacks.

The fake is that the whole scheme was a fake from beginning to end. O'Dwyer's only purpose was to build himself up as an anti-machine candidate, while taking care not to disturb the leaders of the main Democratic electoral bloc.

In order to block the Republican-Fusion group from nominating Hogan, the "poison" triumvirate from Richmond, Queens and Tammany nominated the District Attorney. Once that bit of shenanigans was over, O'Dwyer denounced the three leaders but lavished praise on Hogan. For three days the Republican-Fusion crowd were kept walking a tightrope waiting for the Democratic explosion and



MAYOR O'DWYER

scuttling one candidate after another.

The situation got so mixed that Gov. Dewey on Tuesday sent word down from Albany to Republican leaders to nominate Hogan anyway, thereby disclosing the bipartisan character of the Democratic candidate and the tweedledee, tweedledum machine politics of both major parties. Hogan, a Democrat who is the eyes and ears of the governor in the municipal administration, was the only New York delegate to walk out of the 1944 Democratic national convention rather than support the late President Roosevelt.

It was this kind of "liberal" and "Rooseveltian Democrat" that O'Dwyer had hailed and admitted having suggested to Flynn, Cashmore and Rogers as "a candidate and urged his election." It was such a "pro-labor" Democrat that the majority of the Democratic county leaders publicly proposed as mayor, though the whole set-up had been carefully staged in advance.

Aware of the powerful peace, jobs, housing and jimcrow issues that the American Labor Party will raise in the forthcoming election, the Democratic leaders resorted to the now familiar hijinks to pin the "people's" label on Mayor O'Dwyer and create a halo for him as the "foe of the machine."

The mayor emphasized this strategy in his statement announcing he was a candidate. After saying that his consideration to withdraw from the race was prompted by "personal" reasons and the "physical strain of the office"—he had denied those were his reasons when on June 9 he reiterated to a jammed meeting in City Hall that he would not run—O'Dwyer touched on the proposals by rightwing labor leaders and Wall Street business executives that he reverse his decision.

"They pointed out," O'Dwyer said yesterday, "that a lack of vision and disharmony among the political leaders of all parties would play into the hands of the predatory interests. They stressed the urgent need of carrying forward the constructive program this administration has started on its way. These matters were important enough to give me serious concern."

(He had said the same things repeatedly in reasserting his intention not to run).

Then O'Dwyer made his anti-machine thrust with a rubber blade.

"It was only when it became apparent that Tammany Hall was conniving to gain control of the city and its resources," he said, "that my course became clear and compelling.

"I deem it my duty in the best interests of the city to run for re-election. I specifically reject the support of the sinister elements of Tammany Hall. My appeal is to the decent citizens of every party."

Rogers, the leader of the "sinister elements," will back O'Dwyer on Monday, and O'Dwyer, though blasting Tammany, has yet to openly name Rogers as a political opponent. The farce behind O'Dwyer's "attack" on Tammany is exposed by the organizational efforts being prepared by virtually all of Tammany district leaders to reelect O'Dwyer.

WAR AIMS OF PACT EXPOSED IN DEBATE

Dulles Admits U. S. Fears Big 4 Amity

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Senate debate this week went a long way toward exposing the war aims embedded in the North Atlantic Military Alliance, even though its advocates persisted in describing it as a "peace" pact.

For one thing it was revealed that U. S. officials believed that even an atmosphere of peace over Europe might doom the pact. For this reason, Sen. John Foster Dulles (R-NY) disclosed, the U.S. delegation to Paris last month considered rejecting Soviet offers for a Berlin settlement and resumption of Big Four meetings.

They "feared that any relaxation of East-West tension would bring a corresponding relaxation on the part of the American people and that they should artificially be kept alarmed," Dulles said. He added that the U.S. group eventually decided to reject this "thesis."

Queried about Dulles' revelation at a press conference Wednesday Secretary of State Dean Acheson



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

admitted that this proposal had been "examined" by U.S. officials at Paris.

Making his first Senate speech since he was appointed July 7 Dulles heatedly denied charges of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) that the treaty committed the U. S. to rearming west European governments and would bring war not peace.

"You know, do you not," Taft asked Dulles, "that the President has already announced a program of $1,130,000,000 that is now ready?"

"I understand there is a program," Dulles admitted, "but entirely independent of the treaty."

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Reuther Redbaiting Is Tipoff on No-Wage-Hike Tactics of CIO Chiefs

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE. — The Reuther-run convention of the United Automobile Workers gave a preview of the split, red-bait and disorganize program being prepared by the right wing for next October's convention of the CIO.

The right wingers continue to press that policy despite a flat rejection of labor's wage and pension demands by the big corporations and in face of the fast-developing depression which even they admit is a reality.

The convention, nevertheless, gave evidence that even the caucus-bound pro-Reuther delegates, a majority in the convention, were not sewed up for anything the top caucus may dictate. This fact exploded into Reuther's face late Monday afternoon, after the major red-baiting program was already passed, when a majority voted against a proposal to hold conventions every two years instead of yearly. Burned badly at this first setback, the Reuther forces withheld the rest of the program to turn the constitution into a dictatorial power-perpetuating program, to regroup forces at a planned mass caucus meeting that night.

It was that caucus meeting of about a thousand delegates, steamed up by Reuther personally, that decided to plug for a "compromise," setting the next convention 20 months hence, in April, 1951. That carried next morning. At this writing the convention has still to act on the rest of the proposals for a dicttatorial constitution, with indication that opposition to them runs far broader than the base of the anti-Reuther forces in this convention.

Even more significant was the fact that Reuther found it necessary at the outset of the convention to appease the delegates with loud talk for a wage raise and, even, what sounded like implied criticism of other right wing CIO leaders who abandoned wage demands this year. He declared in his report to the convention:

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor. . . . For labor to yield in the face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption. What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

Similarly on the issue of speed-up, Reuther found it necessary to divert rank and file apprehension over UAW board statements equivocating on the issue, charging that those who raise it and his subsequent betrayal of the 25-day Ford strike against speed-up are Communists.

His report to the convention was designed to give an impression that he always was against speedup and would wage a vigorous war against it.

It was by this attempt to take the "steam" out of opposition by demagogic play on the wage and speedup issues on the one hand, and hysterical red-baiting on the other, that Reuther planned to steer the "broad middle road" that would enable him to steal the autonomous rights of locals and obtain the other dictatorial clauses in the constitution.

Another important element in the Reuther strategy was to surprise the delegates with a new type of convention "efficiency." Discussion from the floor was held down to almost nothing on the controversial issues. Stooges moved to cut debate after two or three five-minute speeches and Reuther "democratically" entertained the motions pleading that he must do so.

The bulk of the discussion up to the fourth day of the convention consisted of bombastic oratory by officers on the platform designed to throw a scare into those inclined to differ with the administration on an issue.

Protected by such "sure-fire" procedure, Reuther and his top associates went wild with lies and distortion of what they claimed they found in the Daily Worker or in the literature of the left-controlled unions.

The convention schedule, too, bore a relation to the plan. After Sunday's adoption of the convention rules setting election of officers early Tuesday, perfunctory passage of some "fair deal" resolutions was railroaded through. Then came Monday, the "all-red-baiting" day that opened with introduction of Victor Reuther who is still recovering from loss of an eye and other wounds that resulted from the recent shooting.

While no effort was made to give the familiar red-baiting twist to the shooting, the rest of the day helped build that impression. Action came on a resolution calling upon the next CIO convention to make cannibalistic raiding of progressive-led union an official policy of the CIO; expulsion of those unions and setting up of "organizing committees" in each field to raid the.

Another resolution greeted the recent decision of the CIO's executive board to pull the charter of the Farm Equipment workers at the next convention, and called for a new attempt by the UAW to raid FE locals.

Communists and other progressives in the convention fought against both resolutions and broke through with about five speeches. But as Hilliard Ellis, president of Chicago's Local 453 said, the atmosphere is anything but the kind that would make possible "straight thinking."

The convention reelected, by overwhelming majorities, Reuther, secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey, and vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser. There was little evidence of the old anti-Reuther coalition led by former secretary-treasurer George F. Addes. The consistent opposition was a much narrower left wing.

The candidates for office were, for president, W. G. Grant, former Ford Local 600 president; vice-presidents, Bill Johnson, an outstanding Negro leader, also of Local 600 and John De Vito of Cleveland, Local 45, and James Lindahl, of Packard 190 for secretary-treasurer.



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WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

You are in the dock at Foley Square!

On July 20, 1948, twelve national Communist leaders were indicted in New York City, for "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence." The KKK held a conclave that day, at Stony Mt., Ga. It threatened bloodshed if Negroes voted. The past year has been one of unrestrained force and violence against Negroes. Klan terror grips the South. Lynchers go free. Frame-ups occur daily against innocent Negroes. But the Communist Party, champion for 30 years of the full rights of Negro Americans, is in the prisoners' dock at Foley Square, since Jan. 17th, 1949.

We call upon the Negro people to help defend their own rights at Foley Square.

Witch-hunting hit a fever heat during the past year. Candidate Truman rode the wave of red-baiting, promising to outlaw the Communist Party, to imprison its leaders, to carry on the cold war. His pledge of Taft-Hartley repeal evaporated in the winter sun of Key West. This slave law, plus new Taft rivets, still shackles labor. Unemployment mounts in our country. Part time and speed-up cut wages. The promised "prosperity" of the Marshall Plan is a dud, at home and abroad. But the Communist Party, champion for thirty years of labor's rights, is in the prisoners' dock at Foley Square.

We call upon labor to help defend their own rights at Foley Square.

The war drums beat loud for the past year. President Truman cried "Traitor" at defendants Foster and Dennis, when they spoke out for peace. Charges of "foreign agents, spies, atom bomb thefts" are hurled at all who dare oppose the imperialist war policies. To prepare for such a war it is a must to attack the vanguard party of Socialism, which fights for full democratic rights, for labor's rights, and for peace.

We call upon all who want peace to help defend it at Foley Square.

To prepare for such a fascist war, it is a must to scuttle the Bill of Rights, to destroy civil, academic, and political liberties. This trial is itself a crime. It marks a life and death struggle to turn our country into a war making police state. The defense of the rights of the Communist is the heart of the people's resistance to war and fascism.

To speak and listen, to write and read, to assemble and discuss, to organize and vote—are on trial at Foley Square. The Communist leaders are defending these rights. In fighting for the legality of their Party, the Communist leaders are defending the political rights of the whole American people. We do not call upon you to endorse the views of the Communist Party but to defend their rights to express them—in order to preserve your rights.

We call upon all Americans to help defend the Bill of Rights at Foley Square.

The eyes of the world are upon Foley Square. The dying Dimitrov sent a message to the defendants there. He electrified the world from a Leipzig court in 1933, in his heroic stand as a Communist anti-fascist against the Nazis. He understood the danger of this thought-control trial to America and the world. The opening speech of Eugene Dennis is distributed in Great Britain, with an introduction by Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist Party William Z. Foster's magnificent document in defense of the C.P.U.S.A. is read in many European languages. Daily news reports of the trial are published abroad. From their own tragic experiences, the people there know that Foley Square is the road they once travelled.

Do you want to travel the road to fascism? The political liberties of 12x12 million Americans are at stake. We call on you to help halt fascism—at Foley Square.

The Communist leaders are threatened with 10 years in prison and $10,000 fine. Gates, Winston, Hall and Green have already suffered jailing at the hands of a prejudiced judge, impatient to put them all behind bars. Two were sentenced for "contempt" by remanding their bail, while they were testifying. Their "crimes" were refusing to be stoolpigeons and attempting to present the principles and activities of the Communist Party, which has been vilely misrepresented.

The defendants have a right to time and witnesses. So far they have had less than two months to put their case to the jury. The prosecution rested its stoolpigeon case on May 19th. The trial exposes FBI planted stoolpigeons operating in people's organizations everywhere.

We call upon all decent Americans, who despise stoolpigeons, to protest the judge's move to cripple the defense case and to demand the immediate release of the courageous three, now in jail. We call upon all Americans to demand the dismissal of the indictment.

The devoted and resolute membership of the Communist Party has borne the brunt of the defense costs, as you will see in the attached report. The prosecution has no problem. It has unlimited government funds. Labor defense comes high. The Mooney-Billings, Moyer-Haywood, Sacco-Vanzetti cases cost millions from workers' pockets. The original estimate for this trial was $250,000. It remains accurate. We need today, on the anniversary of the arrests, another $125,000—to guarantee the completion of an adequate defense. Our legal expenses run $5,000 to $6,000 per week. The four appeals on the recent jail sentences, and the previous ones on the rigged jury system, the judge's bias, etc., averaged $2,000 each.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COMMUNIST COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE 12
(February 1, 1949-July 1, 1949)

INCOME	
From Districts	$ 91,463.60
Women's Meetings	2,747.56
Banquets	17,000.00
Individuals	3,790.70
Total	115,001.86
EXPENSES	
Legal Defence	132,280.00
Maintenance and travel of defendants, etc.	3,470.64
Total	135,750.64
DEFICIT JULY 1, 1949	20,748.78

TOTAL FOR LEGAL DEFENSE OF 12—July 20, 1948 to July 1, 1949

INCOME	
Civil Rights Congress	26,592.05
Other organizations	7,430.00
Communist Committee to Defend the 12	115,001.86
Total	149,023.91
EXPENSES	
Legal Defence	166,302.05
Other Items	3,470.64
Total	169,772.69
Deficit for year, July 20, 1948 to July 1, 1949	20,748.78

ANALYSIS OF LEGAL EXPENSES

Legal fees, research and preparation; appeal, travelling expenses, etc.	79,299.07
Payroll—technical staff	18,206.23
Stationery and printing court briefs	8,814.25
Court transcripts	13,320.92
Office (rent, furniture and equipment)	10,085.90
Public Relations (publicity)	5,767.65
Investigation and travel (re witnesses)	10,543.52
Research for challenge of Jury System	16,117.38
Miscellaneous	2,772.67
Cash on hand Legal Defense Office, July 1	1,347.46
Total July 20, 1948, to July 1, 1949	$166,302.05

Our financial situation is extremely critical. We are faced with a $20,000 deficit, of borrowed money. We are without funds to meet our weekly bills. We appeal to everyone who contributed before—to give again. Members of the C.P. trade unionists, members of the I.W.O. and C.R.C., all progressives, we call upon you to answer at once by wire and air mail. Read this appeal in all organizations and demand action. This is a crisis—a serious emergency. This means you! Right here and now—put a contribution in an envelope. Send it to the Communist Committee for the Defense of the 12. We need it. What price freedom? You are in the dock at Foley Square!

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British Laborites Attack People In Dollar Crisis

By Joseph Starobin

The British Labor government is facing the roughest sailing of its four-year career in the teeth of the economic storm that has blown up across the Atlantic this spring and summer. Last week's debate in the House of Commons, in which the Tories rubbed it in hard on th Labor cabinet, is only a foretaste of the sharper political crisis that's developing.

Exactly four years ago, the Labor Party was swept into power. It represented the deep yearning of the majority for a change, for a drastic curb on monopoly; it represented the hopes of the workers for peace and Socialism. But following the classical policies of fake Socialists, the Laborites have all but ruined themselves and the British people. And now the spokesmen for British capitalism, as well as the wolves of Wall Street, are pressing the Laborites hard, and demanding that they reverse even their mildest measures of reform. They demand a full-scale attack on the working-class, turning the country back to all the old, unbridled capitalist policies of the past.

★

THE LONDON dock strike is a dramatic example. Having locked out the longshoremen when they refused to unload scab Canadian ships, the employers now sit back while the Labor government calls out troops, declares a national emergency, and proceeds to smash the strike.

That is what the capitalists of London and New York would like the Laborites to do on a national scale, supposedly as a way out of the economic crisis. And there's every sign that the Laborites are willing. In so doing, they would be digging their own political graves, and opening the way for a return of Tory power.

The conference between Sir Stafford Cripps, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the American Secretary of the Treasury, John Snyder, ended without any results, and without any real plans. It was merely decided to wait and see, and discuss the whole problem of Britain's dollar deficit next September when the board of the International Monetary Fund meets.

The meaning of this failure is obvious from the American side: Wall Street is letting Britain go deeper and deeper into the quicksands, calculating that the British are bound to become more weakened, and therefore more compliant to American demands.

Every American financial paper without exception commented on the dollar crisis in terms of blaming "Socialism," and demanding that the Laborites do the dirty work of abandoning all controls, throwing their empire trading system open to American competition, and completely restoring the power of British capitalism.

★

MEANWHILE, in England the crisis has been the signal for a sharp demand that Britain must return to "competitive efficiency," in order to survive. The London Economist last week spelled this out to mean lower costs so that Britain can compete with American goods, both in the American market and the world market. And lower costs mean the ending of social security, the growth of unemployment, the reversal of the pitifully-inadequate nationalization, the reduction of real wages, and a free hand to Big Business. Thus, the same way of doing things which impoverished Britain between the two wars and brought her to her present dead-end, is invoked as the only way out. And the Laborites are cordially invited to cut their own throats while cutting the living standards of the people as a whole.



— The (London) Daily Worker

The Snyder-Cripps communique stressed that the United States wasn't contemplating any future loans, beyond Marshall Plan funds which are not enough to overcome the gap between what Britain gets for its exports and what it has to pay for its imports.

Neither would Snyder accept the thesis that the American economic slump is responsible for Britain's plight, although it's because Britain is finding it tough to sell goods here, while facing sharper American competition everywhere else, that the dollar deficit began to rise this Spring. Snyder denied that the slump even existed. And he said nothing about lowering tariffs to let more British goods in.

★

THE TRUMAN administration's advice, like the advice of the British capitalists and Tories, is to cut costs to the bone in orde. to compete in the narrower world market. That is what devaluation of the pound sterling would do: it would temporarily boost British exports, but the cost of imports would rise, making for a real slash in living standards. Even if devaluation doesn't take place for a while, the British capitalist program is to cut costs directly, and fast.

Of course, there is another way out for Britain. But the present Labor leaders won't take it. That is to speed up a genuine Socialist program, to dispense with the capitalists, their profits, their sabotage of production; it is to reduce the armaments budget, to make peace with the colonial people, and get on with a big program of trade with the Soviet Union, and the Socialist world. But so far, there's little sign of that.

PAY DIFFERENTIALS

In a report on 25 manufacturing industries in July, 1948, the National Industrial Conference Board said men's weekly earnings averaged $61.93, while women averaged $42.13, a differential of 32 percent.

A cartoon by "Chips" appears each day in the Daily Worker.

DAVIS TELLS JURY HE BECAME A COMMUNIST TO FIGHT ANTI-NEGRO FORCE AND VIOLENCE

(Continued from Page 3)

this country are victims of a system of force and violence that has not yet been eliminated. A great number of years have gone fleeting by while the Negroes and their allies in the labor movement have been trying to get an anti-lynching bill passed. It was a curious thing this force and violence was practiced and not punished."

"I said," the Councilman continued, "that as a member of the City Council I would see to it that police brutality against the Negro people would be wiped out. I gave as an example the March, 1935, violence in Harlem against the Negro people."

He told the jury that he had taught that the long existence of police violence against the Negro people in America has been a "springboard for violence against other minorities—Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Jews and Catholic people in some parts of the country."

This was not to the taste of the judge and he turned to the witness: "In those speeches you made did you at any time attempt to answer the charge the Communist Party teaches the violent overthrow of the United States Government?"

"I said that was just a pure slander and Hitlerian lie against our Party," Davis retorted. "This was one of the very strangest things to me as a Negro—force and violence coming from the Communist Party."

Later he pointed out that 5,000 Negroes are recorded to have been lynched; but not one murderer has ever been condemned by the federal government, or the state government, or by any authority.

★

DAVIS SAID the charge of "force and violence" levelled against Communists comes from the "fascists, the Ku Kluxers and other groups that practice force and violence against Negroes and other minorities."

Davis told the jury he had been elected to the City Council for his first term in November, 1943, on the Communist ticket. He said he discussed his election at a special meeting of Party leaders and took up the question of policy shortly thereafter.

He said Jack Stachel declared his election "had very great significance," that it was a "victory for the Negro people, the labor movement, a victory for democracy in our city, a victory over red-baiting."

Green, Davis testified, characterized this election victory as a "very good example of unity of the Negro people with white workers in New York City, a victory made possible by the Negro people of Harlem and the workers all over Manhattan."

Davis said he addressed the group of Party leaders, accepting his responsibility to try to make New York City a better place for all, irrespective of race, politics or creed. He said there were only 6,000 Communists in Manhattan, and he received more than 43,000 votes in the 1943 elections, which showed that large numbers of Republicans and Democrats voted for him.

"I said that my first responsibility was to the New York City Council," Davis testified. "That it is not contrary to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Every little gain that could be squeezed out for the people was in line with Marxism-Leninism. I proposed to live up to the highest principles of Marxism-Leninism by fighting to win every gain, win the war and make this a city without discrimination."

Davis said there was general agreement among the Party leaders with these remarks.

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DAVIS DESTROYED the structure of lies that the prosecutor and government stoolpigeon witnesses had erected around the Communist Party's advocacy of "self-determination" for the Negro people. The prosecution witnesses said the Communists had called for "insurrection" by this principle.

Davis, in a long discourse throughout which the courtroom and jury were enwrapped in every word he spoke, explained how he had, during a Communist Party national committee meeting, Dec. 4 and 5, 1946, reported on a study made by the Party's Negro commission on various phases of the struggle for Negro rights. His report, he said, was based on several months of discussion in the commission. It had been the subject of long discussion in the Party for several years.

"I said on the question of self-determination we were not presenting all aspects of the question," Davis testified, "but that it was necessary for us to adopt a line and give an orientation."

He explained to the jury that when the Communists speak of self-determination for the Negro nation they referred to that geographical belt sweeping across the southern states where the majority were Negroes. And where the majority is brutally oppressed and denied the most elementary rights of citizenship. He explained how the dominant class in America, the monopoly capitalists, oppress the Negro people as part of its reactionary policies.

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THE OPPRESSION of the Negro in the Black Belt of the South, he said, is based on the white land-owners' and monopolists' greed for super-profits from the cotton fields and cotton industry. The Negro people, he said, have been pressed to the "bottom of the economic and social ladder on a world scale" in Africa, the West Indies, Latin America and here in the U. S. This, he said, was the direct consequence of Anglo-Saxon imperialism.

Davis explained that one aim of the white monopoly ruling class in brutally suppressing the Negro people is to divide the Negro and the white workers. The system is buttressed by the ideology of "white supremacy," which is a "completely unscientific, Nazi-type idea," he told the jury.

Davis continued to describe the economic features of the Black Belt area, where the Negroes are confined chiefly to a system of sharecropping and are kept in this status by all forms of lynch terror.

He declared that nonetheless a certain progress has ben made, due to "the militancy of the Negro people." This militancy, he explained, goes back far before the organization of the Communist Party. Davis cited the slave revolts before the Civil War.

Advances made by the Negro people in modern times have been made through alliance with the labor movement and the democratic forces of the nation, Davis told the jury.

The principle of self-determination, he said, "is not a Marxist-Leninist discovery." He pointed out that Woodrow Wilson used it as one of his 14 points during World War I.

★

DAVIS EXPLAINED that one of the first steps in the struggle for self-determination in the Black Belt is the struggle of the Negro to own his own land. But this could not be achieved unless the Negro people had allies, the workers in the labor movement and the poor white farmers in the South.

He said reactionaries charged the Communist proposed a "separate black republic in the South." That, he said, was wrong.

"All we advocated was that it was up to the Negro people themselves to decide just what their relations would be to the state government or to the federal government or in whatever way they wished to establish their destiny, or to fulfill their destiny."

Defense Attorney Harry Sacher then offered as evidence a resolution on the Negro question adopted at the December, 1946, national committee meeting of the Party. The judge sustained the prosecutor's objection, remarking: "It seems I cannot put a stop to this testimony."

Sacher replied that the evidence was put to refute the testimony of stoolpigeon William Nowell.

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EUGENE DENNIS, general secretary of the Party, and his own counsel, rose to protest the judge's ruling. The judge ordered the jury out of the room.

Dennis urged the court to reconsider his ruling. He pointed out there had been testimony by two government witnesses that the Party advocated "armed insurrection" in advocating self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt.

Dennis explained to the judge that Davis and the other witnesses for the defense were establishing the role of the Party in the fight for the immediate needs of the working people and the Negroes as part of the march forward to Socialism "through democratic processes." Dennis added that the defense had experienced "great difficulty" in attempting to show during the trial the full position of the Party and the changes of policy which took place in the Party over the years.

The judge then allowed Davis to read part of the resolution which pointed out that the form of self-determination in the Black Belt would be decided by the "social relations to the country as a whole." The resolution explained that the Communist Party does not attempt to impose any form of self-determination in advance.

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ONE OF THE PEAKS of the trial came when the judge said, "The issue here is not the rights of the Negro people."

"That is the issue," Davis said, turning around fo tcae the judge.

"Be a good boy," the judge retorted. His voice had a patronizing tone. But the judicial air failed to hide his sarcasm and anger.

Davis turned to the judge and said firmly, "I am going to speak for my people."

"You'll talk yourself right into jail in a minute or two," the judge responded.

Nonetheless, Davis—despite many such threats—continued to recount his Party's fight for Negro rights in every area.

Courtroom observers pointed out that the judge's patronizing words, "Be a good boy," were reserved for the Negro defendant. "He wouldn't say that to one of the bankers in the trust suit before him," a spectator said indignantly.

The judge sought to bar evidence of Davis' exemplary record as a Councilman—the splendid work he had done on behalf of all the citizens, Negro and white alike.

"It isn't the question whether he was a good legislator," the judge barked. That was the tenor of his attitude toward Davis the entire time he was on the stand.

Nonetheless the Councilman's testimony was brilliantly stated, and most unbiased observers felt he had dealt the prosecution a heavy body blow.

Despite venomous bias, despite every conceivable harassment, the great Communist leader did his job—to tell the truths upon which the destiny of his people, and his nation, dpend.

Truman Evades Signs Of Growing Crisis

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—In his midyear economic report to Congress President Truman requested that businessmen "adjust prices downward" as a method of beating the threatening depression. He made no direct mention of labor's current drive for wage increases but his praise of "many labor unions" for using their collective strength "with moderation" implied opposition to general wage hikes.

Since the report highlighted the need for increased mass buying power, it was clear that the chief remedy conceived by Truman was for business to cut prices. The frivolousness of the request can be judged by the realistic remark of the Council of Economic Advisers, which provided Truman with material for his report.

"We are quite aware that many individuals feel compelled to act in accordance with what they feel is likely to happen in the short run," the Council said. "No one can quarrel with this natural rule of self preservation."

Actually Truman did not admit the existence of the growing economic depression. He insisted that the economy was operating at "still high levels," and that clouds on the horizon were merely specks which would disappear under the sunshine of continued prosperity. As Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, put it, Truman "predicted light showers when we are in danger of a great hurricane."

The facts included in the report, especially in that section signed by the Council of Economic Advisers, however, confirmed the anxiety which has been expressed in labor, business and some government circles.

Unemployment was recognized as having reached 3.8 million with some sections of the nation especially hard hit. Employment in manufacturing is down 2.5 million from its peak.

Production is tobogganing. Industrial production fell 13 percent from last fall. (Nixon pointed out industrial production dropped as much in the past seven months as it did during the first seven months of the 1929 crash.)

Prices have failed to drop, and are still only three percent under last winter except for rents, which have risen.

Farm income was down eight percent below the first half of 1948.

Personal income during the second three months of 1949 was four percent below the same period last year, due in part to increasing number of workers on half time or part time jobs, and the virtual disappearance of overtime work.

Savings have concentrated in the hands of the wealthy. Twenty percent of the people own 93 percent of the savings. Thirty percent of all families have no savings at all.

Meanwhile business concerns have been plowing back into plants and equipment billions of the dollars wrung from consumers through high prices. This has not only resulted in modern labor saving machinery which will displace more workers but has enormously increased the capacity of the nation's industrial plant.

All of these factors add up to big capacity and small mass purchasing power or to a crisis of overproduction and depression. The trend could be slowed down by general wage hikes and general price cuts.

It is well known here that one member of the President's Council, Leon Keyserling, advocated wage increases and urged labor unions to make a vigorous drive for more pay. But this advice was rejected by Truman who pins his hopes mainly on the voluntary decision of big business to reduce profits and lower prices.

Other proposals from Truman were chiefly designed to help big business weather the economic storm and to persuade them to increase their investments (thus enlarging capacity for a market which is shrinking.) These included a request to Congress to reenact the old wartime revenue law which enabled big corporations to carry forward any losses into the next year and get tax rebates from the federal treasury. Truman also asked for repeal of the excise tax on transportation of goods. He junked his previous demand for tax increases.

Like Herbert Hoover, Truman holds to the theory that government money should be handed to big business as a result of which prosperity will trickle down the system. Thus he proposed that Congress liberalize the terms upon which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may grant loans to private business.

He decisively rejected any idea of cutting the enormous military and cold war budget of $20 billion, even though the nation faces an annual deficit of at least $1 billion.

He concluded his report with the recommendation that Congress enact several points in his social welfare program, including raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour and improving social security and unemployment compensation laws.



Possibility of a steel strike that will shut down plants like this throughout the country drew closer as talks between United Steelworkers (CIO) and the U. S. Steel Corp. were broken off after the company rejected all union wage, pension and welfare demands.

Steel Workers Await Strike As Trust Rejects Truce Bid

PITTSBURGH.—Nearly 400,000 steelworkers were alerted to strike Saturday at 12:01 a.m. by CIO Steel Union president Philip Murray following a meeting here of the union's executive board. As this paper went press a general steel strike appeared to be in the cards, barring a last-minute Presidential use of the Taft-Hartley injunction.

The strike call was issued after the large steel firms had rejected a proposal by President Truman for a 60-day truce at the end of which time a board of inquiry would make recommendations on the union's demands for pensions, welfare and wage increases.

Murray asserted that all steel firms which refused to accept Truman's proposal will be struck. Truman apparently had hesitated to invoke immediately Taft-Hartley injunction proceedings in view of the support which the CIO president had given him.

In replying to Truman, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, declined the proposal and urged instead that Taft-Hartley be invoked. T-H would delay a strike for 80 days instead of 60, as the President proposed.

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THE MAIN difference, however, is that a fact-finding board under T-H would have no power to make recommendations, while the President proposed a board which would have such power.

Rejection by the companies of Truman's intervention, caused White House strategists to go into a huddle. An Administration spokesman said that new steps were being considered to head off a strike.

At issue basically in the steel dispute is the fourth-round wage fight for workers all over the country. Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, has already passed the ball to Murray to set the pace. In other negotiations, General Electric and Westinghouse have been balking in negotiations with the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Steel negotiations took place under a wage reopener which left the union free to strike on July 16. The companies have been insisting that pensions are not a proper subject for discussion under the reopener.

But the refusal of Fairless and the rest of the steel employers to go along with any kind of intervention by a third party into the dispute has made it clear that the companies are banking on growing unemployment and the continuation of T-H to fight all demands.

Union-Busting Letter Mailed By Mill Boss

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Forty-five hundred Arlington Mill workers have been mailed a union-busting letter by mill president Albert List as the AFL Union Bargaining Committee met with the company to demand a meager 10-cent an hour wage increase.

List's letter pushes the old company line that jobs can be saved only by "cutting production costs." Cutting production costs is company language for bigger workload, faster speedup, and less pay. "To create steady employment we must lower our costs by sincerely offering a full day's work for a fair day's pay," the letter croons. Arlington workers have been sped up to do two days work in one.

Trying to split workers from the union the letter threatens that the union's wage demand will cost more jobs. Arlington bosses, whose profit-gouging helped cause the depression, are trying to shift the blame and the burden to the union and the workers themselves.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

A 1948-9 survey of the U. S. schools showed the average salary of teachers was $2,644 a year. Average salaries in different states varied from $1,287 in Mississippi to $3,852 in New York.

ONE WEEK
MORNING CLASS
This Week—July 18-22

- *History of American Negro*
  DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
- *What Is Philosophy?*
  DR. HARRY K. WELLS

5 Mornings—Mon. Through Fri.
10 A.M.-1 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Ave. WA 9-1600

Georgi Dimitroff
Memorial Meeting
Monday, August 1st, 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th STREET and 8th AVE.
General Adm. 50 Cents (Tax Incl.)
Ausp. Communist Party of New York State

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

FILM party dance! Film Division, Arts, Sciences & Professions presents "China's 400 Million." Production: Joris Ivens and John Ferno. Commentary: Dudley Nichols. Narration: Fredric March. Tonite—doors open 8 P. M. Showings, 8:30, 9:45 & 11 P. M. Refreshments available. Dancing in the cool Terrace Room. Capitol Hotel, 51st St. and 8th Ave. Admission $1.50. Tax included.

COME cool off at Club New World's Garden Victory Party. Open air, entertainment, refreshments. 702 St. Nicholas Ave. From 10 P. M.—until—. Donations (waistline).

Bronx

LET'S strike a blow for freedom. Exhibition boxing matches. Primitive dancing. Dancing, refreshments. 1301 Boston Road. 9:30 P. M. Prospect Labor Youth League. Donations 35c.

Brooklyn

BANG-UP farewell party for Comrades Lou, Mash, Amy, Marty, Pearl and Davie of East Flatbush Youth. Who are moving bag and baggage out of town. Best affair this season. Tonite at 117 E. 98rd St. No damages!

BRIGHTON Section honors its charter members at a Testimonial Dinner. Tonite at 8:30 p. m. at Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Good food; tops in entertainment. Donation $1.20.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE PENTHOUSE—13 Astor Place (140 P. M., features another twin bill: Dancing to Joe Stone Orchestra in the enclosed air conditioned roof garden. Plus an interesting discussion hour featuring Tom O'Connor, feature writer of the Daily Compass. Topic: "Is there Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union?" Admission $1.04 plus tax.

Bronx

BEACH PARTY—Keep cool, have fun. Bronx County Labor Young League Beach Party at Hunters Island (near Section 1—Orchard Beach). Time, all day Sunday.

Coming

HEAR G. Sandler's Eye Witness Account "How Eastern European & Israelian Jews Heroically Build a new, Proud, Free, Life." At Hotel Commodore—Air cooled BC room. Lexington Ave. & 42nd St., 7 P. M. Monday, July 18. Ausp.: Manhattan JPFO.

COME to our first moonlight swim and dance. Saturday, July 30th, 8 p. m. Swim in the pool, dance on terrace, relax on Sand Beach. Star entertainment, refreshments, games. Riverside Cascades Pool (620 W. 134th St.), Manhattan. Ausp.: Civil Rights Congress. Adm. $1.20, tickets on sale at bookstores.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. Open till past midnight. 302 E. 12 St. N.Y.C. GRamercy 5-9561—John Pandolfi, Prop.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ke. WNBC—660 Ke. WOR—710 Ke. WJZ—770 Ke. WNYC—830 Ke. WINS—1000 Ke. WEVD—1130 Ke. WCBS—880 Ke. WNEW—1130 Ke. WLIB—1190 Ke. WHN—1050 Ke. WBNY—1480 Ke. WOV—1290 Ke. WQXR—1560 Ke.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—The Tremaynes
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americans Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—Monica Lewis
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Bed
WNBC—Tropic Echoes
WCBS—County Fair
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Murder by Experts
WCBS—Del Trio
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—County Journal
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Nat Brandwynne
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WNBC—Horse Racing
4:30 WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Racing
WCBS—Variety Musicale
5:00-WNBC—Harlow Burgess
WOR—Summer Theatre
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBC—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Scattergood Baines
WCBS—Make Way for Youth

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—University Theatre
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WCBS—The Green Lama
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Earl Wilde Orch.
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Dance Date
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News. Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—U. N. Show
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30—Dangerous Assignment
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Homecoming
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
WOR—Mystery Hall

Saturday, July 16
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—University Theatre. WNBC.
10:30—Hildegarde. WJZ.
TV
9:00—Who Said That? WNBT.

Sunday, July 17
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
3:00—CBS Symphony. WCBS.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS.
8:00—Four Star Playhouse WNBC.
8:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
TV
7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
8:00—Jacques Fray Music Room. WJZ.
8:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBT.
9:00—NBC Theatre, WNBT.

4:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Tex Beneke
4:35-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
5:00-WNBC—Surprise Serenade
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Mr. Fix-It
WCBS—Music for You
WJZ—Take Chorus
WNBC—To Be Announced

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Smphonette
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Johnny Dollar
WJZ—Betty Clark Sings
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WOR—The Falcon
WCCBS—Your Hit Parade
WJZ—Thinq Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quis—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WOR—Michael Shayne
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Do It Yourself Club
WCBS—Dick Jurgens
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

MOVIE GUIDE

•• *Excellent*

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. **Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.**

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film on jimcrow. **Manhattan—Victoria.**

CROSSFIRE. An exciting drama on anti-Semitism. **Manhattan-Alden.**

THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach a beautifully filmed and sensitive treatment of a negro boy. **Gramercy Park Cinema — Manhattan.**

THE BAKER'S WIFE. The classic Gallic comedy with Raimu. **City Theater — Manhattan.**

OUTCRY. One of the best post-war Italian films, containing a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. **Beacon, Riviera — Manhattan.**

TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. John Huston's fine parable on the destructive effects of money lust. **Embassy — Manhattan.**

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. Capra's film attacking machine politics. **86 St. Grande — Manhattan.**

BRIEF ENCOUNTER. A poignant story of a transient affair between two middle aged lovers. **Arcadia — Manhattan.**

CITIZEN KANE. Orson Welles' magnificently filmed study of a tycoon. **Lincoln — Brooklyn.**

• *Good*

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. **Manhattan—Paris Theatre.**

LOVE STORY. The director of Devil in the Flesh has created another delicate love story with social overtones. **Manhattan—Fifth Ave. Playhouse.**

MAGIC HORSE. A lively, full length cartoon of an old Russian folk tale. **Manhattan—Stanley.**

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. **Manhattan—Sutton.**

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. **Manhattan—Bijou.**

THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE FROM BASHFUL BEND. Preston Sturges' fine satire of Westerns, with Betty Grable. **RKO Albee — Brooklyn.**

DODSWORTH. Sinclair Lewis' story of an American business man in Europe, with fine performances by Walter Huston, Ruth Chatterton, and Mary Astor. **Edison — Manhattan.**

GREEN FOR DANGER. An entertaining British melodrama. **52 St. Trans-Lux — Manhattan.**

HOLIDAY. Philip Barry's comedy about a restive upper class girl. **85 St. Trans-Lux — Manhattan.**

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Motion Picture News and Comment

By THE TATTLER

HOLLYWOOD—The campaign to isolate and divide the progressive forces in Hollywood is becoming frantic. Elizabeth Bentley, notorious "finger-woman" of the FBI, came to Hollywood June 29 to speak at the American Legion Auditorium under the auspices of the Motion Picture Alliance. And the Hollywood Reporter now starts a campaign to pick off, one by one, those recently accused of being "Communists" by the FBI and the Tenney Committee. First to be attacked is Edward G. Robinson.

The Reporter is angered because Robinson didn't leap into a plane, fly to Washington, and demand the right to clear himself and "the industry"—when his name was read into the record. Speaking of those who support progressive causes, The Reporter says: "They ought to be snapped out of it and shown they are suckers, also that any further activities along such lines will eventually rule them out of public favor and, eventually, off the screen entirely."

The Reporter attack comes after Robinson's denial of being a Communist, which should be proof that denial alone is not sufficient. The statement "I am not now — nor ever have I been —nor do I ever expect to be a human being" is a first step in retreat from reaction's attack — and only the joining of progressive forces in attack against reaction is a safeguard. Every denial, every retreat, every rejection of activity on an important issue enables reaction to take another step forward.

The greatest danger facing the intellectual worker today is that danger of isolation. The most militant activity is the building of a coalition of forces around a minimum program from which there must be no retreat.

• • •

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

When The Tattler first told about Independent Frame production plans in England and pointed out this was device to further mechanize film production leading to its complete destruction as an art form, too many people were inclined to sneer and pass off. Independent Frame as no different from Hollywood's own "rear projection."

But the first full-equipped IF sound stage at Pinewood was recently opened for press inspection during production of Rank's "Poet's Pub," second of the IF films to be made by Rank organization. What the press saw were four self-operated mobile spot rails, two screen holders, two 16 ft. projector towers and one 30 ft. projector tower, all built by Vickers Armstrong organization. In addition, there were about a dozen lightweight mobile rostrums on which most of the sets are built, and the rostrums can be electrically elevated to almost any height.

The IF stage has been gridded like an ordinance map, so that camera and screen positions can match up perfectly with art department pre-production drawings.

Shooting time on the average British feature will be cut by four weeks or more. Three new films are set for immedaite production under this system.

Hollywood trade papers have reported nothing amout IF, which leads Tattler to believe that U. S. film moguls are planning to convert Hollywood sound stages to this highly mechanized production form, but are afraid to announce it prematurely lest they arouse trade union action.

IF means shorter production schedules, less employment and even worse pictures than we've been getting.

Flight Into France, the latest Lux Italian release with complete English titles, will have its American premiere at the Little Cine Met on Thursday, July 21.

Starring Folco Lulli 'Flight Into France' tells the story of a condemned war criminal who joins a band of clandestine emigrants from Italy migrating into France through the Alps.

Rosi Mirafiore, Giovanni Dufour and Mario Vercellone are featured in the drama which was written and directed by Mario Soldati, who was a professor of art at Columbia University in the late 20's.

MAY DAY IN THE U.S.S.R.—1949 has just been received by Artkino Pictures and will have its first New York showing on Saturday, July 16, at the Stanley Theatre, in conjunction with the double feature Russian program: 'Baltic Deputy' and 'Spring Song.'

The May Day celebration includes the highlights of the Moscow parade, as well as activities in various parts of the U.S.S.R Featured are pictures of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin reviewing the Moscow parade in Red Square.

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Leading Negro Paper Lauds Paul Robeson, Raps Jackie Robinson

The Baltimore Afro-American, leading Negro newspaper in a sharply worded editorial in its current issue, applauds Paul Robeson's fight for Negro rights and instructs Jackie Robinson, baseball star, to stick to the game he knows best.

Robinson was "invited" to appear before the House Un-American Committee yesterday to "refute" Robeson's statement at the Paris Peace conference that American Negroes would not participate in an imperialist war. Robinson's appearance has been postponed until next Monday.

Pointing out that Robeson is a "good American," the Afro asserted that he is thinking about "millions of colored people in the South who cannot vote, who are terrorized by mobs at the least provocation, and cannot get a decent job or a decent education."

(The entire editorial appears on this page.)

A cartoon on the editorial page pictures Paul Robeson's great footsteps which Robinson cannot fill. It is entitled, "Drop That Gun, Jackie!" The line at the bottom of the cartoon reads, "The leading player in the National Baseball League is only a tyro as a big-game hunter."

Meanwhile, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposed the hearings by the House Un-American body. A wire stated that the loyalty of the Negro people to the United States was never in question.

"The NAACP fails to see the necessity of holding meetings," said the telegram, "to be assured of what is already known to be true by our government."

The Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson is chairman, charged yesterday that "the Un-American Committee is out to smear Robeson because he challenges and refuses to accept any brand of second-class Jimcrow Americanism."

Dr. A. W. Hunton said the Un-Americans' purpose in this hearing "is to try to stifle criticism of the administration's betrayal of the Negro people, organized labor and civil liberties" as well as the cold-war foreign policy.



Job discrimination was licked at the Riverside Cascades swimming pool, W. 134 St., when united community action compelled the management to hire Negro, Puerto Rican and white life guards on an equal basis. Shown with neighborhood children who patronize the pool, are the three lifeguards hired for this season. (Left to right): Ronald Hammond, Manuel Torres and William Smith. Organizations cooperating in the campaign were the Urban League (Harlem Division), Harlem Civil Rights Congress, Americans for Democratic Action, Bronx Civil Rights Congress, Harlem Trade Union Council and the Harlem Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council. — The Worker Photo by Peter

Afro Editorial on Jackie Robinson

Below is the editorial, published in the Afro-American of July 12, which praised Paul Robeson and criticized Jackie Robinson:

Jackie Robinson says he is going down to Washington to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee this week. He has been invited to call Paul Robeson a "liar."

Robeson is the great American singer who said he loved the Russians and would refuse to fight a war against them.

Robeson also said that he would much rather fight the Southern whites who are denying equal rights to colored people than the Russians who have not done anything to us at all.

Jackie told the newspaper reporters that he and his teammate, Roy Campanella "would fight any aggressor, the Russians or anybody else who wanted to take away the things I have gained."

But, Jackie ought not to get excited. We know he will fight in the next war if Uncle Sam thinks it necessary. So will millions of other colored boys. But there will be some who will not fight for Uncle Sam.

There have always been conscientious objectors and there are millions of colored Americans, too, who believe that the Ku Kluxers and the bigots among the white race in the South are far more dangerous than the Russians.

Yes, we know Jackie will fight. He fought in the last war and he is a good American.

And so is Paul Robeson a good American and despite the fact that Jackie is one of the finest athletes in the nation, he cannot begin to fill Paul Robeson's shoes.

When Jackie Robinson talks about the things he has gained, he is thinking of himself.

When Paul Robeson said he is not willing to fight against Russia, he is not thinking about himself. He is not thinking about Russia.

He is thinking about millions of colored people in the South who can't vote, who are terrorized by mobs at the least provocation, and cannot get a decent job or a decent education.

Our advice to Jackie Robinson, as much as we admire him, is that he put away his pop gun and put on his baseball uniform. He is more credit to us as a baseball player than a politician.



Foreign Briefs

AUSSIE GOVERNMENT JAILS MINERS' LEADERS

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Australian Labor Government sentenced two leaders of the striking miners' union to 12 months in jail for "contempt of court." At the same time the government, which raided the Communist Party's national headquarters on the excuse that the Party had "fomented" the strike, was reported planning a mass trial of Party leaders for "conspiracy."

• • •

ARREST HONOLULU LONGSHORE PICKETS

HONOLULU.—One hundred and six striking longshore pickets were arrested under a new territorial law which prohibits interference with persons going to work. The pickets had been demonstrating against the unloading of tinplate from a vessel by scabs. ILWU spokesmen termed the mass arrests a desperate effort by employers to break the strike before a federal inquiry takes place.

• • •

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Soviet Union proposed to the International Red Cross conference that the world outlaw the atom-bomb, germ and chemical warfare and "other weapons intended for mass extermination of populations."

• • •

500,000 POLISH WORKERS GET FREE VACATIONS

WARSAW (ALN).—Over half a million Polish workers, of whom 80 percent are in industry and the rest in white collar employment, will enjoy specially subsidized vacations this year in resorts formerly reserved for the country's upper class. Miners, metal and textile workers will be among the main groups to benefit.

Virtually all the expenses of such holidays, for both the workers and their families, will be paid by the government and unions. The vacationers will eat free in restaurant canteens or receive allotments for cooking in their cottages.

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Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.

For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

BEN DAVIS, THE STORY OF A NEGRO COMMUNIST

(Continued from Page 2)

jected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

★

AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon. Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Her[illegible]don for the first time in the Fult[illegible] County Jail.

"What was the charge agai[illegible] Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Ha[illegible] Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n----r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

★

HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of vio- **he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."**

lent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general [illegible] for the Communist Party [illegible]rgia, Davis said he appealed [illegible]vernor Bibb Graves, of At- [illegible] for the commutation of sen- [illegible] of Willis Peterson, framed [illegible] youth.

[illegible]1933 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secertary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

★

THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow" in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Lenmism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

State GOP Hacks Victimize Unemployed; Insurance Payments to Jobless Delayed

(Continued from Page 2)

shunted aside. "They all treated it like a hot potato," a union leader said.

Since these Dewey stalwarts have been hired, case after case of fouled-up records, unnecessary delays and other needless practices—practices which take their toll of the unemployed—have been reported.

These people are supposed to have the job of interviewing insurance claimants, but here are some of the results they have "achieved."

The lines at the desks of these Republican faithfuls are as a rule 60 percent longer than at the desks of the qualified workers. Any applicant at these desks must wait much longer than others.

Clerical qualifications—even literacy qualifications—are so low among them that the total of errors has jumped sharply in all offices where they have been placed. These errors mean long delays in getting out unemployment insurance checks.

★

FOR EXAMPLE, one frequent error these days is that of lost cards. Each insurance claimant has a record card which is kept at the insurance office. Cards are usually "lost" when they are filed in the wong place in the immense filing racks.

When that happens a worker is kept coming back for weeks while a futile search is conducted. After the office is convinced that the card cannot be found, a new one is finally made out. By that time the jobless worker may have gone weeks without a check.

Many more such errors have been made by these hacks, all of them helping to bring about a situation where about 45,000 unemployed workers in the State have met what appeared to be unexplainable delays in receiving checks.

Because of the prospects for a continued rise in unemployment, it is expected that another 250 will be hired by these offices around Aug. 1. Will they be political hacks again, or will they be men and women who are prepared to service the unemployed by training, experience and background?

Unless the unions and other groups speak up and demand an end to this business of making political hay out of the misery of the unemployed, the workers will continue to endure unnecessary suffering.

Protests ought to be forwarded to Gov. Dewey, Commissioner Corsi, State Civil Service Commission Chairman J. Edward Conway, and to the Federal Security Agency.

'CAT' WORKER WALKOUT COOLS OFF BIG PLANT

PEORIA, Ill.—A walkout of some 300 workers at the big Caterpillar Plant here during the recent hot spell got action to remedy faulty air conditioning in the new KK Building.

The walkout which shut down two engine assembly lines was provoked by the hard-boiled attitude of company officials. After a day-long protest against unbearable temperatures, workers pried open the windows to get some relief. When they returned the next day they found that management had ordered the windows welded shut.

After several heat collapse cases, the men decided they would live longer by refusing to keep up high speed production in this hot house with welded-shut windows. They just went home.

Immediately the company began to act on the grievance. Alteration of air conditioning equipment has provided some relief and it is reported that present facilities will be torn out and replaced throughout the parts of the building where the walkout occurred.

Jobs Down, Profits, Production Go Up

CHICAGO.—The pattern for depression through hopped-up profit-making is in use at the Pullman-Standard Carbuilding Co, in southeast Chicago.

One year ago at this plant workers produced 30 cars each month. Since the first of this year 25 percent of all production workers have been laid off, but the plant is now producing 75 cars each month. Profits soar for stockholders, while one-fourth of the workers become unemployment statistics.

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Say You Saw It In The Daily Worker

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!

DIMAG STOLE 'STAR' SHOW

Yankee Clipper Shuns Own Heroics To Rave About Newcombe

Maybe Casey Stengel said it best after last Tuesday's All Star game went into the books at Ebbets Field with the American League again emerging victorious.

"He was the same old sweet Joe out there," enthused the Yankee manager. "Joe," of course, was referring to the great DiMaggio, the one and only, the fellow who nobody thought would even be in this season's baseball campaign, let alone the annual All-Star classic.

But having brought his big bat back into the Yankee lineup two weeks before the All-Star game, and having fashioned a Frank Merriwell type return (with a .350 batting mark, 16 r.b.i's and five homers in two weeks of play), DiMag was immediately voted on the All-Star squad by manager Lou Boudreau.

When Tommy Henrich was hurt several days before the game, DiMag, who was only expected to play a pinch-hit role late in the contest, was immediately selected to start the contest. What he did in the five frames he played was typical of the way Joe has been sending fans into ecstatic rapture with his glorious comeback on an injured foot that still requires the most careful treatment.

"A single, a double and three runs batted in," as Stengel himself put it after the game: "Whatta ballplayer!"

Whatta ballplayer, indeed. One of the truly great athletes of all time, the guy they were all talking about as the fans filed out of Ebbets Field.

*

DIMAG WAS his usual modest self after the game, as he sat dressing in the AL clubhouse. Joe was happy enough about his play in the big game, but, as usual, devoted his time to praise of somebody else.

The somebody else DiMag raved about was big Don Newcombe, the Brooklyn Dodgers' ace Negro righthander who impressed the Jolter mightily.

"His fast ball was hopping and you had to watch him every second," Joe said. "He's the kind of pitcher you have to bat against several times before you can think of hitting him well."

Newcomeb had come in on relief in the second inning to retire DiMag and stop cold a big AL uprising.

DiMag, incidentally, was one of those big league aces who years ago came out in favor of Negro players gaining entry to organized ball. Back in '37, Jone answered a query about the then infamous unwritten color ban by saying he was "prouder" of a hit he had collected off Satchel Paige in an exhibition game than any other.

And now, many years later, just after another great personal triumph of his own, Joe was paying tribute to a young Negro pitcher who, in his rookie season, gives promise of becoming a potentially great twirler.

If you're a worker, read The Worker . . . send for your subscription . . . NOW!

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

• • •

SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosition of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

• • •

THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potentoy?

I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

The Worker

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STILL TIME TO STOP WAR PACT

Delay Vote Till Thursday

—See Page 3

Bill of Rights Meet Opens Saturday

—See Page 2

BUS DRIVERS MAY STRIKE 3d AVE., WANT CONTRACT

—See Page 3



FOUR OF THE Trenton Six as they were transferred from the death house in the New Jersey State Prison to the Mercer County Jail last week. A mass protest movement against the frameup won a reversal of the death sentence by the New Jersey State Supreme Court. Left to right: Ralph Cooper, John McKenzie, Horace Wilson and McKinley Forrest. The two not shown in this photo are Collis English and James Thorpe. (See Magazine Section.)

Judge Rejects Request for Bail By Jailed 'Three'

By Max Gordon

Circuit Court Judge Augustus N. Hand Friday turned down a request for bail for the three Communist leaders jailed by Judge Harold R. Medina in the Communist witchhunt trial, thereby passing the buck to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The appeal for bail for Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green was argued by attorney Richard Gladstein of the defense staff in the Communist trial.

Winston, Hall and Green were imprisoned by Judge Medina for the remainder of the Communist trial for an alleged "contempt of court." Judge Medina's action was upheld Thursday by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Attorney Gladstein pointed out to Judge Hand, in applying for bail, that the three defendants intended to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the Appeals Court ruling. But they could not do so unless released on bail because by the time the Supreme Court meets in October, the trial will probably be over and the issue of their release will have become "moot."

QUESTION OF LAW

There is a substantial question of law involved in Judge Medina's sentencing them for the rest of the trial, Gladstein said, and the defendants have the right to obtain a Supreme Court review of that law.

He pleaded that if the Court should rule in their favor, they will have been subjected to a grave injustice if bail is not granted. On the other hand, if the appeal should not be sustained by the Supreme Court, all that would happen would be deferring of sentence.

The "substantial question of law" involved, according to the defense attorney, was the right of a judge to punish for contempt by removing bail and remanding defendants in a case to jail. He argued that a judge had no such "plenary" powers to punish as Judge Medina claimed he had.

Gladstein also pointed out that the three men, defendants in the highly complex and difficult trial, were seriously handicapped in the preparation of their defense by having to serve in jail when not in the courtroom.

IN JAIL MANY DAYS

Hall and Winston, sentenced for protesting against Judge Medina's punishment of defendant John Gates, Daily Worker editor, when Gates refused to be a stool-pigeon, will have served 44 days as of Sunday. Green, also sentenced for the remainder of the trial because he protested against the judge's barring of vital de-

(Continued on Page 11)

Board of Regents Clears Way for School Witchhunt

—See Page 2

MURRAY CALLS OFF STRIKE IN STEEL

—See Page 3

LABOR RALLY FOR '12' HERE THURSDAY

—See Page 2

Labor Rally for '12' Here Thursday

A mass labor protest demonstration demanding an end to the trial of the national Communist leaders will be held Thursday, at 12 noon, in front of the Federal Court House in Foley Square, it was announced today by Leon Straus, Executive Secretary of the New York Furriers Joint Board, on behalf of the Emergency Conference Committee.

The demonstration is being sponsored by the Emergency Conference of 200 CIO, AFL and Independent trade union leaders, headed by Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO; Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers; John Steuben, secretary-treasurer, Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employes Union, AFL; Aaron Schneider, director, New York Regional Council, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65, Retail, Wholesale, Warehouse Workers, Independent; Alex Sirota, president, District 3, United Furniture Workers, CIO; Ruth Young, executive secretary, District 4, United Electrical Workers, CIO.

Juror's Illness Forces Recess In Trial of '12'

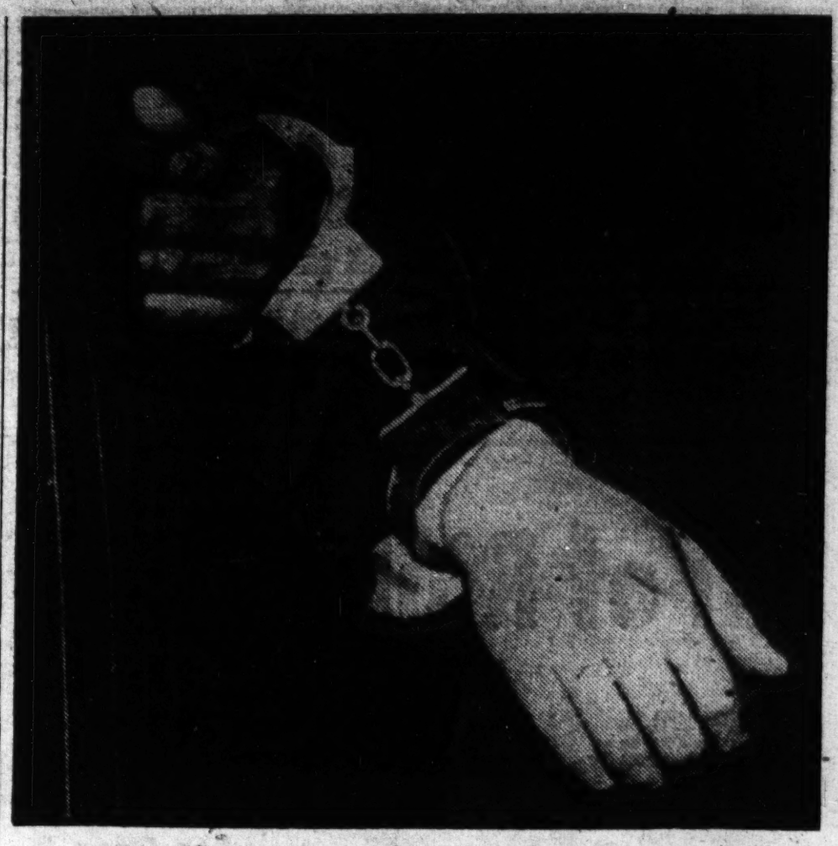
Illness of one of the jurors caused Judge Harold R. Medina on Friday to recess the trial of the Communist leaders until 10:30 Monday morning.

Ben Davis — The Story Of a Communist
—See Page 7

The recess was ordered at the beginning of the morning session when juror No. 5, George L. Smith, Negro real estate agent of 291 Edgecombe Ave., was reported sick.

Smith came to court and said he thought he was too ill to go to the jury box. A uniformed court guard took Smith to the courthouse infirmary where it was learned he had a temperature of 104 degrees. Smith was sent home in a taxicab.

Daniel Boone Schirmer, a direct descendant of the famed American pioneer Daniel Boone, fifth defense witness, was scheduled to continue testimony under direct examination when the recess was called. Schirmer is the Boston city secretary of the Communist Party.



STILL IN HANDCUFFS — These are the hands of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party, and Gilbert Green, secretary of the Illinois Communist Party. Each day these two and Guss Hall, secretary of the Ohio Communist Party, are taken manacled to and from their court trial.

Bill of Rights Parley Begins Saturday

The right of political advocacy in postwar America will be the subject of a national Bill of Rights Conference to be held this Saturday and Sunday, at the Hotel Henry Hudson.

This, the first national postwar conference on civil rights, was called by Paul J. Kern, former president of the New York Civil Service Commission and 11 other distinguished leaders in various fields. It is sponsored by more than 640 prominent Americans in 43 states.

According to a statement issued by Paul J. Kern today, "the wide latitude of the participating organizations confirms the statement in our call to the conference which said, 'Americans everywhere are becoming more and more conscious that the growing abrogations of civil liberty are a real menace to their own democratic rights'."

He disclosed that of the delegates and sponsors registered to date, 92 are clergymen, 92 are from CIO, AFL and independent unions, 127 are university and college professors, 146 are from cultural and professional fields, 184 represent civic, fraternal and political organizations. Political organizations, he added, total 38.

The main issues to be taken under discussion will be "secret police" techniques of the FBI; the loyalty program in government and education; censorship in arts and sciences; trials because of political advocacy, and discrimination against the Negro people and other minority groups.

Broadway Stars Back Rights Parley

A group of Broadway stars, musicians and writers today issued an appeal to their colleagues in cultural fields to join with them in supporting the Bill of Rights Conference Saturday and Sunday at the Henry Hudson Hotel.

Among the signers of the appeal were: Ralph Alswang, Benjamin Appel, Jocelyn Brando, J. Edward Bromberg, Ernest Chrichlow, Michael Ellis, Howard Fast, Lou Gilbert, Jay Gorney, Uta Hagen, Stefan Heym, Steven Hill, Leon Janney, Earl Jones, Peter Lawrence, Canada Lee, Michael Lewin, Paul Mann, Clifford Odets, Ann Shepherd, Frank Tuttle, James Westerfield and Charles White.

Bar Flagstad from Singing in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Norwegian soprano Kirsten Flagstad was barred from singing in the War Memorial Opera House this fall.

The singer's husband was a member of the Norwegian Quisling party that collaborated with the invading Nazis during the war.

UAW Backs Pay Fight, OKs Strike Assessment

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE.—The convention of the United Automobile Workers today passed a resolution supporting 1949 wage demands and voting a strike assessment to a maximum of $12 annually per member to back the decision.

The convention's action, sharply before adjournment, came as returns from Ford locals all over the country poured in showing an average of 10 to 1 for a strike.

The wage resolution instructed the officers to throw in the full resources of the union for strike action "as long as may be necessary" to win the wage fight.

The resolution on the assessment authorized a levy of a dollar a week when as many as 50,000 workers are affected by strikes. But a limit of only 12 such assessments was set for any one year.

The day otherwise was spent in completing Walter Reuther's program for a tight bureaucratic control over the organization.

This consisted of passing a number of constitutional changes to increase the authority of the executive board and signalized a drive in the union to expel its veteran militant builders.

EXPEL SAGE, DOLL

The convention's grievance committee tried and expelled Tracy oll and Sam SDage, respectively chairman and secretary of the Progressive Unity caucus for making public a suppressed union investigation of racketeering and gangsterism in Patterson's Local 669 and some other locals of the union.

The convention also rejected the appeal of Robert Buse, Harold Christoffel, and others who founded and led Allis-Chalmers Local 248. They were expelled by the rightwing group Reuther installed in the local.

The last stages of the convention saw the fight on the floor sharpened. The administration, in face of a rising sentiment against some of its proposals, withdrew the constitutional amendment that would have given the executive board authority to deprive locals of their autonomy and reorganize them. Also withdrawn was the proposal to raise dues from $1.50 to $2.00 monthly.

So close was the standing vote on which the expulsion of Doll and Tracy carried, that opponents called for a roll call. According to the rules, it takes 650 delegates to desire a roll call. With a third

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(Continued on Page 11)

Board of Regents Clears the Way For Witchhunt in State's Schools

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—The most sweeping witchhunt ever to be instituted in the state was given the green light Friday when the Board of Regents approved a series of regulations governing removal of public school employes for "subversive" activities on membership in "subversive" groups as defined by the Feinberg law to begin this fall. The actual list of "subversive" organizations, it was made clear to reporters at a press conference following the board meeting, will not be made until Sept. 16 at the next regular board session.

A reporter asked if the Communist Party would be on that list despite the Supreme Court decision in the Schneiderman case that the Party did not advocate violent overthrow of the government, and despite the current Foley Square trial arguing that specific charge. Welles V. Moot, chairman of the subcommittee which heard testimony on the Feinberg bill, replied:

"We can't tell yet, only the future can determine that." The new witchhunt regulations would establish a vast Gestapo within each school and force teachers to spy on one another at the behest of the local school authorities. The principal or another official would force each teacher to fill out questionnaires, on his or her political affiliation, organizational membership, thinking and opinion on a score of issues.

"Where there is evidence indicating a violation of said statutory provisions, including membership in such a subversive organization," the board ruled, the snoop-report must "recommend that action be taken to dismiss such teacher or other employe, on the ground of a specified violation of the law."

CHECK PRIOR JOBS

Applicants for teaching jobs will not only undergo an initial "questionnaire," but all their previous jobs will be checked and their activities years prior to such application will be investigated to determine if they ever belonged to any "subversive" organization. Thousands of students seeking a career in the school system could be ruled ineligible for teaching posts under this unprecedented Gestapo clause.

Local school district boards themselves will prepare such reports on school superintendents "directly responsible to them," including those officials designated by them to prepare witchhunt data of other teachers. In other words, a vast ladder of inquisitorial processes from school board to school superintendent to principal to teacher has been set up, each snooping on the other, and creating a terror atmosphere wherein not even principals can be safe from "subversive" dismissals.

The regents set up a 90-day by the school authorities against mendations to prefer formal charges limit after submission of recom- employes in the school system. superintendents, teachers or other Following determination of these charges the local school boards are to "immediately institute proceedings for the dismissal" of those

(Continued on Page 11)

Teachers Union Raps Regulations

Commenting on the announced regulations of the Board of Regents, Rose Rusell, CIO Teachers Union representative, declared Friday:

"This launches the most sweeping, vicious heresy hunt ever conjured up by evil men. Can anyone doubt any longer that the Feinberg Law is not aimed at subversive teaching but is a weapon for terrorizing all teachers, including prospective teachers in their student days, to frighten them into abject, cowardly submission to authority.

"The hypocritical effrontery with which the Board of Regents announces that there will be no witchhunt is matched only by their dishonesty in denying only a week ago the rumors that they were considering such a plan.

"Our schools will be turned into the most monstrous stool-pigeon, snooper, spy system since the days of Hitler's block captains. This law must be repealed."

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50



Friends of Benjamin Saltzman picketed the Immigration and Naturalization Service building at 70 Columbus Ave., Wednesday to protest deportation proceedings. The pickets organized by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, gave Attorney General Tom Clark the razzberry when he crossed the line.

(See story page 8)

— The Worker Photo by Peter

Axis, Vatican Began War Against Spain 13 Years Ago Today

By Art Shields

A foul, fascist insurrection struck at the democratic Spanish Republic 13 years ago this Sunday.

The Republic was finally overthrown with force and violence after 32 months of heroic resistance. It's place was taken by the bloody Franco dictatorship, which has butchered hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants and professional men—SINCE it took power.

A clique of fascist generals struck July 17, 1936, in Madrid, Barcelona and other cities, with the backing of the landlords, industrialists and the Catholic hierarchy, and the Anti-Comintern powers.

Mussolini's war planes and German arms were already on the way to aid the revolt. Italian fascist divisions and German officers were being mobilized for the war intervention, when the Spanish fascists struck from within.

PEOPLE CARRIED DAY

The plans of the traitors temporarily miscarried, however.

The Spanish people—almost barehanded—stormed

(Continued on Page 10)

Defer Vote On Pact Till Next Thursday

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill) reluctantly agreed Friday to schedule a vote on the North Atlantic military alliance next Thursday after a vain effort to get a unanimous consent to terminate debate this Saturday. Administration strategy has been to hurry the vote along and avoid extended debate. The obstacle has been a small group of senators headed by Sen. Forrest Donnell (R-Mo), who insisted on full discussion. Experience has already shown after two weeks of debate that every delay tends to strengthen the opposition, thanks in part to the resolutions and letters of protest coming especially from the Rocky Mountain states. But though potential votes against the ratification have grown to an estimated 16, the Administration still feels it has a safe two-thirds majority for the pact.

A hush-hush conference between President Truman and 15 Congressional and cabinet leaders at Blair House last night may fit into the picture although for the moment what transpired is still an official mystery. The presence of government leaders identified with atomic energy was interpreted as indicating that some international phase of atomic control was discussed.

But all day Friday participants were replying to reporters questions with the words, "No comment." Sen. Millard Tydings (D-Md) told newsmen they would not want to print the facts "for the good of the country."

One report was that Truman had word that Britain was leaking atomic information received from the U.S. But many believed the air of mystery was deliberately designed to lend weight to the Administration demand for quick ratification of the pact and its immediate implementation with a billion dollar arms program.

Still Time!

AN EDITORIAL

The delay in the vote on the Atlantic War Pact gives the people time to stop it. Opposition to it is growing fast.

Wire, write or tell your Senators to refuse to accept this guaranteed war provocation. Let America widen the peace gains made at Paris instead of wiping them out in a new war pact.

Bus Strikers Insist On Wage Contract

New York's 3,200 bus strikers want a new wage contract as well as reinstatement of dismissed workers. The strikers on the New York Omnibus Co. and Fifth Ave. Coach Co. lines had been working without any contract since July 1 when they struck Thursday.

Original demands were only for the reinstatement of four mechanics, who were unjustly dismissed at the E. 11 St. garage of the Omnibus Co. at 2 a.m. Thursday.

The Omnibus workers added the demand for a new contract at a mass membership meeting in Transport Hall, on W. 64 St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Thursday night.

Rank and file pressure is now rising to extend the strike to the Third Ave. line, where the men are also without a wage contract. President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union recognized this pressure when he hinted that the Third Ave. men might be called out.

CONTRACTS TERMINATED

All contracts on private bus lines were terminated by Theodore Kheel, "impartial chairman" on the lines, at midnight July 1, when the men rejected an unsatisfactory offer.

Bus strikers told the Daily Worker that they had been expecting a strike call when the contracts were ended. They felt, they said, that they should follow the example of the coal miners, who have a slogan which says: "No contract, no work!"

No strike call was issued, however, and working conditions kept worsening.

"I never imagined a human being could be speeded up so much," said an Omnibus driver who had been picketing the W. 100 St. garage.

Another driver went into more details:

"Faster time tables are killing us," he said. "We have to finish our runs in less time than before. This means we are fighting for minutes all day."

Asked to explain further, he said:

"You notice that buses often take on passengers far out in the street. That's because the driver hasn't time to pull to the curb. The cops yell at us and make trouble, and passengers complain. But we have our time tables to make."

Faster time tables require men to cross red lights too often.

"We can't help it," the driver continued. " We have those schedules to make."

"You can't imagine what trouble the seven cent fare brings," said the driver.

"Ten men and women and a couple of school children are waiting to get on the bus. And you see that you are about to miss your light. And that's just the time when a half dozen people want change.

"You lose the light as a result. This means wou've got to make up the time later. You've got to cross red lights, for instance."

Murray Calls Off Strike in Steel

PITTSBURGH.—CIO president Philip Murray Friday called off the scheduled nationwide steel strike when Big Steel and the larger independents agreed to accept President Truman's 60-day delay proposal 10 hours before the strike deadline.

Murray said he had instructed all locals not to strike any company which had acepted Truman's proposals. These proposals involve voluntary acceptance of much of the procedures contained in a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Under an injunction, a strike would be delayed for 80 days instead of 60. An injunction would also set up a fact-finding board as the President proposed. The difference is that the voluntary fact-finding board will have power to make recommendations which neither party, however, is compelled to accept. A T-H Board can make no explicit recommendations.

In the steel towns in this region, the announcement of the strike postponement was greeted with mixed feelings. Men joked about keeping picket signs in good condition because they may be needed again in two months when the truce expires.

Murray said the union was prepared to present its case for wage increases, welfare benefits and a pension fund to the Board as soon as called upon.

The stalemate was broken Friday when Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, announced he had accepted the President's proposals. In doing so, Fairless and the other large steel employers stressed they will not be bound by the recommendations of the fact-finding board

The "fact-finding" board appointed by President Truman consists of Carroll R. Daugherty, professo of business economics at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., chairman; Samuel I. Rosenman, former special counsel to President Roosevelt and now a New York attorney, and David L. Cole, an attorney of Paterson N. J.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

HERE IS President Truman's message on the economic crisis in a nutshell:

Our economy is in a healthy-unhealthy state, the trend is downward but not really downward. There is nothing to be alarmed about although there is something to be alarmed about. The economic situation is fortunately filled with factors, elements and conditions. We must do something but not too much, and therefore I urge for business a tax bonus and for the working people a far-reaching survey.

ALP CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR TO BE DESIGNATED MONDAY

—See Page 10

Hastie Hits 'Loyalty' Edict

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, July 14. — President Truman's "loyalty" edict was attacked vigorously at the 40th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands. He called upon the NAACP last night to "take special interest in such abuse of government power."

The governor spoke before the second mass rally of the NAACP convention. More than 2,000 delegates and observers jammed the Second Baptist church to hear him.

Gov. Hastie particularly urged the NAACP to stop investigators from identifying friendship with Negroes with "subversive activity."

He read a list of questions asked white witnesses under investigation including such queries as "would you be satisfied if your daughter married a Negro" and "did you ever observe in Mr. X's apartment, mixed groups of people, that is, Negro and white?"

FRIGHTEN TIMID

Hastie said that "timid persons are being frightened so they will not risk association with Negroes. The notion has gotten abroad that government frowns upon such association."

Calling for the discharge of agents who conduct this line of questioning, Hastie said "we must strike at this sort of thing and strike hard. Decent opinion must be aroused to the point that responsible officials will see that their subordinates stop this nonsense."

Hastie also condemned as "equally vicious" the type of inquiry which characterizes a Negro as subversive if he has "worked for American objectives of equality in groups which have included persons believed to be Communists."

"Any number of Negroes are brought under suspicion because they have worked with left-wing organizations in fighting for the vote or against employment discrimination or in other proper causes.

"This practice of ascribing guilt on the basis of such association must be stopped."

Gov. Hastie said that "once the spirit of inquisition is abroad, once the emotions of the witchhunt are aroused, once the hue and cry has been raised there is danger that the injury to the innocent and the damage to our free institutions will outweigh the constructive accomplishments in exposing a fed disloyal persons."

Drop That Gun, Jackie!



The leading player in the National Baseball League is only a tyro as a big-game hunter.

From the Baltimore Afro-American

700 at Columbia Hit 'Race' Quota

A delegation of Columbia University students Friday presented to the Teachers College a petition with 700 names protesting racial and religious quotas. Dr. Milton C. Delmonzo, provost of Teachers College, refused comment.

The Committee to End Discrimination at Columbia University earlier had held a mass rally in Dodge Hall.

'No Comment,' Says 'News'

The Daily News is pretty quick with the questions, but when it comes to the answers, that's another story.

Ou Wednesday, 35 minutes after news of the Pope's order that all Catholics whom priests considered to be Communists were to be excommunicated, a News reporter called the Daily Worker to find out what its position was on the Pope's edict. Told that the matter had not yet been discussed and that no position had yet been worked out, the News published Thursday a story saying that the paper had "evaded" comment.

Well, yesterday the Daily Worker published its editorial and we called the News to see if they would publish any part of it, since they were so eager for our comment. The answer, relayed by assistant city editor William McCarthy, was: "I doubt it."

McCarthy was also asked if the Daily News itself was going to comment.

"We are not going to comment at all," replied McCarthy.

Patterson Rips Smear of Robeson

CRC HEAD CHARGES UN-AMERICANS AID TERROR AGAINST NEGROES

Referring to the House Un-American Committee as a "cloak for the protection of lynchers, the Ku Klux Klan and dixiecrats, the destroyers of political parties and militant trade unions," William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, demanded that the committee permit him to speak at the hearings which they have called to "investigate" the loyalty of Negro Americans.

Patterson, in his telegram to the committee charged that the committee was attempting to malign Paul Robeson, "one of the greatest men America has produced."

Simultaneously with this telegram, Mr. Patterson called upon all progressive Americans, Negro and white, to protest the shameful manner in which the House Committee on Un-American Affairs was seeking to nullify the efforts of a valiant American, Paul Robeson to strengthen and deepen the constitutional liberties and civil and human rights of fifteen million loyal black American citizens.

Patterson said that the committee's action can serve only to increase the reign of terror now taking place against the Negro people generally, and against militant Negro citizens in particular.

Patterson called attention to an editorial on the matter of Negro loyalty published in the Baltimore Afro-American on July 12, which said of Robeson, "He is thinking about millions of colored people in the South who can't vote, who are terrorized by mobs at the least provocation, and cannot get a decent education."

Shut US Agency In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, The People's Liberation government Friday ordered the United States information service in Shanghai to close down all its operations immediately.

The order said the USIS must suspend at once its daily news service to local newspapers, close its public reading room and library, and stop showing films and presenting concerts of recorded music.

USIS personnel attached to the Shanghai office comprise about 90 people.

Strike Call on S.P.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen called a strike against the Southern Pacific railroad for July 22. The strike call usually is a formality which leads to the appointment of a fact finding Board by President Truman.

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Bare Whitewash of Slayer of Negro

By John Hudson Jones

Evidence showing that Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald and the June Grand Jury whitewashed the Memorial Day killing of Herman Newton was revealed Friday by the Brooklyn Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a press conference of the NAACP and American Jewish Congress at the Brooklyn AJC office, 105 Court St.

Presented by Attorney Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., the evidence consisted of affidavits of three eyewitnesses and other corroboratory evidence made available to the jury by NAACP attorneys. Also at the conference were Attorneys Samuel Korb, and Lewis E. Waters, all members of the NAACP legal Redress Committee, and Edmund Ross, executive secretary of the Brooklyn AJC.

The affidavits related how Patrolman Donald Mullen, off duty and in civilian clothes at the time, stalked and shot down Newton after a traffic argument. Police claimed Mullen shot Newton in the chest and abdomen in self-defense as he lay on the sidewalk, but pictures of Newton's body show the bullets entered his side. This corresponds to the eyewitness statement that Newton fled when Mullen pulled his gun without identifying himself as a policeman.

The NAACP lawyers made public another letter to Gov. Dewey demanding a special probe of the Newton killing as well as a score of other acts of Brooklyn cop violence.

In this letter to Dewey, the NAACP leveled eight charges of maladministration against McDonald. These included charges that McDonald "has grossly abused the secret and ex parte grand jury process . . . he has aided police officers in the cover-up of crimes inflicted by them against Negro citizens . . . he has encouraged unreasonable and unwarranted searches and seizures of the persons and homes of Negro citizens . . ."

RUBBER STAMP

James A. Powers, Brooklyn NAACP president has already flayed the regular grand juries as "packed with political club hangers-on who are expected to act as rubber stamps of the corrupted higher law enforcement authorities."

Yesterday Korb said an "unprecedented example" of the jury's character was the fact it took a two-week recess, after all "evidence" was presented before it took a vote on the case.

"Did they have to be talked to first to find out how to vote," Korb demanded to know.

Charges of complicity in the rising wave of police violence were also leveled against Mayor O'Dwyer, Police Commissioner O'Brien, and City Magistrates.

The NAACP officials declared that "the Newton case is not closed . . . We will meet this brutal and unlawful force and violence and criminal conspiracy and hypocrisy with demonstrations of protest which will arouse all of the citizens of New York."

A Congress statement by Leo Shapiro, president and Mrs. Morris Bloom, president of the Brooklyn Women's Division branded the grand jury whitewash "another example of the refusal by law enforcement agencies in our city to bring to open hearing the facts on apparently wanton slaying of Negroes by police officers." The AJC fully supported the NAACP charges and demands for action from Gov. Dewey.



Singer Strikers Hail Non-Taft-Hartley Poll

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Striking Singer Sewing Machine workers cheered the news on Friday that the State Mediation Board and the company had agreed to demands of CIO United Electrical Workers Local 401 for an election. Purpose is to prove once and for all that an "independent" union has virtually no following among the workers.

The company in the last few days had used the appearance of the stooge outfit as an excuse for not bargaining with the UE. The local thereupon sent telegrams to Gov. Driscoll and the State Mediation Board demanding an election at once to expose the company maneuver.

A meeting of the Board, the UE, the company and the stooge union will be held Monday morning to set the date and the voting procedure.

Robert Brennan, president of Local 401, predicted at a plant gate mass meeting Friday morning that the election would be an "overwhelming victory" for the 7,000 strikers and would help bring the 11-week strike to an early end. Brennan made it clear that this was no Taft-Hartley election; the UE will be on the ballot and the red tape of T-H will be eliminated.

Judge Hears Arguments to Free Smith

Federal Judge William Bondy Friday heard arguments for the release on bail from Ellis Island of Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro trade unionist, who has been held on a framed-up deportation charge.

In attempting to justify Smith's detention on bail, U. S. Attorney Clark Ryan made several deliberate misstatements of fact to Judge Bondy, which were exposed by Smith's counsel. Ryan claimed that Smith was preparing to flee the country, which was untrue, and secondly, that Smith was an official of the Communist Party, another untruth.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, which is handling the defense, charged Smith's arrest was illegal, since he had been freed on bail already on the very same charge for which he was picked up. It insisted Smith be released immediately from Ellis Island. Judge Bondy ordered briefs to be submitted on this issue Wednesday.

The government also sought to have Smith to agree to his deportability as a Communist, thereby waiving his own rights and setting a precedent against all Americans of foreign birth. Smith rejected these conditions.

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WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

You are in the dock at Foley Square!

On July 20, 1948, twelve national Communist leaders were indicted in New York City, for "conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence." The KKK held a conclave that day, at Stony Mt., Ga. It threatened bloodshed if Negroes voted. The past year has been one of unrestrained force and violence against Negroes. Klan terror grips the South. Lynchers go free. Frame-ups occur daily against innocent Negroes. But the Communist Party, champion for 30 years of the full rights of Negro Americans, is in the prisoners' dock at Foley Square, since Jan. 17th, 1949.

We call upon the Negro people to help defend their own rights at Foley Square.

Witch-hunting hit a fever heat during the past year. Candidate Truman rode the wave of red-baiting, promising to outlaw the Communist Party, to imprison its leaders, to carry on the cold war. His pledge of Taft-Hartley repeal evaporated in the winter sun of Key West. This slave law, plus new Taft rivets, still shackles labor. Unemployment mounts in our country. Part time and speed-up cut wages. The promised "prosperity" of the Marshall Plan is a dud, at home and abroad. But the Communist Party, champion for thirty years of labor's rights, is in the prisoners' dock at Foley Square.

We call upon labor to help defend their own rights at Foley Square.

The war drums beat loud for the past year. President Truman cried "Traitor" at defendants Foster and Dennis, when they spoke out for peace. Charges of "foreign agents, spies, atom bomb thefts" are hurled at all who dare oppose the imperialist war policies. To prepare for such a war it is a must to attack the vanguard party of Socialism, which fights for full democratic rights, for labor's rights, and for peace.

We call upon all who want peace to help defend it at Foley Square.

To prepare for such a fascist war, it is a must to scuttle the Bill of Rights, to destroy civil, academic, and political liberties. This trial is itself a crime. It marks a life and death struggle to turn our country into a war making police state. The defense of the rights of the Communist is the heart of the people's resistance to war and fascism.

To speak and listen, to write and read, to assemble and discuss, to organize and vote—are on trial at Foley Square. The Communist leaders are defending these rights. In fighting for the legality of their Party, the Communist leaders are defending the political rights of the whole American people. We do not call upon you to endorse the views of the Communist Party but to defend their rights to express them—in order to preserve your rights.

We call upon all Americans to help defend the Bill of Rights at Foley Square.

The eyes of the world are upon Foley Square. The dying Dimitrov sent a message to the defendants there. He electrified the world from a Leipzig court in 1933, in his heroic stand as a Communist anti-fascist against the Nazis. He understood the danger of this thought-control trial to America and the world. The opening speech of Eugene Dennis is distributed in Great Britain, with an introduction by Harry Pollitt, secretary of the British Communist Party William Z. Foster's magnificent document in defense of the C.P.U.S.A. is read in many European languages. Daily news reports of the trial are published abroad. From their own tragic experiences, the people there know that Foley Square is the road they once travelled.

Do you want to travel the road to fascism? The political liberties of 12x12 million Americans are at stake. We call on you to help halt fascism—at Foley Square.

The Communist leaders are threatened with 10 years in prison and $10,000 fine. Gates, Winston, Hall and Green have already suffered jailing at the hands of a prejudiced judge, impatient to put them all behind bars. Two were sentenced for "contempt" by remanding their bail, while they were testifying. Their "crimes" were refusing to be stoolpigeons and attempting to present the principles and activities of the Communist Party, which has been vilely misrepresented.

The defendants have a right to time and witnesses. So far they have had less than two months to put their case to the jury. The prosecution rested its stoolpigeon case on May 19th. The trial exposes FBI planted stoolpigeons operating in people's organizations everywhere.

We call upon all decent Americans, who despise stoolpigeons, to protest the judge's move to cripple the defense case and to demand the immediate release of the courageous three, now in jail. We call upon all Americans to demand the dismissal of the indictment.

The devoted and resolute membership of the Communist Party has borne the brunt of the defense costs, as you will see in the attached report. The prosecution has no problem. It has unlimited government funds. Labor defense comes high. The Mooney-Billings, Moyer-Haywood, Sacco-Vanzetti cases cost millions from workers' pockets. The original estimate for this trial was $250,000. It remains accurate. We need today, on the anniversary of the arrests, another $125,000—to guarantee the completion of an adequate defense. Our legal expenses run $5,000 to $6,000 per week. The four appeals on the recent jail sentences, and the previous ones on the rigged jury system, the judge's bias, etc., averaged $2,000 each.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COMMUNIST COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE 12
(February 1, 1949-July 1, 1949)

INCOME	
From Districts	$ 91,463.60
Women's Meetings	2,747.56
Banquets	17,000.00
Individuals	3,790.70
Total	115,001.86
EXPENSES	
Legal Defense	132,280.00
Maintenance and travel of defendants, etc.	3,470.64
Total	135,750.64
DEFICIT JULY 1, 1949	20,748.78

TOTAL FOR LEGAL DEFENSE OF 12—July 20, 1948 to July 1, 1949

INCOME	
Civil Rights Congress	26,592.05
Other organizations	7,430.00
Communist Committee to Defend the 12	115,001.86
Total	149,023.91
EXPENSES	
Legal Defense	166,302.05
Other Items	3,470.64
Total	169,772.69
Deficit for year, July 20, 1948 to July 1, 1949	20,748.78

ANALYSIS OF LEGAL EXPENSES

Legal fees, research and preparation; appeal, travelling expenses, etc.	79,299.07
Payroll—technical staff	18,206.23
Stationery and printing court briefs	8,814.25
Court transcripts	13,320.92
Office (rent, furniture and equipment)	10,085.90
Public Relations (publicity)	5,767.65
Investigation and travel (re witnesses)	10,543.52
Research for challenge of Jury System	16,117.38
Miscellaneous	2,772.67
Cash on hand Legal Defense Office, July 1	1,347.46
Total July 20, 1948, to July 1, 1949	$166,302.05

Our financial situation is extremely critical. We are faced with a $20,000 deficit, of borrowed money. We are without funds to meet our weekly bills. We appeal to everyone who contributed before—to give again. Members of the C.P. trade unionists, members of the I.W.O. and C.R.C., all progressives, we call upon you to answer at once by wire and air mail. Read this appeal in all organizations and demand action. This is a crisis—a serious emergency. This means you! Right here and now—put a contribution in an envelope. Send it to the Communist Committee for the Defense of the 12. We need it. What price freedom? You are in the dock at Foley Square!

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, *Chairman,*

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Hoods Shoot Up Home of Man Who Sued Klan

ATLANTA, July 15 (UP). — Five shots were fired into the home of a young attorney here, only a few hours after he filed suit for a war veteran seeking court protection from violence at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan.

Attorney Samuel D. Johnson, 25, said he was awakened by the slugs crashing into his house in suburban Decatur shortly before midnight.

He said he ran to the door and found a wooden cross blazing in his front yard.

Earlier yesterday Johnson and his partner, Hal C. Irwin, 21, sought a Superior Court injunction against Klan Grand Dragon, Dr. Samuel Green and his hooded followers to restrain them from molesting Hugh Gilliland, 29-year-old Atlanta veteran.

Their petition said Gilliland had been threatened that "The Night Riders would ride against him if he didn't straighten up." The suit explained that the term "night riders" was commonly used in speaking of the Ku Klux Klan.

State GOP Hacks Victimize Jobless



Fred Ellis' editorial cartoon appears daily in the Daily Worker.

By Bernard Burton

A sordid game of political patronage is being played at the expense of New York State's unemployed. It is causing delays in the receipt of unemployment insurance checks. It has caused workers to go for weeks — as much as two months — without receiving a cent of the unemployment insurance checks to which they are entitled.

And directly responsible for this situation is Gov. Dewey's Republican machine, especially his lieutenants in the State Department of Labor, Commissioner Edward Corsi and Assistant Commissioner Thomas Moore. But the Democrats also hold responsibility, for they have silently condoned Republican politicking at the expense of the State's more than 700,000 unemployment insurance claimants on the ground that it's safer for people who live in glass houses not to throw stones.

Dewey's machine has made the rapid growth in unemployment an excuse for filling vacancies in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance with Republican hacks.

None of these faithful party workers, hired as "assistant interviewers," has ever demonstrated any qualifications for filling a post that is of vital importance to workers who must live on unemployment insurance checks. This, despite the fact that there are hundreds of qualified persons still employed as "temporary" workers at the Division, or laid off last year when staff cuts took place and never recalled, experienced workers in the field who are themselves sweating out lines for unemployment insurance checks.

THE ONLY qualifications of the 250 recently hired in New York offices of the Division is that they bore letters introducing them to office managers as faithful workers in local Republican Clubs. As a matter of fact, managers were told to not fill posts except by persons bearing such letters.

Two weeks ago, CIO United Public Workers Local 2899 exposed and demanded an end to this political job-grabbing. Protests to important Democratic and Republican personages have been shunted aside. "They all treated it like a hot potato," a union leader said.

Since these Dewey stalwarts have been hired, case after case of fouled-up records, unnecessary delays and other needless practices —practices which take their toll of the unemployed—have been reported.

These people are supposed to have the job of interviewing insurance claimants, but here are some of the results they have "achieved."

The lines at the desks of these Republican faithfuls are as a rule 60 percent longer than at the desks of the qualified workers. Any applicant at these desks must wait

Clerical qualifications—even literacy qualifications—are so low among them that the total of errors has jumped sharply in all offices where they have been placed. These errors mean long delays in getting out unemployment insurance checks.

★

FOR EXAMPLE, one frequent error these days is that of lost cards. Each insurance claimant has a record card which is kept at the insurance office. Cards are usually "lost" when they are filed in the wong place in the immense filing racks.

When that happens a worker is kept coming back for weeks while a futile search is conducted. After the office is convinced that the card cannot be found, a new one is finally made out. By that time the jobless worker may have gone weeks without a check.

Many more such errors have been made by these hacks, all of them helping to bring about a situation where about 45,000 unemployed workers in the State have met what appeared to be unexplainable delays in receiving checks.

Unless the unions and other groups speak up and demand an end to this business of making political hay out of the misery of the unemployed, the workers will continue to endure unnecessary suffering.

Protests ought to be forwarded to Gov. Dewey, Commissioner Corsi, State Civil Service Commission Chairman J. Edward Conway, and to the Federal Security Agency.

Ben Davis--The Story Of a Negro Communist

By Joseph North

This week, a great American sat on the witness stand before a hostile judge, a vindictive prosecutor, and his memorable testimony will be recorded for posterity as were the words of Frederick Douglass and other great sons of the Negro people.

His name is Benjamin J. Davis. He is a Councilman in the world's largest city. He is the only Negro on the City Council and twice, thousands of white, as well as Negro voters, chose him for office.

In the early part of his testimony he answered his lawyer's questions that traced the record of his life. From it one can see how a great son of the Negro people became a Communist, why he became a Communist, and what he has done as a leader of that Party.

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DAVIS IS A TALL, broad-shouldered man who towers above most men like his illustrious friend, Paul Robeson. He sits on the witness-stand in complete calm, speaks in a quiet, easy manner which can suddenly grow hard when the judge or prosecutor try to badger him.

Here, in brief, are the reasons this outstanding Negro — famous athlete, son of a leading Negro family in the South, Amherst and Harvard scholar, became a Communist. It is taken from his testimony on the witness stand at Foley Square.

Councilman Davis testified that he was born in Dawson, Ga., in 1903. He said his father, Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., was an editor, publisher and fraternal leader. His father was at one time a Republican national committeeman. When he died in 1945, he was an officer in the State Republican Club and editor of the National Baptist Review, a Negro religious weekly.

"My grandmother, Katherine Davis, war born into slavery and died in 1924," the Councilman testified. "One of my uncles, John Davis, still living, was also born a slave."

Davis went through the Jimcrow schools to the sixth grade and then his father, he said, sent him to Morehouse College, a Negro school that took students for grammar school, high school and higher academic studies. There were no public schools for Negroes in Atlanta, Davis said.

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AT MOREHOUSE, young Davis became active in all types of extra-curricular activities. He debated, he played cornet in the band, violin in the orchestra. During his vacations, he worked in Atlanta as chauffeur for the president of the college.

Davis later went to Amherst College where he played varsity football for three years, and also starred on the debating team, played in the college orchestra and sang in the choir.

He told of Jimcrow episodes during his college years where a move was made to bar him from the Stadium during the Princeton game. "Only after intervention by the captain of the team were the bars lifted," Davis said.

Similarly, he was barred from the musical club at Amherst because "it would be embarrassing," he was told, "when it made southern trips."

He testified he was arrested and fined in Atlanta in 1924 for sitting in the "white" section of a segregated streetcar when there were no seats in the rear Jimcrow section.

He went to Harvard, after Amherst, entered its law school and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1929. He told of a Jimcrow experience in the Harvard Law Club. When he began to tell the jury of a conversation he had on the matter with Dean Roscoe Pound, Prosecutor McGohey objected. Judge Medina said he did not want to hear about any conversation he had had with Dean Pound.

Davis testified he became an advertising representative with the William B. Ziff Co., publishers' representatives, soliciting ads for Negro newspapers. He said he was also editor of an illustrated weekly insert for Negro papers.

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AFTER HIS admission to the Georgia state bar, in January, 1932, the International Labor Defense invited him to act as defense attorney for young Angelo Herndon.

A British View of the Trial of the Communist Leaders



"Charged with showin' a light contrary to black-out regulations, your honor."
— The (London) Daily Worker

Herndon was charged with violating the Georgia insurrection law after his arrest while leading an unemployment demonstration.

Davis accepted, and met Herndon for the first time in the Fulton County Jail.

"What was the charge against Herndon?" Davis' attorney, Harry Sacher asked.

Prosecutor McGohey jumped up to protest.

The judge said he did not see why that matter had to be placed in evidence. Then the judge asked:

"Was it a serious charge?"

"Yes, Your Honor, it was," Sacher replied.

"Well, then, what was the charge?" the judge asked.

"He was charged with attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence," Davis said. That brought a murmur among the courtroom spectators.

The judge thereupon barred a whole series of questions that dealt with the Herndon trial, and asked Davis to explain in as few words as possible, what bearing, if any, the Herndon case had on his future activities.

"This case was the occasion for a turning point in my life," Davis replied. "I got into that case and in the course of trying that case, I suffered some of the worst treatment along with my client, with the judge calling me 'n - - - - r' and 'darkie' and threatening to jail me.

"I could see there the whole treatment of the Negro in the South. I felt, at that particular moment, if there was anything I could do to fight against this thing, strike a blow against the lynch system, I would do it."

Davis said that while he was defending Herndon he had to acquaint himself with a large number of Marxist books. From them he began to sense the real reason, he said, why his father had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on his lawn when he was a member of the Republican national committee.

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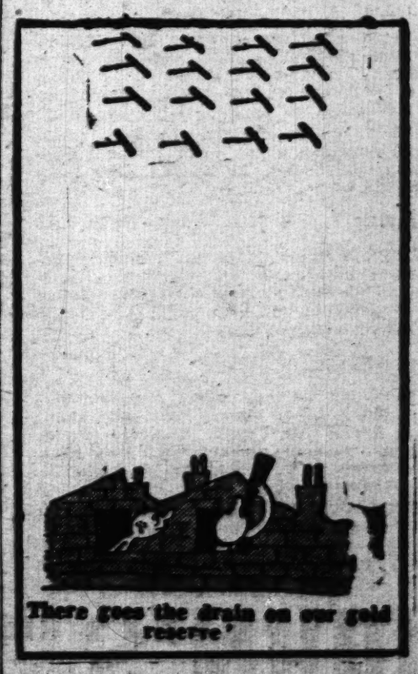
HE SAID he was especially impressed by the material showing how under Socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight Jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

Sacher asked if the Supreme Court in 1937 held that the Georgia insurrection law under which Herndon was convicted (a law outlawing advocacy of violent overthrow of the government) was invalid.

The prosecution objected to the question. Sacher asked the court to take judicial notice of the Supreme Court decision. The judge refused, remarking it was his 'understanding" that the court ruled

(Continued on Page 8)



There goes the drain on our gold reserve'

— The (London) Daily Worker

Truman Evades Signs Of Growing Crisis

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON—In his midyear economic report to Congress President Truman requested that businessmen "adjust prices downward" as a method of beating the threatening depression. He made no direct mention of labor's current drive for wage increases but his praise of "many labor unions" for using their collective strength "with moderation" implied opposition to general wage hikes.

Since the report highlighted the need for increased mass buying power, it was clear that the chief remedy conceived by Truman was for business to cut prices. The frivolousness of the request can be judged by the realistic remark of the Council of Economic Advisers, which provided Truman with material for his report.

"We are quite aware that many individuals feel compelled to act in accordance with what they feel is likely to happen in the short run," the Council said. "No one can quarrel with this natural rule of self preservation."

Actually Truman did not admit the existence of the growing economic depression. He insisted that the economy was operating at "still high levels," and that clouds on the horizon were merely specks which would disappear under the sunshine of continued prosperity. As Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, put it, Truman "predicted light showers when we are in danger of a great hurricane."

The facts included in the report, especially in that section signed by the Council of Economic Advisers, however, confirmed the anxiety which has been expressed in labor, business and some government circles.

Unemployment was recognized as having reached 3.8 million with some sections of the nation especially hard hit. Employment in manufacturing is down 2.5 million from its peak.

Production is tobogganing. Industrial production fell 13 percent from last fall. (Nixon pointed out industrial production dropped as much in the past seven months as it did during the first seven months of the 1929 crash.)

Prices have failed to drop, and are still only three percent under last winter except for rents, which have risen.

Farm income was down eight percent below the first half of 1948.

Personal income during the second three months of 1949 was four percent below the same period last year, due in part to increasing number of workers on half time or part time jobs, and the virtual disappearance of overtime work.

Savings have concentrated in the hands of the wealthy. Twenty percent of the people own 93 percent of the savings. Thirty percent of all families have no savings at all.

Meanwhile business concerns have been plowing back into plants and equipment billions of the dollars wrung from consumers through high prices. This has not only resulted in modern labor saving machinery which will displace more workers but has enormously increased the capacity of the nation's industrial plant.

All of these factors add up to big capacity and small mass purchasing power or to a crisis of overproduction and depression. The trend could be slowed down by general wage hikes and general price cuts.

It is well known here that one member of the President's Council, Leon Keyserling, advocated wage increases and urged labor unions to make a vigorous drive for more pay. But this advice was rejected by Truman who pins his hopes mainly on the voluntary decision of big business to reduce profits and lower prices.

Other proposals from Truman were chiefly designed to help big business weather the economic storm and to persuade them to increase their investments (thus enlarging capacity for a market which is shrinking.) These included a request to Congress to reenact the old wartime revenue law which enabled big corporations to carry forward any losses into the next year and get tax rebates from the federal treasury. Truman also asked for repeal of the excise tax on transportation of goods. He junked his previous demand for tax increases.

Like Herbert Hoover, Truman holds to the theory that government money should be handed to big business as a result of which prosperity will trickle down the system. Thus he proposed that Congress liberalize the terms upon which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may grant loans to private business.

He decisively rejected any idea of cutting the enormous military and cold war budget of $20 billion, even though the nation faces an annual deficit of at least $1 billion.

He concluded his report with the recommendation that Congress enact several points in his social welfare program, including raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour and improving social security and unemployment compensation laws.

DELEGATION TO SEE CLARK ON DEPORTATION ARRESTS

The Rev. John W. Darr Jr. will head a delegation of unionists and leaders of national groups on Wednesday to Attorney eneral Tom Clark, in Hashington, to protest the illegal arrests of noncitizens, it was announced Friday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Rev. Darr is chairman of the board of the Committee

The delegation will also take up the deportaion hysteria in which some 89 non-citizens have already been arrested and 3500 more are threatened.

They will request the release of Peter Harisiades, who has been held on Ellis Island for two months separated from his wife and two children and ordered to Greece; of Beatrice Siskind Johnson, who has been forcibly separated from her 6-year-old child, merely to keep her out of circulation; of George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, who has been held because the Justice Department does not want him at liberty; and Ferdinand Smith, former secretary of the National Maritime Union, who was thrown on Ellis Island because he would not comply with exorbitant bail and sign away his rights.

The delegation will also visit Congressmen.

The American Slav Congress called upon all progressive Slavic Americans to protest the continued detention of Pirinsky. It also urged full support for the protest demonstrations called by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Map Election Plans

BALTIMORE.—The Progressive Party of Maryland has named a committee on elections to recommend candidates for the 1950 elections of Senator, Governor, Congressmen, and Legislators.

The committee is also instructed to study possible concentration areas and an over-all strategy to defeat Senator Tydings

Assail OK of Firing of 2 CCNY Profs

The CIO Teachers Union on Friday assailed the action of the Board of Higher Education in upholding the dismissals of Dr. Lee Lorch and Prof. Morris Swadesh, City College educators who had taken a prominent part in the fight against Jimcrow and anti-Semitism at the school. The Union declared the action was a "direct slap in the face of the entire population of cosmopolitan New York City, especially its Negro and Jewish inhabitants."

"The fact that no reasons have been given for these dismissals can lead to but one conclusion," the union stated, "that the reasons cannot bear scrutiny."

Mayor O'Dwyer also bears responsibility for the discharges, the statement went on, because of his failure to reappoint Ira Hirschmann to the Board of Higher Education. Hirschmann, the union pointed out, was "the outstanding spokesman against the religious and radical bigotry that exists at City College."

BEN DAVIS, THE STORY OF A NEGRO COMMUNIST

(Continued from Page 7)

there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sacher objected to the Judge's version of the decision. The defense lawyer said it was an important matter concerning the intent of Davis to become a Communist.

"What happened in 1937 has no bearing on what he taught in 1933" exclaimed McGohey.

"When the Supreme Court rendered that decision in 1937 it vindicated everything Mr. Davis taught in 1933 (when he became counsel for Herndon)" Sacher replied.

Davis testified that he remained in Atlanta two years after he joined the Communist Party, and was active in the party, enlisting in the campaign to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

He became a member of the legal staff headed by the late Joseph R. Brodsky. As general counsel for the Communist Party in Georgia, Davis said he appealed to Governor Bibb Graves, of Atlanta, for the commutation of sentence of Willis Peterson, framed Negro youth.

In 1933 he came to New York and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. Davis told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1936 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secertary of the Harlem Communist Party, but said he continued his connections with the Daily Worker and worked to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of the Press Publishing co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.

These are the bare details of the making of a Negro Communist: they sketch the past of the man who was later chosen to run for City Council and became the only Negro Councilman in the world's greatest city. Davis told on the stand how thousands of white and Negro voted for him; and despite the judge's rulings and the prosecutor's objections, the Communist Councilman was able to give the jury some glimpse of the host of bills he had introduced on behalf of his constituents and the good of the city generally.

The judge ruled out of evidence all legislative measures introduced in the New York City Council by Davis.

"I take it, Mr. Davis, your bills dealt with the "discrimination you mentioned" said the judge in ruling out the Davis bills.

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THE JUDGE has time and again said he had heard too much of 'jimcrow, jimcrow, jimcrow" in the court, and assailed the defense for presenting evidence of the Party's great struggle for Negro rights and liberation.

Davis replied that in addition to his bills against discrimination, he dealt with housing, trade union matters, city finances, taxation, anti-Semitism and expressed a whole range of attitudes of the people of New York City.

Many of these bills were adopted by the City Council Davis testified. Davis said that all his work as a city legislator was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The advocacy of this political science has been branded a crime in the indictment.

But many, many thousands in America know that Ben Davis, crusading Councilman, Negro and Communist, is a dauntless champion of the people, and he is revered for his works.

They know him as a great man, and, as his life testimony shows, he is all the greater because he is a Communist.

ONE WEEK
MORNING CLASS
This Week—July 18-22

- *History of American Negro*
  DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
- *What Is Philosophy?*
  DR. HARRY K. WELLS

5 Mornings—Mon. Through Fri.
10 A.M.-1 P.M.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Ave. WA 9-1600

Georgi Dimitroff

Memorial Meeting

Monday, August 1st, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th STREET and 8th AVE.

General Adm. 50 Cents (Tax Incl)

Ausp. Communist Party of New York State

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

FILM party dance! Film Division, Arts, Sciences & Professions presents "China's 400 Million." Production: Joris Ivens and John Ferno. Commentary: Dudley Nichols. Narration: Fredric March. Tonite—doors open 8 P. M. Showings, 8:30, 9:45 & 11 P. M. Refreshments available. Dancing in the cool Terrace Room. Capitol Hotel, 51st St. and 8th Ave. Admission $1.50. Tax included.

COME cool off at Club New World's Garden Victory Party. Open air, entertainment, refreshments. 702 St. Nicholas Ave. From 10 P. M.—until—. Donations (waistline).

HAVE FUN! ES-YPA DANCE, "Save 50-29" refreshments, entertainment. Saturday, July 16th, 82 Second Ave. (near 5th St.) Cont. 75c.

Bronx

LET'S strike a blow for freedom. Exhibition boxing matches. Primitive dancing. Dancing, refreshments. 1301 Boston Road. 9:30 P. M. Prospec Labor Youth League. Donations 35c.

Brooklyn

BANG-UP farewell party for Comrades Lou, Mash, Amy, Marty, Pearl and Davie of East Flatbush Youth. Who are moving bag and oaggage out of town. Best affair this season. Tonite at 117 E. 93rd St. No damages!

BRIGHTON Section honors its charter members at a Testimonial Dinner. Tonite at 8:30 p. m. at Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Good food; tops in entertainment. Donation $1.20.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE PENTHOUSE—13 Astor Place (140 P M., features another twin bill: Dancing to Joe Stone Orchestra in the enclosed air conditioned roof garden. Plus an interesting discussion hour featuring Tom O'Connor, feature writer of the Daily Compass. Topic: "Is there Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union?" Admission $1.04 plus tax.

Bronx

BEACH PARTY—Keep cool, have fun. Bronx County Labor Young League Beach Party at Hunters Island (near Section 1—Orchard Beach). Time, all day Sunday.

Coming

HEAR G. Sandler's Eye Witness Account "How Eastern European & Israelian Jews Heroically Build a new, Proud, Free, Life." At Hotel Commodore—Air cooled BC room. Lexington Ave. & 42nd St., 7 P. M. Monday, July 18. Ausp.: Manhattan JPFO.

COME to our first moonlight swim and dance. Saturday, July 30th, 8 p. m. Swim in the pool, dance on terrace, relax on Sand Beach. Star entertainment, refreshments, games. Riverside Cascades Pool (620 W. 134th St.), Manhattan. Ausp.: Civil Rights Congress. Adm. $1.20, tickets on sale at bookstores.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p. m.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. Open till past midnight. 302 E. 12 St. NYC. GRamercy 5-9321—John Fucciatti, Prop.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1060 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WQXR—1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Jay Stewart Fun Fair
WCBS—Junior Miss

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—The Tremaynes
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today
12:15-WNBC—Americans Abroad
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WOR—Monica Lewis
2:00-WJZ—Western Music
WOR—Julie and Red
WNBC—Tropic Echoes
WCBS—County Fair
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Veterans
WOR—Murder by Experts
WCBS—Del Trio
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—County Journal
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—UN Is My Beat
3:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—International Airport
WCBS—Nat Brandwynne
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Cisco Kid
WCBS—Stephens Orch.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Your Health Today
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WNBC—Horse Racing
4:30-WNBC—Chicago Round Table
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WJZ—Racing
WCBS—Variety Musicale
5:00-WNBC—Harlow Burgess
WOR—Summer Theatre
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Scattergood Baines
WCBS—Make Way for Youth

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-NBC—University Theatre
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WCBS—The Green Lama
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—True or False
WJZ—Earl Wilde Orch.
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC—Dance Date
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Buzz Adlam
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—To Be Announced
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—U. N. Show
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Tommy Dorsey
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30—Dangerous Assignment
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ—Phil Bovero Orchestra
10:00-WNBC—Richard Diamond—Sketch.
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Record Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Enchanted Hour
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC—Music with David Randolph
WMGM—Four Star Review
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Elmo Roper
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Homecoming
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WCBS—Choraliers
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Music for You
WQXR—Americana
3:00-WOR—Music for a Half Hour
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Mystery Hall

Saturday, July 16
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P.M.
6:15—CBS View the Press. WCBS.
6:30—University Theatre. WNBC.
10:30—Hildegarde. WJZ.

TV

9:00—Who Said That? WNBT.

Sunday, July 17
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
3:00—CBS Symphony. WCBS.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Ozzie and Harriet. WCBS.
8:00—Four Star Playhouse WNBC.
8:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.

TV

7:30—Television Players. WJZ.
8:00—Jacques Fray Music Room. WJZ.
8:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBT.
9:00—NBC Theatre. WNBT.

4:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Hour of Mystery
WLIB—William S. Gallmor
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Robert Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—Tex Beneke
4:35-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
5:00-WNBC—Surprise Serenade
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—U. S. Navy Hour
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:30-WOR—Mr. Fix-It
WCBS—Music for You
WJZ—Take Chorus
WNBC—To Be Announced

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WQXR—Pop Concert
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Smphonette
WMGM—Recorded Music
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Johnny Dollar
WJZ—Betty Clark Sings
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR—The Falcon
WOR—The Falcon
WCCBS—Your Hit Parade
WJZ—Thing Fast
WMCA—American Folk Music
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Guy Lombardo
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Call the Police
WMCA—Play
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—Recorded Music
8:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WMCA—Ave Maria Drama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WMCA—News; Music
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Sheila Graham
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WOR—Michael Shayne
WCBS—Dress Parade
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt show
WJZ—To Be Announced
WOR—Do It Yourself Club
WCBS—Dick Jurgens
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Melody Moments

MOVIE GUIDE

•• Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. **Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.**

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film on jimcrow. **Manhattan—Victoria.**

CROSSFIRE. An exciting drama on anti-Semitism. Manhattan-Alden.

BALTIC DEPUTY. Soviet classic. With Nicolai Cherkassov. **Stanley—Manhattan.**

THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach a beautifully filmed and sensitive treatment of a Negro boy. **Gramercy Park Cinema — Manhattan.**

CHILDREN OF PARADISE. Magnificently filmed and acted story of the French theatre of Victor Hugo's time. **City Theatre—Manhattan.**

OUTCRY. One of the best post-war Italian films, containing a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. **Beacon, Riviera — Manhattan.**

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. Capra's film attacking machine politics. **86 St. Grande — Manhattan.**

BRIEF ENCOUNTER. A poignant story of a transient affair between two middle aged lovers. **Arcadia — Manhattan.**

CITIZEN KANE. Orson Welles' magnificently filmed study of a tycoon. **Lincoln — Brooklyn.**

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. **Manhattan—Paris Theatre.**

LOVE STORY. The director of Devil in the Flesh has created another delicate love story with social overtones. **Manhattan—Fifth Ave. Playhouse.**

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. **Manhattan—Sutton.**

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. **Manhattan—Bijou.**

THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE FROM BASHFUL BEND. Preston Sturges' fine satire of Westerns, with Betty Grable. **RKO Albee — Brooklyn.**

DODSWORTH. Sinclair Lewis' story of an American business man in Europe, with fine performances by Walter Huston, Ruth Chatterton, and Mary Astor. **Edison — Manhattan.**

GREEN FOR DANGER. An entertaining British melodrama. **52 St. Trans-Lux — Manhattan.**

HOLIDAY. Philip Barry's comedy about a restive upper class girl. **85 St. Trans-Lux — Manhattan.**

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Motion Picture News and Comment

By THE TATTLER

HOLLYWOOD—The campaign to isolate and divide the progressive forces in Hollywood is becoming frantic. Elizabeth Bentley, notorious "finger-woman" of the FBI, came to Hollywood June 29 to speak at the American Legion Auditorium under the auspices of the Motion Picture Alliance. And the Hollywood Reporter now starts a campaign to pick off, one by one, those recently accused of being "Communists" by the FBI and the Tenney Committee. First to be attacked is Edward G. Robinson.

The Reporter is angered because Robinson didn't leap into a plane, fly to Washington, and demand the right to clear himself and "the industry"—when his name was read into the record. Speaking of those who support progressive causes, The Reporter says: "They ought to be snapped out of it and shown they are suckers, also that any further activities along such lines will eventually rule them out of public favor and, eventually, off the screen entirely."

The Reporter attack comes after Robinson's denial of being a Communist, which should be proof that denial alone is not sufficient. The statement "I am not now — nor ever have I been —nor do I ever expect to be a human being" is a first step in retreat from reaction's attack — and only the joining of progressive forces in attack against reaction is a safeguard. Every denial, every retreat, every rejection of activity on an important issue enables reaction to take another step forward.

The greatest danger facing the intellectual worker today is that danger of isolation. The most militant activity is the building of a coalition of forces around a minimum program from which there must be no retreat.

• • •

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

When The Tattler first told about Independent Frame production plans in England and pointed out this was device to further mechanize film production leading to its complete destruction as an art form, too many people were inclined to sneer and pass off. Independent Frame as no different from Hollywood's own "rear projection."

But the first full-equipped IF sound stage at Pinewood was recently opened for press inspection during production of Rank's "Poet's Pub," second of the IF films to be made by Rank organization. What the press saw were four self-operated mobile spot rails, two screen holders, two 16 ft. projector towers and one 30 ft. projector tower, all built by Vickers Armstrong organization. In addition, there were about a dozen lightweight mobile rostrums on which most of the sets are built, and the rostrums can be electrically elevated to almost any height.

The IF stage has been gridded like an ordinance map, so that camera and screen positions can match up perfectly with art department pre-production drawings.

Shooting time on the average British feature will be cut by four weeks or more. Three new films are set for immedaite production under this system.

Hollywood trade papers have reported nothing amout IF, which leads Tattler to believe that U. S. film moguls are planning to convert Hollywood sound stages to this highly mechanized production form, but are afraid to announce it prematurely lest they arouse trade union action.

IF means shorter production schedules, less employment and even worse pictures than we've been getting.

Flight Into France, the latest Lux Italian release with complete English titles, will have its American premiere at the Little Cine Met on Thursday, July 21.

Starring Folco Lulli 'Flight Into France' tells the story of a condemned war criminal who joins a band of clandestine emigrants from Italy migrating into France through the Alps.

Rosi Mirafiore, Giovanni Dufour and Mario Vercellone are featured in the drama which was written and directed by Mario Soldati, who was a professor of art at Columbia University in the late 20's.

MAY DAY IN THE U.S.S.R.—1949 has just been received by Artkino Pictures and will have its first New York showing on Saturday, July 16, at the Stanley Theatre, in conjunction with the double feature Russian program: 'Baltic Deputy' and 'Spring Song.'

The May Day celebration includes the highlights of the Moscow parade, as well as activities in various parts of the U.S.S.R Featured are pictures of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin reviewing the Moscow parade in Red Square.

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ALP Candidate for Mayor To Be Designated Monday

With the Democrats having renamed Mayor O'Dwyer for a second term and the Republican-Liberal Parties combined around Newbold Morris, the American Labor Party state executive committee Monday night will select their candidate for what promises to be the hottest three-cornered mayoralty campaign in the city's history.

Both the O'Dwyer and Morris nominations were accompanied by more than the usual backroom shenanigans, with shouts of double-cross and stooge echoing hollowly in the political arena. Without a doubt the charges made by both camps were true.

O'Dwyer's farcical maneuvers to pass himself off as an anti-machine candidate were the result of two months of hard work to ensure himself of the re-nomination and to scuttle all possible rivals within the Democratic fold. As usual with the Mayor, the harder he said "no," the less he meant it, recalling his double-closs a year ago in raising the subway fare to a dime after solemnly pledging he would not.

Before the smoke had settled, the Mayor was off to Mexico on another holiday jaunt and the same old machine-dominated city administration — Lazarus Joseph for Controller and Vincent Impellitteri for President of the City Council—was slated for renomination by the same five county bosses of the Democratic organization.

Morris is the hand-picked candidate of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and David Dubinsky, reactionary Social-Democratic boss of the Liberal Party and the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers. A member of the LaGuardia Administration for many years, in the past 18 months, Morris has deserted the progressive camp in the hope of winning Dewey's blessing as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

While he has been called an "independent" Republican, Morris for the past year has actually been a member of the Liberal Party and has gone along with that gang on such issues as raising the subway and bus fares and supporting the North Atlantic War Pact.

EX-LIBERAL

He has supported the attacks on civil liberties by the Truman Administration, failing to criticize the activities of the Un-American Committee, and the FBI or to oppose witch-hunting state legislation such as the Feinberg "anti-subversive" Law.

While O'Dwyer has permitted the Police Department to carry out brutal attacks on the Negro people, Morris has, like Dewey, remained silent on this issue.

The ALP campaign is expected to focus on major issues of the day—the fight for peace and the deepening depression. While these issues will be in the forefront of the race for U. S. Senate, they will also be reflected in the mayoralty campaign insofar as they affect the city's population. The problems of growing local unemployment, flophouse relief standards and civil rights for the city's Negro and Puerto Rican population are expected to play a key role in the campaign.

The Record Speaks For Ewart Guinier

Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, this week hailed the fight of the American Labor Party to win jobs for Negro workers in the A & P grocery chain.

The ALP's campaign, which has moved into high gear in recent weeks with picketing and demonstrations before stores in dozens of localities, will help "fortify the Negro people in their uphill struggle for equal rights as American citizens," said Guinier. The trade union leader, who is also an outstanding authority on municipal finance, has been designated as the ALP's official choice for the nomination for Borough President of Manhattan.

"To be particularly commended is the fact that so many ALP clubs—several in areas where no Negroes live—have joined aggressively in this fight in their own communities," said Guinier. "Such unity of white and Negro citizens is the only effective answer to the special discrimination suffered by Negroes and is, of course, the needed weapon for any advance on behalf of all working people."

Guinier is being opposed for the ALP nomination by Councilman Eugene Connolly, who withdrew from the councilmanic race after accepting re-designation for this post by the ALP's County Committee. Connolly accompanied his annouhcement of a primary fight with, what was termed by ALP State Chairman Rep Vito Marcantonio, "redbaiting innuendoes." Connolly denied that he was redbaiting and claimed that he was acting against Marcantonio's "dictatorship" over the ALP.

★

IMMEDIATELY after Connolly's announcement of a primary fight, the issue was debated and voted upon in every one of the ALP's 30 clubs in Manhattan. Every single club voted for Guinier's candidacy, by overwhelming margins. A check of the votes in club executives showed Connolly polling only about five percent of the more than 500 members of club executives in the county.

Marcantonio declared that Connolly's opposition to Guinier was an attack on the principle of Negro representation in the political life and positions of the city.

Rejection of Connolly by ALP members was seen as based on three major factors:

- Condemnation of the Councilman for his unilateral withdrawal from the councilmanic race.
- Support for the principle of Negro representation.
- Opposition to a public primary fight, which Connolly has forced on the ALP.

Prague Parley Maps Asia Workers' Meet

PEIPING, July 15 (NCNA).—Labor delegations from India, Indonesia, Mongolia and China which were unable to proceed to Italy for the WFTU Milan Congress because of the obstruction of the Italian Government, met in Prague and arranged to participate in the preparatory work of the Asiatic Workers' Conference to be held in Peiping this November.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO TODAY

(Continued from Page 3)

the barracks in Barcelona and Madrid. All central and eastern and most of northern and southern Spain remained in the hands of the people.

Then international treachery, among the allegedly democratic countries, came to Franco's aid.

While Italian and German troops were landing in Spain, the British and French governments joined the fascist governments in setting up a blockade against Republican Spain.

It was falsely called the "non-intervention" blockade.

U. S. INVOLVED

It was backed by a naval patrol of the so-called "Non-Intervention Committee" of these governments, which sought to choke off all military supplies for the embattled Spanish people.

And to the shame of the United States, the American Government also outlawed all shipments of arms to the Spanish people.

The Spanish Government had hundreds of millions of dollars in gold, which it sought to use to buy arms to defend its democratic institutions. America denied it that right. American airplane engines were sold to fascist Germany—but the Spanish people were left to fight with few arms—and to die.

Only the Soviet Government, and the Mexican Government in much smaller measure, aided the Spanish people.

Soviet planes were a decisive factor in the successful defense of Madrid, when the fascist forces were halted on Nov. 7, 1936.

Decisive also were some thousands of members of the International Brigade—mostly French at that time—who took part in that glorious defense.

American boys — nearly 4,000 altogether—began arriving in December to crush fascism in Europe before it could engulf America.

Many fell in the fight.

But many American heroes eventually came home to fight fascism again.

We are proud of men like John Gates and Robert Thompson — two officers in the Spanish Republican Army. Both fought heroically in the second World War, Gates as a paratrooper in Europe, and Thompson in New Guinea, where he won the Distinguished Service Cross.

Both are fighting heroically in the Foley Square court house today as defendants in the frame-up trial of the members of the national board of the Communist Party.

The Spanish Republic was finally overthrown with force and violence after upsetting Hitler's world war time table by two years and eight months. The final coup was delivered by a fifth column of Trotzkyites, Social Democrats and Anarchists in Madrid, who were working with Franco and Axis and British and French intelligence agents.

And the butcher Franco took power.

FRANCO DOOMED

His power is slipping, however. Guerillas are active in the hills of Spain. And the resentment of the people is intense.

The standard of living of the people has sunk to pauper levels as the economy of the land collapses under a fantastically incompetent regime of semi-feudal exploiters.

In this crisis American monopolists, headed by the Morgan, Mellon and Rockefeller families, have taken over a large share of what is left of the wealth of Spain. And a Congressional committee is vainly hoping to prop Franco up with a $50 million American loan.

That is the situation 13 years after the fascist insurrection began.

Vets Ask O'D Act on '52-20'

Richard W. Lindhoim, executive director of Young Progressives of New York, called upon Mayor O'Dwyer Friday to urge all New York City congressmen to sign the discharge petition for the Huber or Marcantonio Bills to extend "52-20". Next week, July 25, if "52-20" expires, over 750,000 veterans will lose their only source of income.

On Tuesday, July 19 at 4:30 p.m. the Young Progressives will lead a march to City Hall for extension of "52-20."

The march to City Hall Tuesday afternoon will be followed Thursday by a mass lobby in Washington which will consist of thousands of unemployed veterans and union delegations.

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For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

REGENT SET UP WITCHHUNT

(Continued from Page 2)

school employes where in there judgment there is evidence of violation of the Feinberg law.

In an effort to harass and hound teachers out of organizations that might be labelled "subversive," the board ruled that such teachers have until 10 days after the date of "official promulgation of such list" to quit their union or organization. Since the board intends to set up such a list on Sept. 16, it is obvious that it means to coerce thousands of teachers from today on to leave their mass organizations which are opposed to the Feinberg law or are progressive.

Evidence of teacher membership in any organization listed by the board "on or after the tenth day' following release of this list "shall constitute prima facie evidence of disqualification for appointment to or retention of any office or position in the school system."

MUST PROVE "GOOD FAITH"

"If a teacher quits such an organization, say today," a reporter asked, "will he be fired by the board when the list goes into effect showing that organization to be on it?"

"No," said Moot and Myers simultaneously, and then Moot added, "providing he proves he quit in good faith."

This "good faith" is undoubtedly a surreptitious demand for teachers not only to leave their organizations but to publicly denounce them.

The board, by making the local school authorities responsible for the witchhunts in each school district, continued to pass the buck on the Feinberg law.

That the board intends to increase its original "subversive" list was indicated in a section of its regulations which said the list "pursuant to chapter 30 of the laws of 1949" may be "amended and revised from time to time, of organizations which the board finds to be subversive in that they advocate, advise, teach, or embrace the doctrine that the government of the United States, or of any state of any political subdivision thereof, shall be overthrown or overturned by force, violence or any unlawful means."

The board required that on or before Dec. 1 of each year the school authorities of each school district are to submit a full report of their snooping to the Commissioner of Education and this report is to include the measures taken by them to enforce the board's regulations during the preceding school year ending Oct. 31.

WORRIED ABOUT RULES

It was obvious that the board was worried about the regulations governing so-called subversive teachers because Moot, Acting Chancellor John P. Myers and Commissioner of Education Francis T. Spaulding continuously referred to the "rights of teachers with tenure."

The three educators claimed anti-Semitism, racial bias and other "acts of misconduct" were different from "subversive." They pointed out that under present school regulations teachers found giulty of anti-Semitism could be penalized in a number of ways, through suspension without pay for a reasonable period of time, fine or reprimand at the discretion of the Board of Regents.

"However, under the Feinberg law teachers with tenure," said Commissioner Spaulding, "who are found guilty of subversive acts leave us with absolutely no discretion but to dismiss them."

"Will such teachers have the rights of tenure guaranteed by the state educational law?" he was asked.

In an effort to give the guise of fairness to the procedure, Spaulding replied:

"All rights of tenure teachers will, of course, be upheld. They will have the right of attorney, their right for a full day in court, their right to appeal, they can appeal that decision to the comissioner and they will have all channels for redress open."

SHOOK BOARD

The stirring demonstration demonstration against the Feinberg law at the hearing Thursday shook the members of the board.

A few board members privately expressed admiration for the five-minute speech by Rose Russell, CIO Teachers Union representative. Given only a few moments to rebut the unconstitutional act, Mrs. Russell evoked a two-minute ovation at the hearing when she told the board members that "if you feel that you can't enforce this law legally then by god, you should resign and throw this law into Gov. Dewey's teeth and tell him to eat it."

Mrs. Russell termed the Feinberg law a "cursed, blasted, Un-American law" and told the regents that instead of spending time discussing application of the act it should be "fighting out what to do about the hundreds of thousands of school children who won't have space in classrooms this fall."

DISGUST AT TROTZKYITES

Spectators at the hearing reflected disgust at the tactics of the Trotzkyites who spent more time attacking the Communist Party than the bills. These anti-democratic spokesmen contented themselves with wheedling, apologetic disclaimers of "intent" and attempts to shift "guilt" on all other groups, including the Teachers Union. Farrell Dobbs and Hal Draper, Trotzkyite representatives, left the definite inference that they would be pleased to see the Communists and the other organizations at the hearing listed as "subversive" if their splinter outfits were untouched.

The vigorous presentation against the law by Brooklyn Dem-ALP State Sen. Fred G. Moritt made a fine impression on the delegates. Moritt was the only legislator to attend the hearing, continuing his consistent progressive fight in the legislature. He led the floor debate in the Senate and was mainly responsible for the 14 negative votes in the upper house.

The Feinberg law can be made "inoperative" if enough public protests are rushed to the Board of Regents.

John B. Myers, 2 Brinkerhoff St., Plattsburg; Welles V. Moot, 402 Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, 2; Mrs. Caroline Werner Gannett, 195 Sandringham Road., Rochester; John F. Brosnan, 40 Wall St., New York City, 5; and Jacob L. Holtzmann, 30 Broad St., New York City, 4.

No Bail for '3'

(Continued from Page 1)

fense evidence, will have served 28 days.

Assistant Prosecutor Irving Shapiro, who argued against the plea for bail, appeared amazingly confident of the outcome and spent less than five minutes in presenting his case. He said merely that bail had been previously denied by four judges of the appeals court and by Supreme Court Justice Robert A. Jackson.

Gladstein, in rebuttal, pointed out that these judges had acted before the Circuit Court of Appeals had rejected the apeal from Judge Medina's ruling, and had based their refusals on the fact that the Appeals Court was considering the case.

There was no problem of the issue becoming "moot" and hence of the defendants being denied their right to appeal to the Supreme Court, he argued.

Judge Hand brusquely said he saw no difference in the situation previously and now, and declined to permit release of the three of bail.

The next defense move will be to file an appeal in the Supreme Court, and then to ask a Supreme Court judge for release of the three on bail so that there will be a case to argue before the Supreme Court when it meets in October.

14,400 NOW INVOLVED IN LONDON DOCK STOPPAGE

LONDON. — The number of dockers involved in the London port stoppage increased on Friday to 14,400. Government regulations and the use of troops are apparently having precisely the opposite effect to that intended and expected.

During the day troops, now numbering 6,000, started loading export goods on empty ships but they still refuse to touch the two Canadian ships in dispute, although unloading these two would bring the whole dispute to an immediate end.

Preparations are going ahead for a great march from the dock area to Trafalgar Square Sunday. At the head of the procession will be John Platts-Mills, MP, who was recently expelled from the Labor Party.

Throughout the day consultations went on between union leaders and Ministry of Labor conciliation officers. Throughout the day, too, messages of solidarity poured in from trade unionists up and down the country. Chief in importance was that from the powerful London Trades Council.

UAW

(Continued from Page 2)

of the delegates gone and the rest scheduled for trains to hurry out tonight, only some 300 stood up to ask for a roll call.

Doll, a member of the Michigan Legislature had held many posts in the union, including general executive board membership. Sage had been secretary-treasurer of the Wayne County CIO council. They both made their pleas before the convention.

Buse spoke in behalf of his group, which includes 91 workers discharged by Allis-Chalmers after the 11-month lost strike in 1947. Buse charged that the move against them was inspired by factional consideratinos. The ostensible charge is "mishandling" of the union funds.

Chairman Willoughby Abner of the grievance committee made it clear, however, that they are not charged with using funds for their personal use but for failure to keep accounts and make reports on strike expenditures as required by the constitution.

Hilliard Ellis of Local 453 recalled that the local led by Buse and Christoffel came into UAW's conventions year after year with strong left delegations.

"This is the payoff," he said.

WARNS ON EXPULSIONS

Buse warned that in confirming the expulsions, the notoriously reactionary Allis-Chalmers firm that discharged them will take it as approval of a formula for future use against the union.

There was little possibility for normal thinking in the convention, as Reuther whipped up the delegates into one frenzy after another.

Several more resolutions were acted upon, among them one favoring united labor action including the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Belatedly the resolutions committee read out a resolution covering civil rights—mainly a general statement, but hardly a concrete application to the union's problem in the shops. There has been much criticism in earlier convention sessions of the union's underestimation of the fight on discrimination.

A shower of abuse from Reuther stalled yesterday, Ed Locke of Ford Local 600 rose on a point of personal privilege and asked how long will it be that conventions will year after year install all-white sets of officers?

A shower of bause from Reuther was the answer he got. Reuther said his question was "not in good taste."

Less than half the delegates were on the floor and adjournment was only a few minutes off when a constitutional amendment was read out empowering the general executive board to bring charges against individual members in any local, set up a trial committee, try him and impose penalties.

This power is obviously sought against opponents on the left. Opposition was strong against the provision. But some of it was appeased by a proviso, added in the last minute, stating that "only in extreme emergencies should it be invoked."

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Say You Saw It In The Daily Worker

WORKER Sports

Let's Call It 'OUT!'

UMPIRING STILL LILY WHITE ALL WAY THROUGH

Not one Negro umpire to be found in the ranks of organized baseball!

Despite the encouraging people's fight to further breach player Jimcrow in baseball, despite the significant progress being forged in the persons of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, Larry Doby, Ray Campanella, et al., the umpiring end of our "National" Pastime is strictly lilywhite. The only Negro baseball umpires to be found are, of course, in the Negro leagues.

Time to end this shameful discrimination. Time to begin licking discrimination in ALL phases of the great game of baseball, as well as the refereeing of other popular sports.

The fans who daily cheer the spectacular performances of Jackie Robinson also want to cheer the sight of further democracy in baseball with the hiring of Negro umpires.

The umpires in organized baseball are appointed by the heads of the National and American League, namely, Ford Frick and William Harridge. Umpires are first trained in league-approved schools, then broken into the field through a process of farming similar to that which occurs in the baseball ranks. An ump will start in the lower classification loops, move up to the high minor league and then, if he's good enough, get his chance in the majors.

But unless and until those umpire training schools open their doors to Negro applicants, the chances of licking the lilywhite umpiring setup is nil.

The best way to begin budging the bias walls would be for every progressive-minded fan to immediately write, wire or phone National League President Ford Frick and American League Prexy William Harridge, urging them to force the training school issue.

Frick can be reached at the headquarters of the National Baseball League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.

Harridge can be reached at the headquarters of the American Baseball League, 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Let's get on the ball right now!

You can't Jimcrow a ball or strike or a close play at second. Neither should the men who call them be white ONLY.

Let the N. L. and A. L. heads hear from you, your friends and shopmates—NOW!





THESE ARE THE MEN who should be pressed on ending the color ban in the umpiring profession: Ford Frick, left, National League prexy, and William Harridge, right, shown conferring with Baseball Commissioner Chandler.

ROBBY, KELL PACE HITTERS

Dom DiMaggio of the Red Sox was making strong bid to take over the American League batting lead from George Kell of the Tigers this week, but Ralph Kiner of the Pirates was realizing little progress in his efforts to overhaul Jackie Robinson of the Dodgers in the national.

Kell's lead in the junior circuit was narrowed to six points as he dropped 10 points during the week to .345 while Di-Maggio boosted his average by six points to .339, according to the latest statistics for games played through July 15.

In the national loop, Robinson raised his mark by one point to .362, increasing his lead over Kiner to 31 points during a week of limited action because of the annual all-star game. Kiner fell off two points to .333 among the major leaguers who have played in 65 games or more.

In addition to his batting lead, Robinson topped the majors in hits with 112 m stolen bases with 20, and runs-batted-in supremacy with 66 and with Marty Marion of the Cardinals for the league lead in doubles with 20.

Behind Robinson and Kiner in the National Loop hitting race came Al (Red) Schoendienst of the Cardinals at .332, Willard Marsholl of the giants at .328 and Hodges at .323. Ted Williams of the Red Sox, with an average of .326, trailed Kell and Di-MMaggio in the American, followed by Dale Mitchell of the Indians at .319 and Bob Dillinger of the Browns at .307.

Kiner maintained his home run lead with 23 with Williams and Vern Stephens of the Red Sox tied for second place with 20 each. Stephens took over the major league lead in RBI's with 87, just one more than Williams.

Eddie Joost of the Athletics showed their way in both leagues in run-ins scored with 78; Williams and Hank Majeski of the A's tied for the lead in Doubles with 22 each, and Mitchell was in triples with 11.

The Red Sox' team batting average of .272 was the best in both leagues, while the Cardinals paced the national with .275.

Vital Weekend For Labor 9s

The sizzling hot Trade Union Baseball League race continues in full swing over the weekend, highlighted by the "traditional" rivalry packed clash between the Fur Joint Board and the Fur Joint Council nines at Central Park Saturday.

Tangling on Diamond 2 at 1 p.m., the labor clubs will be going all outwith the matter of first place figuring vitally in the outcome. The Joint Board trails the Council by half-a-game, the latter being knotted for first place with Local 6.

Sunday's action at Prospect Park sees Local 6 engaging in a precarious twinbill. The 11 a.m. contest pits the Council against Local 65, and the nightcap will send the Joint Council back into action against the league leaders

ALONG FISTIC ROW

HERE'S HOW the ever busier fight market shapes up for the near future. First off, the great feather champ, Willie Pep, defends his crown in Waterbury, Con., the night of July 28 against competent club fighter Eddie Compo. This one is in the nature of a warmup for Pep, who is still angling for the right price on a return defense against brilliant Sandy Sadler, the kid who won and lost the title in two thrilling clashes with Willie.

NEXT BIG title fight comes off in Yankee Stadium the night of Aug. 10, when new heavy king Ezzard Charles lives up to his pledge to be a fighting champ by putting it on the line against old but ever dangerous Gus Lesnevich. There's more than a touch of irony in this one. Lesnevich is the guy who wouldn't defend his former light-heavy crown against Charles, who was the No. 1 challenger in the 175-pound ranks. But no sooner did Charles cop the heavyweight crown then he agreed to give Gus a shot at fistiana's richest prize.

IN THE way of matches, not signed yet, but in the offing: Ray Robinson, fresh from his scintillating welter defense against flashy Kid Gavilan in Philly, may defend his crown again in a late August outdoor tilt with Charley Fusari. If Fusari who recently bombarded Vince Foster into oblivion, nixes a chance at the welter title, Robinson will consider meeting middleweight contender Steve Belloise in an over-the-weight affair. Robbie, you know, is still hoping that he can give up his welter title (and the weight-making troubles) for a shot at Jake Lamotta's newly-won middleweight crown. Ray has only licked Lamotta four out of five. Jake, however, is obliged to make his first defense against the man he won it from, Marcel Cerdan.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



The Incomparable Ray

RAY ROBINSON continued to make some of them miserable Monday night in Philadelphia. He handed the big lie back to the whispering crooks and cynics who insisted he would sell his title to Kid Gavilan for a rich return bout in September.

. And how about those others? The biased baloney peddlers who continually slander the Negro champ for his independence against the bloodsucking promoters and parasites who have never been able to make Robinson dance to their tune. They blast Robinson for his "arrogance," mumble about how "you can't trust him," complain of his "runouts" on matches, et al. It galls them that Ray has always thought of Ray Robinson firstly and not those who would live off his blood and sweat.

Ray isn't the kind of Negro they like. He holds his head too high. But when he puts on a show such as the one against Gavilan, well, even some of that crowd are compelled to admit Ray is quite a fighter. (But outside the ropes, you can have him!)

I'm sure Ray Robinson isn't shedding any crocodile tears over his alleged "unpopularity." He knows the spiteful frustrated basis for that unpopularity and from whence it stems. He is more concerned with the vast boxing public which for 10 years has cheered him to the hilt and walked away from his many matches with stars in their eyes, than he is about the front office maneuvers and some of the print prostitutes who lend themselves to the anti-Robinson sentiment.

• • •

SO MUCH FOR that. Fact is, Robinson fought another of his incredibly masterful fights Monday against the second best welterweight around, did it despite having sweated and starved himself down to 147 pounds. Some ringsiders considered Ray's casually brilliant defense against Gavilan the best fight of his career.

I can't agree. At the advanced fistic age of 28, Robinson won't be fighting his best fights anymore. Especially not as a welter, when his strongest fighting weight is somewhere around 153. But I consider the first factor more important than the latter. Ray's added poundage is only a by-product of his getting older as a fighter. At 153 pounds, Ray is probably the greatest middleweight in the world. But not as great as he was as a natural welterweight four and five years ago.

The 23-year-old Robinson you had to see to believe. It was unquestionably the most artistically thrilling sight the ring has ever offered this reporter. And I am not forgetting that Robinson is also a product of the ring period which produced Joe Louis. Great as Louis was, the young Ray Robinson was greater. Louis was the slow stalker whose greatest asset was the suddenly scientific explosion of blinding handspeed which created a blur before the eyes and when the sudden fog cleared, an opponent lay stiff at Joe's feet. That was it, when Joe fought. You waited for the master prober to find the one tiny opening flowing out of the other man's lead, and then the counterpunching eruption which had no equal in all heavyweight history.

With Ray Robinson there was and still is, to a degree considerably lessened by age, much more. I must doubt whether any prizefighter ever lived who combined all the talents Robinson had, to the degree that he possessed each. The effortless generalship. The blinding handspeed thrown in stunning combinations and backed up with murderous power in either glove. And, above all, Ray's speed afoot. This is what the older Ray Robinson of today cannot show you anymore. This is why it would be simply absurd to claim that his masterful win against Gavilan was the greatest exhibition of Robinson's career. I have never seen anything to compare to the footwork Robinson owned in his youth. In addition to its dancing speed, there was a logic to it that other boxing masters never had. Everything flowed like poetry when Ray was on the move, every step, every motion of the shoulders and head was completely interwoven with the pattern his feet beat out on the canvas.

The stiletto-like left, the crisp right cross sometimes converted into a short crunching bolo, the awesome pace at which he'd throw his assortment of punches, the easy boxing mastery, the brilliant variety of his attack, one minute the boxer, then the slugger, again the blinding will o' the wisp, sometimes the incredibly confident kid standing on a dime in his own corner daring a terribly dangerous foe to take potshots at a bobbing jaw and gliding head that was moving almost imperceptibly in exquisite split-second timing.

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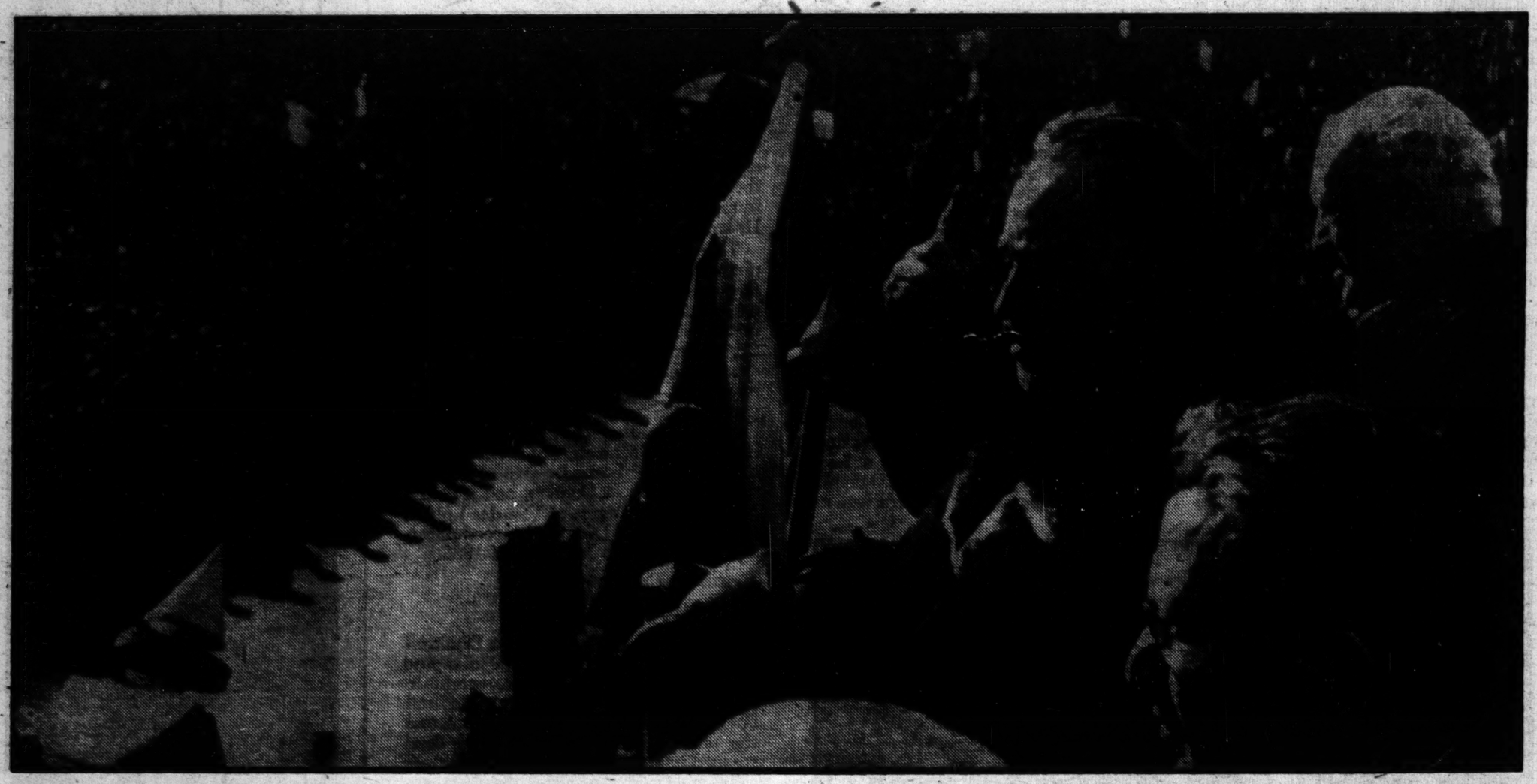
THE GREATEST exhibition I ever saw in the ring? That's easy. There was nothing ever done inside the ropes that ever thrilled me with its unbelievable perfection as did Robinson's fourth fight with LaMotta in 1945. For days I was haunted by the memory of one man's almost unnatural perfection as a fighter. I recall being moved enough after that Garden fight to devote a series of articles insisting that a 170-pound Robinson would have had exactly the all-round genius, style, speed and punch to beat Joe Louis. I still believe that.

Speed merchants are the only ones who troubled Louis. But the Conns and Pastors and Walcotts never succeeded because plain boxing skill without a punch never had much chance of stopping Louis. But what of a brilliant boxer who could also whip over punches in Louis-like combinations and speed, with only a slightly lesser potentcy?

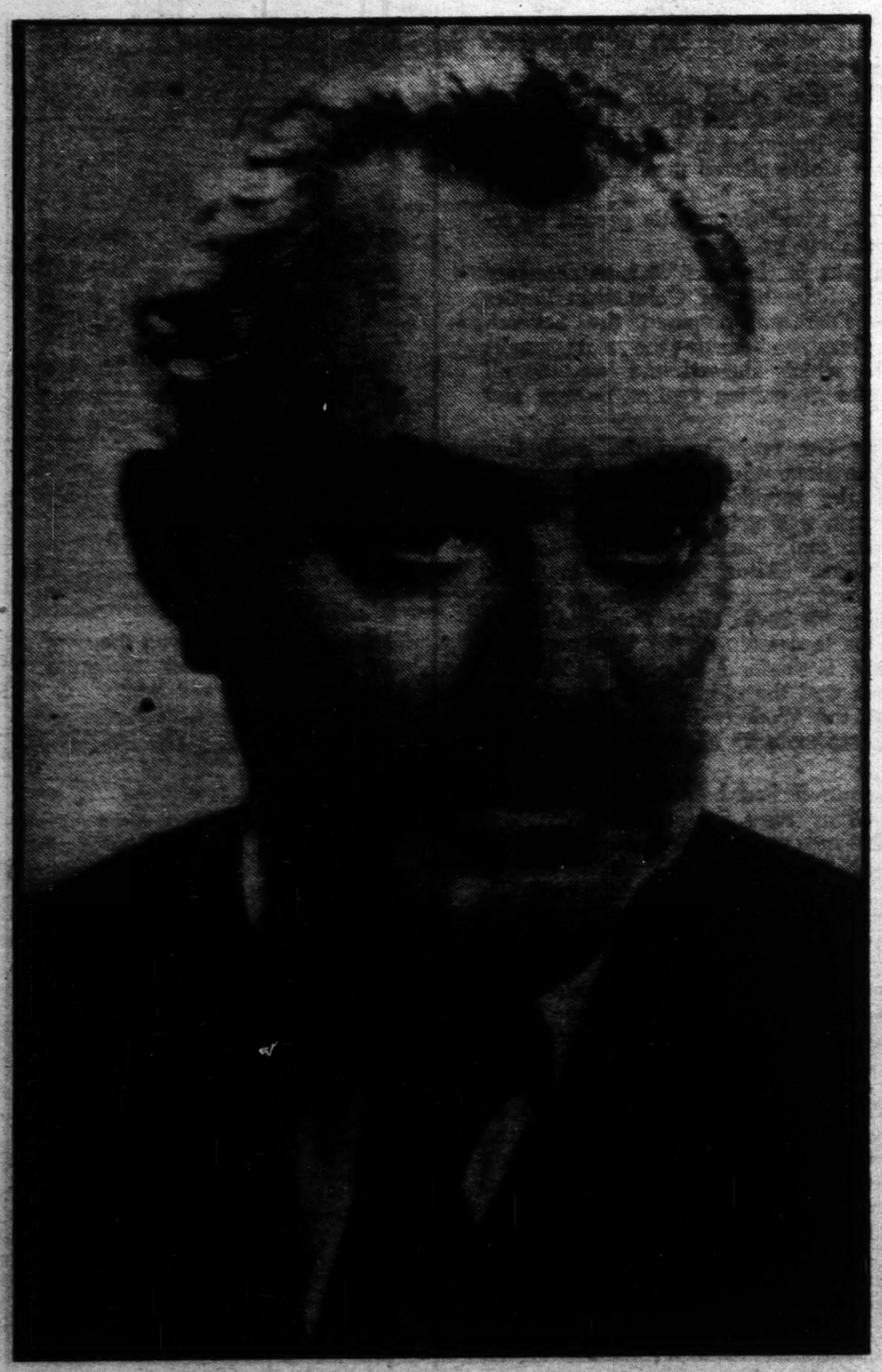
I don't want to go into a detailed reasoning of such a mythical bout or rewrite that 1945 series of articles now. But it's about the best way I have of saying that Ray Robinson of the early 40's was, for me, the greatest fighter ever. When you watched him work you were hypnotized by his matchless artistry and forgot that the punches he threw and the punches he received were punches that hurt and that this is the cruelest and most brutal "sport" of all.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JULY 17, 1949 SECTION 2



PRIME MINISTER OF BULGARIA DIMITROFF is shrown reporting to the Bulgarian people on the results of a treaty of friendship and mutual aid which was signed with the Soviet Union. Behind him is Vassil Kolaroff, then vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.



GEORGI DIMITROFF

DIMITROFF'S MONUMENT

Not marble alone will attest to the fact that "Here lies Georgi Dimitroff, patriot, statesman, benefactor of all mankind, Communist!" For this is writ in giant scrawl across the pages of history. It is a legend in the hearts of men, a tale told everywhere that peoples strive for freedom, and need the nourishment of inspiration.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

DEATH did not defeat Georgi Dimitroff, for his life's work lives on, not only in his native Bulgaria, but everywhere that workingmen are fighting to raise humanity out of the swamp of capitalism.

The passing of the 67-year-old Premier of the new Bulgaria on July 3 came as a blow, if not a shock. It was known for months that Dimitroff was desperately ill of diabetes and other complications, and the end was not far off when he had to leave Sofia in April and seek to regain his health at a Soviet sanitarium.

It was a blow because Dimitroff occupied a special place in the hearts and minds of working people of all nationalities. It was his lion-hearted contempt for the Hitlerites at the famous trial at Leipzig in 1933 that gave tremendous impetus to the world movement against fascism in the '30s. And it was Dimitroff, as the secretary of the then-existing Communist International, who presided over the famous Seventh Congress of that organization in September, 1935. His name is bound up with the new tactical orientation of the Communist movements which has had its fruit in the contributions of Communists everywhere to winning the war and in the remarkable growth of Communism after the war.

Dimitroff's work is thus bound up with much more than a half century of service to his own people, which climaxed in the rise and reconstruction of a people's Bulgaria after the defeat of fascism. His

(Continued on Magazine Page 2)

Dimitroff's Monument

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
name has a universal meaning, and progressives fighting to preserve democracy and freedom against reaction, fascism and war.

From Birth a Warrior In the Class Struggle

Dimitroff's life was typical of the stuff that Communists are made of. It personifies the story of Europe's millions. Born on June 18, 1882, his parents were working people, and he drew both of them into political activity. His was a family of fighters throughout, and martyrs, too. One brother was killed in the Balkan war of 1913. Another died a political exile in the Siberia of the Czars. A third was tortured to death by the Bulgarian fascist police in 1925.

As a printer by trade, the young Dimitroff was a leading trade unionist by the turn of the century, and was identified throughout the years until the first World War with the trade union movement. He led dozens of the major strikes in his country. One of them—a General Strike—lasted 50 days. In 1909, he was a member of the central committee of the leftwing Socialists, who opposed the World War, and Bulgaria's entrance into it on Germany's side. A member of the Bulgarian parliament from 1913 to 1923, he was in the forefront of the whole Balkan workingclass movement, and spent a year in jail in 1917 for his activities.

"His life was typical of the stuff Communists are made of: it personifies the story of Europe's millions . . . His was a family of fighters throughout . . . As one of the truly great figures of the age of imperialism's decline and of Communism, Dimitroff's memory lives everywhere."

Not only the Bulgarian, but the Rumanian and Serbian police had it in for him. When he tried to reach the second Congress of the Communist International in 1920, and the sailing vessel on which he was travelling was forced ashore in Rumania, he was framed on an "espionage charge," and only the protests of Bulgarian workers, plus a formal demand for his release by the Foreign Office, saved him.

As a deputy and municipal councillor for Sofia during the relatively progressive Stamboulisky government, Dimitroff was the leader of the newly-formed Communist movement. When that government was overthrown in 1923, and a fascist terror gripped the country, Dimitroff led an uprising which was crushed and he was forced to retreat across the Yugoslav border with a thousand of his comrades. During the twenties, he was secretary of a Balkan Communist Federation in Yugoslavia, but had to leave there, too. And as a political exile, he found himself in Germany just as the Hitlerites were coming to power.

This was the new phase, the world phase of Dimitroff's work. Hitler came to power on Jan. 30, 1933, and his gang prepared the firing of the German parliament building (the Reichstag) on Feb. 27, to serve as an excuse for wholesale assaults on the German workingclass movement. On March 9, 1933, Dimitroff was arrested and charged with the arson, though he subsequently proved that he had been in Munich, not Berlin, when the parliament burned. Two other Bulgarian refugees, a German, and a Dutch halft-wit by the name of Van der Lubbe, were accused as Dimitroff's accomplices, and they came to trial late in 1933.

Brilliant Counter-Attack Against Hitlerites

It was here, at Leipzig, that Dimitroff turned the court into a forum to expose Nazism and rouse the entire world to battle with it. Day by day, Dimitroff not only defended Communism, but tore the mask off Hitlerism. And the trial reached its dramatic climax when Hitler's righthand man, Hermann Goering, appeared as a witness and accuser and was turned into the culprit and the accused by Dimitroff's courageous and selfless behavior. "I did not come here in order that you might question me like a judge, in order that you might hurl reproaches at me," Goering complained under the lash of Dimitroff's counter-attack.

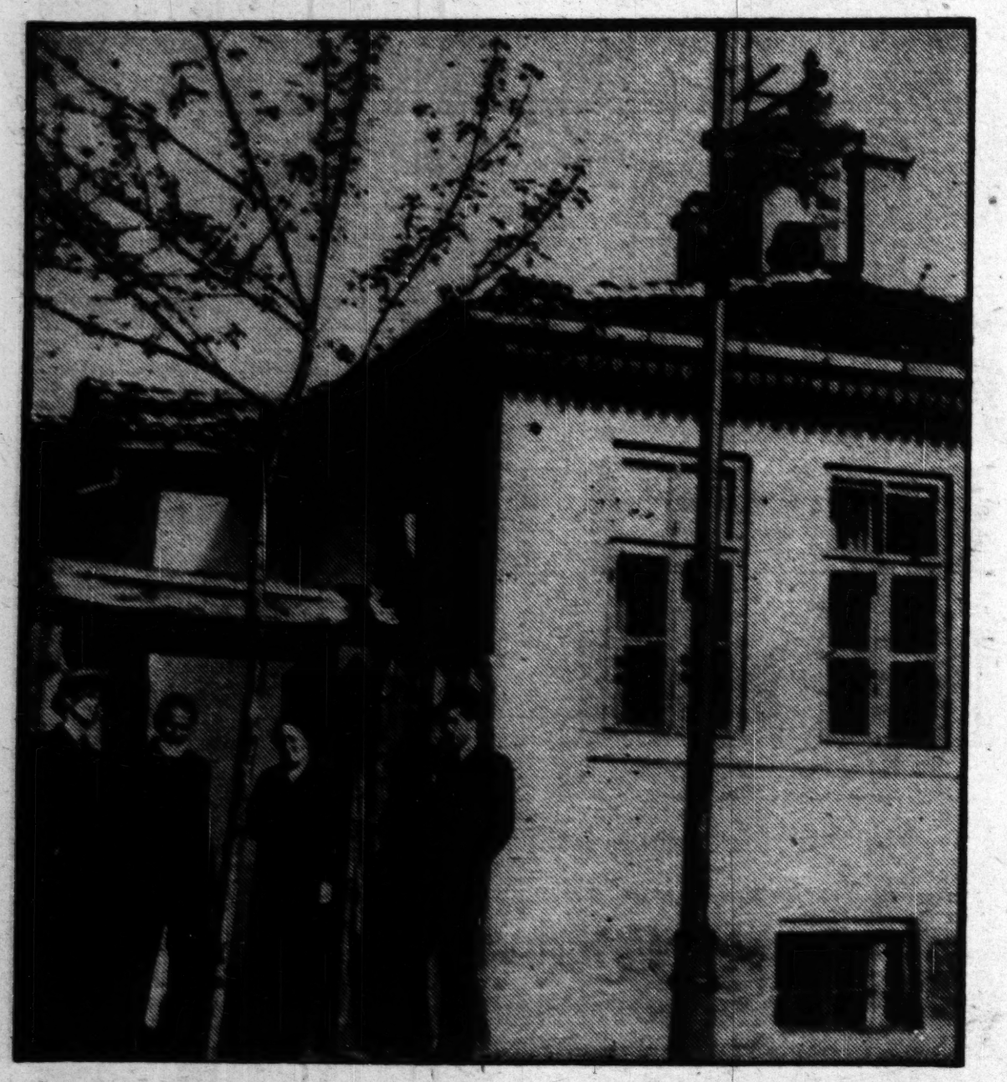
The trial ended with acquittal on Dec. 23, 1933, but the Nazis kept the fighting Bulgarian in jail, and when the Soviet Union offered the hero of Leipzig citizenship, the Nazis were compelled by the world democratic protest to release their prisoner.

It was in the next year, as secretary of the federation of Communist Parties that Dimitroff prepared the Seventh Congress, and made the main report there which showed the way to all peoples in uniting against fascism and war.

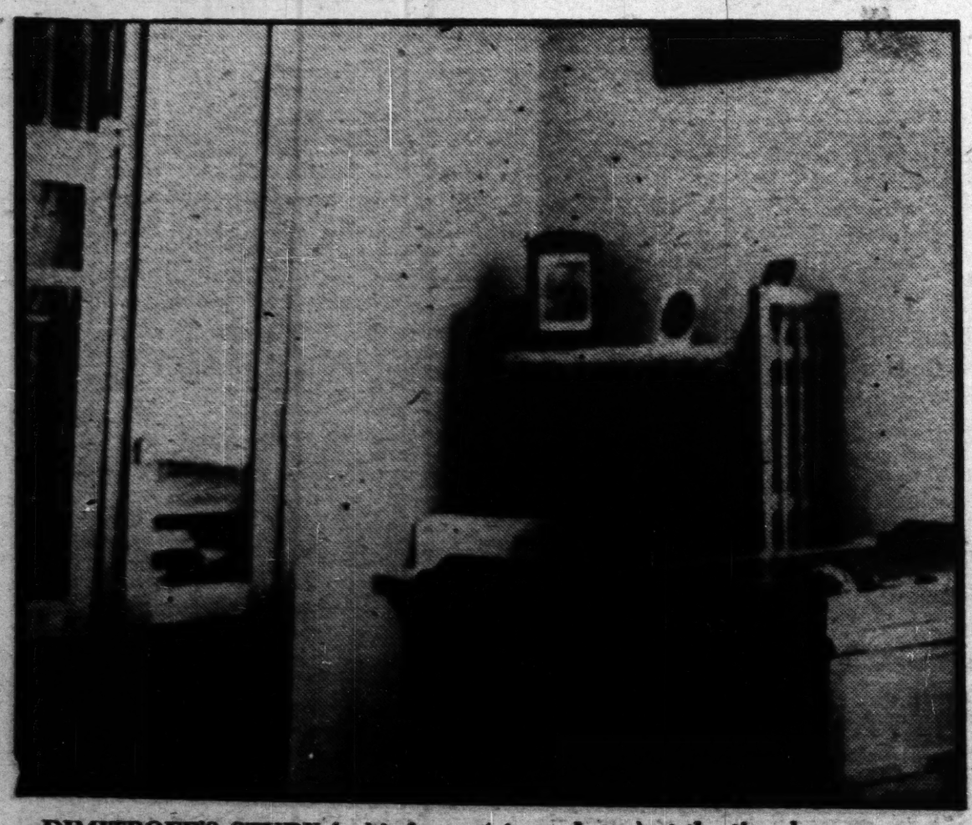
His last years were the realization of the dreams of his young manhood and the sacrifices of his generation. Bulgaria was at last freed by the Soviet armies and entered the transition to Socialism. After 21 years in exile, Dimitroff returned to Bulgaria, relinquishing his Soviet citizenship, and taking up the leadership of the Workers Party in the Fatherland Front. In 1946, the Front won the elections, and early this year, the Workers Party itself won an absolute majority of votes in the parliament.

Dimitroff had helped shape the first Two-Year Plan for economic development—and only the other day, a UN report singled out Bulgaria as one of the few countries with sensational advances over pre-war levels. It was his work, in part, that helped form the coordinating committee of the nine Communist Parties of Europe which acted decisively to expose the Titoist betrayal of Marxism a year ago. And it was at the Bulgarian Party Congress last December that Dimitroff helped clarify the content of the Peoples Democracy as a form of the rule of the workingclass in transition to Socialism—a landmark of post-war Marxist theory.

As one of the truly great figures of the age of imperialism's decline and the rise of Communism, Dimitroff's memory lives everywhere. He was one of those staunch, indestructible men who will be appreciated by future generations as leaders of the exodus from the Egypt of capitalism to the new Canaan of Socialism.

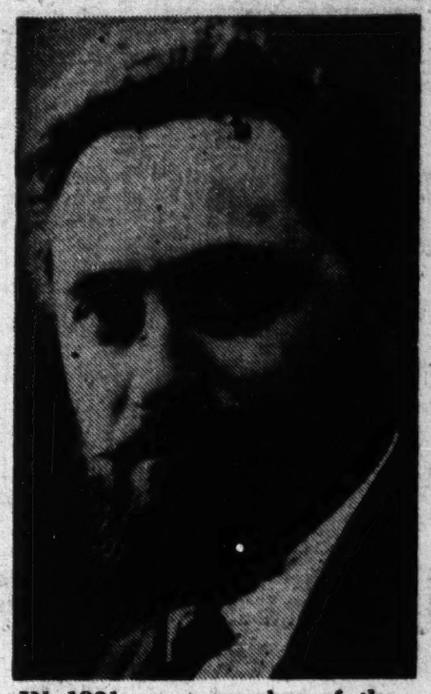


DIMITROFF'S MOTHER AND FATHER are shown (center) outside his home in Sofia in 1921.

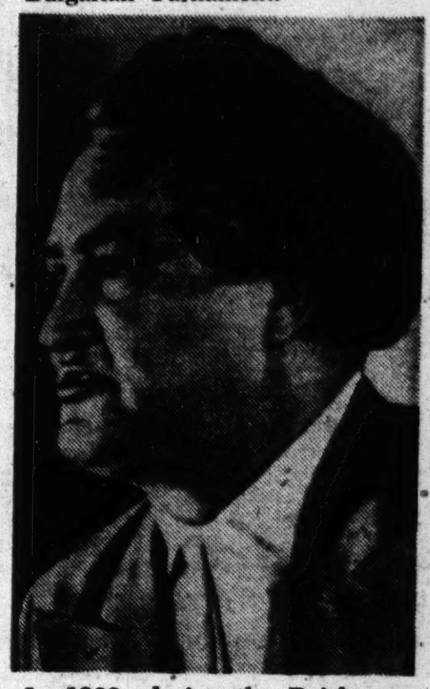


DIMITROFF'S STUDY in his home (pictured, top) at the time he was a member of the Bulgarian Parliament.

DIMITROFF: Over the Years



IN 1921: as a member of the Bulgarian Parliament.



In 1933: during the Reichstag Fire Trial, when he accused the Nazis and won acquittal.



IN 1934: as he showed the way to all peoples how to unite against fascism and war.

IN 1946: Premier of Bulgaria and leader of the Workers Party in the Fatherland Front.



The Stooge

He edged toward Old Tom. "Come on, pop," he said. "Let's punch in. . . . Let the guy alone. . . . Let him peddle his papers."

A SHORT STORY By WALTER FRISBIE

OLD TOM caught up with Bull about half a block from the Truck Plant.

"What's your hurry, Bull?" he panted catching his arm to slow him down.

"Hello, Pop," Bull said shortly, stepping his pace down slightly. Bull had a chip on his shoulder this morning and a hellish aching in his head. He could not blame his wife for pitching a bitch over having to make a 65 dollar pay-check do 85 dollars' work, but some of the things she had said were hard to take. He knew when he got home she would be sorry because she too did not blame him. But meantime the strain of keeping in his anger, not saying the viciousness that had crept to his tongue-tip balled his fists up and put him in the mood to take somebody, anybody, apart. But not Old Tom. . . .

Old Tom looked harassed this morning. His thin face lengthened lugubriously. He seemed to shrink when he heard Bull's greeting. He shook his head. "Bull, I wish you wouldn't call me Pop," he said querulously. "Damnit! I'm only 10 years older than you are."

Bull laughed. O'kay, P . . . Tom," he said a little more kindly. He knew the same thing ailed Old Tom that ailed him: too much work too fast for too little pay.

Bull was big in every way, big broad face, big shoulders, big arms and fists, big belly, big feet. He had a raucous voice with a hoarse rattle in it. Under his cap you could see rough long hair salted with white. His steward button held his capbrim back.

A baby-face young fellow stood before the gate, a thick bundle of leaflets piled on his left arm. The men flowed round him into the plant in a continuous stream but he smiled and handed his leaflets out with incredible speed missing only one in five or six.

"Good morning," he said grabbing, folding and placing a leaflet in Bull's hand with almost one motion.

"Hi," Bull growled and paused to read it. Old Tom stopped beside him mumbling the words as he read.

• • •

THE leaflet was direct, clear, simple. It was addressed to auto workers. The nut of it was that pensions are needed to die on but you need wages to live on.

Bull nodded approvingly. "Good stuff," he said to the baby-faced lad who smiled brightly, watched him, but never missed a motion with his darting right hand, and never failed to place the leaflet with a cheery good morning.

Auto workers need a thirty-cent increase. The profits justify it, production justifies it; the system requires it to stave off depression. Bull read on his big head nodding agreement. Then he hit the last line and wrinkled his forehead: "Issued by the Communist Party of Paladin County." He crushed the leaflet and put it in his pocket. Bull always felt embarrassed when he ran into something like this. He agreed with the stuff in the leaflet but why the hell did the Communists have to say it? He started into the plant when he heard Old Tom.

"Take your goddamn leaflet," he was yelling. "I'm an American and I don't want any part of this Moscow stuff."

The little fellow took the leafelt back. "Thanks," he said cheerfully. "You do need a wage increase, don't you and the company's making the dough, isn't it?"

Old Tom swelled up like a crowing rooster. "Get outa here!" he yelled. "I don't need any Communists telling me what I need . . . Get outa here . . . Go peddle your crap somewheres else."

The little Communist smiled again. "Look, Pop, I have a right to be here."

"Don't call me Pop," Old Tom screamed. "I don't see why we have to put up with your kind in this country."

The Communist's smile was tighter. "This is my country too," he said. "I spent a couple of years in the Pacific fighting for the right to stand out here and hand out stuff. . . . You don't have to take one or read it but I have a right to be here and I'm staying."

• • •

BULL saw he did not back away even though he was a couple of inches shorter than Old Tom and probably 15 pounds lighter. And all the while he talked he kept handing out the leaflets.

It was harder now though because a little group began to form. "Commie!", "Moscow stooge!" "Hi, Joe, why don't you go back to Russia?" began to fly around. Most of the workers Bull noticed looked inquisitively at the scene but just walked on into the plant. Bull saw the ones gathering around behind Old Tom and found he disliked most of them. Pop would not be proud of the company he had, Bull knew.

He edged toward Old Tom. "Come on, Pop," he said. "Let's punch in . . . Let the guy alone . . . Let him peddle his papers."

Old Tom wrenched his arm from Bull's pulling hand. "Leave me alone," he shrieked. "We don't need any reds telling us what to do."

There were murmurs of approval from the group lined up behind him. There was the foreman of the tool crib and long, lean Thomas McGillicuddy who headed a disruptive group in the union, and Prince Peterson who everybody was sure had turned the charter list of the union over to the company back in the early organizing days. If Bull ever could get the goods on him he would see that Peterson spent a year in the hospital for every month that Bull had lain there.

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BULL clamped his false teeth together. The plant protection gang had caught him just as he left the organizing meeting where they signed their names, dug up the money and made out the application for the charter. They caught him and dragged him into an alley, gave him the works. Whipped a blackjack across his mouth, jumped on his belly till his guts were permanently fouled up, kicked his privates brutally. While Bull was in the hospital the company fired him for absenteeism and put him on the blacklist.

Most of the worst sucks were in the gang back of Old Tom. Ordinarily Bull would have shoved his way in and pulled the old fellow out. He was making an unholy ass of himself. But this morning Bull worried a bit but felt it was none of his damn business. If Old Tom wanted to be a sap that was his look-out. Bull could see that Old Tom did not relish the position he was in but was perversely resolved to push it through.

"Get outa here, fellow," Old Tom said.

The little Communist went on with his leaflet distribution but kept an eye on Old Tom.

Bull heard shouts of encouragement forcing Old Tom on. He felt sorry for him, embarrassed, but mostly angry, angry at Tom, angry at the company angry at the Communist, angry at his wife, angry at the hot mocking sun and the headache that throbbed mercilessly.

• • •

OLD TOM moved toward the Communist, leaped suddenly and slapped as hard as he could at the leaflets. The Communist deftly moved them and the momentum of the swing nearly sent Old Tom on his face. In spite of himself, Bull grinned: the little bastard knew how to handle his leaflets; he'd been around. Bull heard sniggers. Old Tom must have heard them too.

Truculently he grasped the Communist's arm. The Communist jerked loose, backed off a couple of feet, continued to pass out the leaflets. He shook his head sadly at Old Tom. "Look, Pop. . . . I'm not hurting you. I have a right to be here. And whether you like it or not this leaflet tells the truth. . . . Instead of getting all het and bothered and pushing me around, you ought to be fighting the company to stop the speedup and get yourself more money."

Old Tom rushed him and swung. The little fellow ducked but the blow hit him high above the left eye and he went down. Old Tom stood uncertainly. There was a little cheer from the little gang behind him. He looked at them and then looked kind of sick. He started toward toward Bull. Bull did not wait, just turned his back and went into the clockhouse. Bull felt the sooner he got away from the spot the better he would feel.

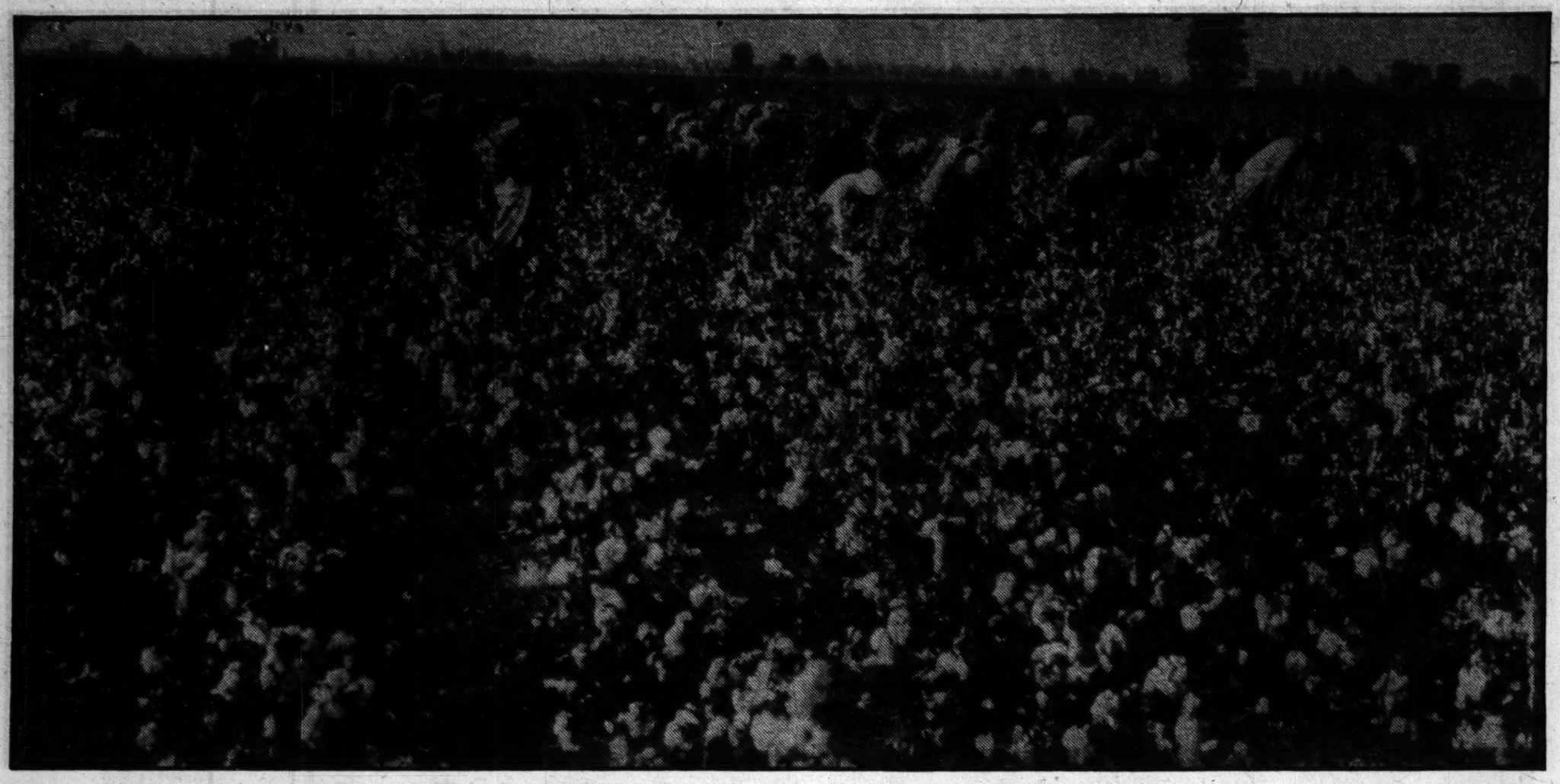
He looked back and saw the gang slapping Old Tom on the back and heard them telling him what a grand American he was. Beyond them Bull saw the little fellow standing unsteadily and not smiling but again passing out his leaflets.

• • •

BULL put in a rough day. His headache grew continually worse. The production line seemed to be accelerating: from hard to keep up with, to more and more difficult, to killing. Sweat soaked his shirt; sweat ran off his forehead, made rivulets from his neck, beaded the shaggy hairs on his chest. When he got a relief man and took a breather in the toilet, he found his cigarettes were soggy with sweat and his matches ruined.

Old Tom panted into the toilet. "Jesus, Bull," he said, "the union's gotta do something . . . I can't take this all summer. . . . I used to get tired back in '36 when I had to hang only a 100 doors.

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



Cotton field workers gathering the crop on the field of a large southern plantation.

Condemned to Live on $278 a Year!

Yes, that's the sentence imposed by U.S. capitalism on millions of white and Negro tenant farmers in Deep South. A close-up of the American peasant—in one of the potentially richest parts of the country, where, under Socialism, every farmer would have abundance and security.

By EUGENE FELDMAN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

HOW much in health, education, good toilets, and housing can a family making $278 a year have?

One has only to visit Alabama and see how her tenant farmers live to get the answer which is written in disease, lack of sanitation, illiteracy, and back-breaking hard work.

Here are some conditions disclosed in 1944 by a committee appointed by the then Governor of Alabama, Chauncey Sparks. These conditions prevailed in the "prosperity" period of 1944. With depression already in full, ugly bloom in the state, tenant farmers—and most of Alabama's farmers are in this class—are really suffering.

Come along with this reporter and see for "yourself." See the unpainted shacks called "homes." The committee said the average tenant farmer's home cost about $340.

Many of them are one-room places with most of the space taken up for beds. Here is what the Governor's committee says of them: **"The majority of tenant families generally live in two or three rooms, dilapidated, unsightly houses, usually of slip-shod construction with unscreened windows and leaky roofs."**

And what facilities does the tenant farmer have inside the "home." For 90 per cent of the families there is no electricity. There is no running water in 96 per cent of the tenant's homes. Water for the home must be brought from some distance outside.

Land of Hookworm And Pellagra

Alabama has more than its full share of hot, humid weather. After working all day in the hot sun and weather out in the dirty field the farmer sorely needs a bath. About 99 per cent of the tenants have no bath or shower. Think what this means to health and body requirements.

At 30 per cent of the homes you could find no toilet of any kind. There is neither the inside toilet nor the outside privy. Those who do have toilets have only the outside privy.

And what do the Alabama tenants do for refrigeration during the long, hot Southern summer? The committee says that 88 per cent of the tenants have no refrigeration of any kind.

Here is where hookworm grows. This is the land of pellagra, typhoid fever, infected teeth and tonsils. The committee says, "Recorded deaths do not give the complete picture of the extent or seriousness of these diseases, because they fail to reflect loss of time, energy, and ambition attributable to them."

Hookworm comes from poor toilets, or no toilets. If human waste material is near the surface of the earth then children and adults walking barefooted will be subject to the worms working their way into their bodies.

Those who have the worms excrete them with their waste and help multiply the supply. Then more people are infected. It is a vicious circle with health and life at stake.

Pellagra results from an insufficient amount of good food like vegetables, milk and meat. But why should people on farms lack these? Because the landlords demand that all available land be sown in a cash crop—with no space left for tenants' vegetable gardens.

Landlords Have Feudal Privileges

And if the tenants are sick can they get to hospitals? Only one-tenth of one percent go to hospitals. This, in anyone's arithmetic, is none at all.

The committee did "reveal" that "A general increase in the level of education of the people, and in income and standards of living as well as in adequate medical facilities" is the answer.

What about education? Only 4.4 per cent of the tenant population 20 years or older ever finish high school. Many can neither read nor write.

And what makes for this terrible poverty of the tenant farmer? It is a system, in which all the rules work out to the advantage of the landlord, and to the disadvantage of the tenant and his family.

The tenant comes with nothing but his and his family's labor. The landlord furnishes the tools, the dwelling, the food and other needs. The loan for food and other requirements the landlord makes to the tenant has with it an extortionate interest rate. After the tenant pays his rent for the farm—which is usually half of the crop—the other half is gobbled up by the interest and loan to the landlord. Many tenants seldom "break even." The landlord and the banks with whom he has ties reap the fruit of the tenant's labor—his labor, his wife's labor, and his children's labor.

The landlords in their political control of the state have made a law that "a landlord has a lien, which is paramount to, and has preferance over, all other liens, on crops grown on rented lands for rent for the current year, and for advances made in money or other things of value . . . ."

So the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord, his wealth, his political control over the state and the social attitudes which make the landlord "respectable and honest" and the tenant "crooked and to be watched."

Special Plight Of Negro Tenants

A large group of Alabama's tenants are Negroes. These tenants suffer extra exploitation. No white man's law in these counties which the landlords control, protects Negroes. It is "right" to cheat and exploit the Negro tenant more. This system of social sanction for human exploitation cuts even deeper into Negro lives and health.

But some day all this will be different. Sharecroppers will organize, black and white together, and form a solid union against the landlords who exploit them to the point of disease and death, and poverty.

Recently a Chinese student visiting Alabama said that the farmer tenant situation here is worse than it is in his own country. He said the farmers in China were supporting the Communist-democratic struggle against the landlords. This is what will happen here too. The people will get together. They will build a clean, wholesome life free of all kinds of parasites, diesease, poverty, and illiteracy.



The wife of a cotton sharecropper in Hale County, Alabama, stands barefoot and in tatters outside her home.

TRUE JUSTICE IS WEEPING

"The patient dies while the physician sleeps;
The orphan pines while the oppressor feeds;
Justice is feasting while the widow weeps;
Advice is sporting while infection breeds;
They have no time for charitable deeds."
(Shakespeare, The Rape of Lucrece)

A man sits in prison today while his sick wife and young children suffer. He, too, was framed—after brilliant work in helping his country defeat fascism. This is the story of Carl Marzani—and Tom Clark's inquisition.

By LEON JOSEPHSON

CARL MARZANI sits in a District of Columbia jail awating transfer to a federal prison. Marzani is the man who helped plan the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, served his country as an expert in the Office of Strategic Services, then in the State Department, and was resigning with a record of achievement and the esteem and admiration of his colleagues . . . when Tom Clark's persecution mania framed and convicted him.

Generally a prisoner is transferred within a week or two after he surrenders to begin his sentence. Normally, a prisoner is sent to the Federal prison nearest his home. Modern penology favors this procedure. It recognizes the fact that visitation is not only a morale factor, but that contact with the "outside world" makes for easier rehabilitation.

Carl Marzani asked that he be sent to the Federal Prison at Danbury, Connecticut. His wife, Edith, who lives in New York, is very sick. She can hardly walk and is unable to travel any great distance to see him for the one hour a month allowed by the rules. But over two months have passed and the Commissioner of Prisons has not yet acted. "Justice is feasting while the widow weeps!" Tom Clark, for whom the Commissioner of Prison acts, is drinking his bourbon with his southern Dixiecrats while Marzani's "orphans pine."

Such is the hysteria and drive against anyone labelled "Red" that things done for ordinary criminals are denied them. "The infection of red-baiting has been breeding!" Even a Commissioner of Prisons, who once claimed to be a liberal New Dealer, is so afraid that he himself might be red-baited that he has no time "for charitable deeds."

The Old Frameup

No Chance for Defendants

There is a little bit of the sadist in every law enforcement officer in a capitalist society, from prison guard to Commissioner of Prisons, from court crier to Attorney General. And this current craze, this business of hunting and punishing "Reds," affords even the "honest official" the chance to enjoy the amusement and thrill of an inquisitor. Have a good itme, Messrs. Bennett and Clark! Happy hunting while it lasts!

Yes, justice is weeping over the Marzani case, weeping bitterly. The judge who sat in judgment was a former attorney for the FBI. The jurors, like most all jurors in Washington, were government employes scared to death of the loyalty purge, afraid that an acquittal of an "alleged Communist" might incriminate them as Communists. Before they were placed on the jury panel, they were "checked and cleared" by the FBI. The witnesses were all stoolpigeons from the New York Police "Red Squad."

The "crime" charged against Marzani was the "making of false statements." The London Court in freeing Eisler showed the real nakedness of this charge. Perjury is the crime of making false statements under oath in a judicial proceeding. But Marzani was not charged with perjury. About 10 years ago Congress passed a law making any "false statement made in a governmental application or to a governmental officer" a crime. Under this law, a law which cannot be found in the criminal codes of any other civilized country, any citizen can be framed by the mere allegation of a police agent that false statements were made to him.

What Was Marzani's Real "Crime"?

The real crime that Marzani committed was that he directed and produced a motion picture called Deadline for Action. In it he exposed the real nature and role of the General Electric Co. The picture stirred thousands of electrical and other workers to action and aroused the ire of the electric octopus.

It was the Board of Directors of General Electric who pushed the button that started the wheels of government grinding against Marzani.

The indictment against Marzani contained 11 counts charging 11 false statements. Actually, there was but one statement alleged to have been made 11 different times. His "crime" consisted in that, as a governmental employe, he did not reveal his "real" political ideas or affiliations.

The first role adopted by the Civil Service Commission, back in 1884, holds that:

"No question in any form of application or in any examination shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning such opinions or affiliations, and all disclosures thereof shall be discountenced."

The government of the United States, only a few years ago, signed the Charter of Human Rights drawn by the United Nations. That charter declares that "no person shall be deprived of employment by reason of his political ideas or affiliations."

Reflexes of an Ex-FBI Jurist

Yet, in this period of hysteria, the human rights of progressives, as well as Communists, are denied. Employes of our government are questioned, fired and prosecuted because they backed Henry Wallace, played albums of records sung by Paul Robeson, believed that Negro blood should not be segregated in the Red Cross blood bank, belonged to a Washington Book Shop, had "Russian looking visitors" call on them, etc., and etc.

The jury found Marzani guilty on all counts. Judge Keech sentenced him to one to three years on all of the 11 counts. Subsequently, the District Court of Appeals threw out nine of the 11 counts in the indictment. Marzani's attorneys that the evidence relating to the nine counts thrown out must have been weighed by the jury in arriving at its verdict. Judge Keech, the ex-FBI attorney, saw no "merit" in this argument. Marzani's lawyers then argued that since nine of the 11 counts were thrown out, the judge should reconsider his sentence so that "the punishment might fit the crime." But the judge with the FBI conditioned reflexes could see no "logic" in this motion. And justice weeps!

At the same time Marzani was tried, Congressman May and the Garsson brothers were tried in the same court house. They were found guilty of defrauding the government. Congressman May, a prize red-baiter in his hey-day, was guilty of violating his oath of office.



applied for a new trial on the ground They were sentenced to eight months in jail. How solicitous are our courts when the rights of ordinary criminals are concerned! To paraphrase Shakespeare: "Fraud, robbery, treason, graft and murder's rages, our courts wait upon them as their docile pages."

Two Decisions— Four-to-Four

Marzani appealed his case to the U. S. Supreme Court. The justices voted four to four, with one abstaining. Marzani's attorneys then applied for a rehearing, which the court granted. Obviously, there was some doubt in their minds about the correctness of their decision, else why grant a rehearing? But again that august body split four to four. And Marzani sits in jail!

How cold, how utterly inhuman are those justices who voted against Marzani! Twice they debated the issues involved and twice they divided evenly. Certainly, if the court was evenly divided on two occasions, there existed a clear doubt as to guilt of the defendant. This is a fundamental principle of justice. But during this period of hysteria, fundamental principles of justice are not to be invoked in favor of those charged with "political crimes." It is obvious that the court was split on political grounds, and political opinions cannot be tempered by resolving doubts in favor of a political enemy! That is a "charitable deed" reserved only for real felons.



CARL MARZANI

Lilliputian politicians, "dressed in their brief authority," strutting on the stage of history to the tunes called by King Capital, have imprisoned Marzani. When we consider and compare the nobility of Carl Marzani's character with the baseness of those who prosecuted and sat in judgment of him, we know that the time has come for justice to stop weeping and unsheath her sword.

Carl Marzani, son of an anti-fascist father who fled to the U. S. to escape the wrath of Mussolini, raised in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, where his ideals and loyalty to the working class were nourished by the air of the working class struggles he breathed, educated by his own sweat and toil to a position of high scholarship, skilled, cultured, principled—in this man is incorporated all that is best in the working class. In him, and the likes of him, lies the promise and hope for the future.

One More Count Against the Oppressors

Let those who wield the police power of the state tremble! The injustice done to Carl and his family cries out to the people for justice, yes, for vengeance and retribution. The case of Carl Marzani will act as a catalyst stirring thousands of others to action. It is one more count in the people's indictment against the conspiracy by which the minority ruling class is able to rule. This, too, shall not be forgotten!

As the great Lenin said in **Left Wing Communism":**

"Life will assert itself. Leave the bourgeoisie to rage, let it work itself into a frenzy, commit stupidities, take vengeance in advance of the Bolsheviki. . . . Acting thus, the bourgeoisie acts as did all classes condemned to death by history. Communists know that the future at any rate is theirs."

No article about Carl Marzani would be complete without a word about his wife, Edith. She is possessed of the same social conscience, the same principles, intelligence and character found in her mate. Mankind was enriched that day when nature brought these two really fine souls together and blended them into the perfect union. Nothing can be said about Carl without saying the same thing about Edith because their spirits and ideals have been welded and wedded into one.

Now her serious physical illness is aggravated by her worries about Carl, and her worries, in turn, are harder to bear because of her physical illness. But the strength of spirit which flows from Carl Marzani to the whole American people will flow back from the American people to Edith Marzani. For all our spirit and well wishes will be to her as food to life. And from this great transfusion of strength, Edith Marzani will fully recover to enjoy the great promise of tomorrow, and the great promise of her Carl who is also our Carl.

How Loyalty Boards Re-write the Dictionary

By PETE R. MORROW

TAKE the word "disloyal." The dictionary says: "Dis-loy-al—False to one's obligations or allegiance."

But President Truman's Loyalty Boards have changed that. They say it's disloyal to fight discrimination, disloyal to join a union, disloyal to study, disloyal to think, read or speak, disloyal to favor peace and civil rights, disloyal to distribute leaflets in public, and disloyal even to question the Loyalty Board's definition of loyalty.

If that isn't rewriting the dictionary —AND the Constitution—then coconuts grow on mango trees in the middle of Hudson Bay.

The Truman Loyalty Boards are, in fact, the laboratories in which the United States is developing a new secret weapon, namely, the "pushbutton citizen" who it is hoped will fight the next war for the panicky power boys. The human automaton the government is seeking to manufacture out of fear and repression is a far more dangerous weapon than any mechanical robot ever dreamed up by the science-fiction hacks.

And if you think the so-called loyalty program, patterned on the Japanese "thought control" plan, isn't a "secret" weapon, consider this:

Under the loyalty order (Executive Order 9835) no one has the right to face an accuser, he cannot cross-examine informers or witnesses against him, and he is deemed guilty (and usually suspended from his job) the moment so-called "derogatory" information is developed against him behind the scenes.

The United Public Workers of America has just completed a three-month investigation into cases of federal amploye charged disloyal under order 9835, and has announced the conclusion that the loyalty investigations are "nothing but a thought control inquiry designed to intimidate any employe who wants to exercise his rights as an American citizen to freedom of thought, speech and assembly."

Let's look at the record:

CASE 1.—The accused is an Army engineer, a major later promoted to lieutenant colonel, who commanded an airport in China for two years, for which service he was commended by Gen. Wedemeyer. After the war, he joined a committee to aid China, and spoke on China at public meetings in Washington. He was accused of disloyalty by a man who, according to an affidavit submitted by the accused's immediate superior, "was violently prejudiced against Jews" and who based his charges "on envy and prejudice and not upon facts."

Turning point in this man's case was the question of why he took such an interest in China.

"I have seen seven crops a year," he said. "Yet the people working the fields were hungry. We resented it very much. . . . I felt very strongly about it."

The loyalty investigators' answer: "We saw a lot of filth and corruption in France during the first war, but we didn't have time to get into their troubles. We had enough of our own to worry about."

Thus a man who favored reform in China was accused of disloyalty to the United States.

CASE 2: This case involved an outstanding scientist, one of three key people responsible for the development of a secret weapon second only in importance to the atom bomb. However, he happened to be rather outspoken on the rights of Negroes.

Question (to a witness appearing in defense of the scientist): Have you had any conversations with him that would lead you to believe he is rather advanced in his thinking on racial matters—non-segregation of races, greater rights for Negroes, and so forth?

Answer: The only incident I remember was his indignation over and occurrence involving a boat-ride . . . the steamboat company wouldn't allow Negroes aboard the ship. Tickets were being sold (to Negroes) knowing that the Negroes would be turned down after they got to the dock. . . . I didn't blame anyone for becoming indignant, which he did."

This was the sole piece of concrete "evidence" brought against the scientist in the entire probe of his "loyalty."

CASE 3: A highly paid professional employe who was charged with disloyalty on the basis of F.B.I. reports. The official statement of charges said, in part:

"The informant was present when the employe was engaged in a conversation with other individuals at which time the employe advocated the Communist Party line, **such as favoring peace and civil liberties** when such subjects were being advocated by the Communist Party. . . . The employe's convictions concerning equal rights for all races and classes extend beyond the normal feelings of the average individual."

Thus in the lexicon of the warmakers it is "false to one's obligations and allegiance" to believe in equality and civil rights, even though these are the basic guarantees of the Bill of Rights. It is apparent that the Truman Administration will not stop at betrayal of the Constitution to implement the Atlantic War Pact and its domestic corrolaries, Jimcrow, Taft-Hartley and Tom Clark "subversive lists."

The case could be multiplied many times over. Especially vindictive use of the loyalty purge has been exercised against Negro government workers who have shown any inclination to fight against Jimcrow on the job. In one case a leading fighter against Ku Klux Klan activities openly engaged in at the hospital where he was employed was charged with disloyalty and fired. At one point in the inquiry, he was questioned as follows:

"I understand that you fought for the repeal of Executive Order 9835. . . . Why did you want this loyalty board repealed?"

This tacit expression of the view that opposition to the loyalty order is prima facie evidence of disloyalty is the crowning glory of the Hitlerite logic of "thought control."

Startling evidence that the government intends that no citizen shall have sufficient independence of thought to oppose a single action or policy of the administration is revealed in the general line taken by the investigators in their rigorous questioning of accused persons. Following are actual excerpts from some of the Board's inquiries:

"What kind of books did you buy?" . . . "Do you think she might have been an extremist about civil liberties?" . . . "What was your idea in distributing (leaflets) to the public at large?" . . . "You have been aware, haven't you, that (the accused) is an active union member?" . . . "Do you recall any conversations . . . as to her thoughts during that time, her opinions, what she talked about?" . . . "Why did you switch to the CIO?" . . . "Why didn't you become angry when they called you a Communist?" . . . and so on ad infinitum, ad nauseum, ad fascism.

Employes have been accused of disloyalty for such things as favoring the freedom of Tom Mooney, supporting Harry Bridges, studying social sciences at college, being a New Dealer, joining a union, and many other activities which directly or indirectly revealed indicated independent thought and action, thought and action that could not be counted on to conform completely with the warmongering, labor-baiting program of the administration.

Yes, they're rewriting the dictionary in Washington. But the American people aren't buying the new edition. Protests are pouring in every day against Executive Order 9835—and your protest should be added—now.

Reprieved—By

The Trenton Six won a new fighting chance when the New Jersey Supreme Court, bowing to the international protest against their frameup reversed their death sentences. But the prosecution is preparing a new socalled "trial," and how can Negroes hope to beat the game anywhere in the United States when the deck is stacked from top to bottom by the government itself?

By JOHN NORMAN

TRENTON, N. J.

"THANK GOD for the Civil Rights Congress!" sobbed Mrs. Bessie Mitchell when New Jersey Supreme Court Justice Harry Heher finished reading the 18-page legal decision reversing the frameup of the Trenton Six.

Later, with her mother, Mrs. Emma English, Bessie Mitchell repeated that blessing—but added something else that can mean the difference between life and death for the six innocent Negroes framed by New Jersey's machinery of government for a murder they never committed.

"Thank God for the Civil Rights Congress," said Mrs. Mitchell. **"It taught us how to fight!"**

Bessie English Mitchell, sister of Collis English and sister-in-law of McKinley Forrest—two of the framed six—today stands at the head of a movement that embraces millions, in many countries, fighting against a legal lynching that has come to typify 1949 American justice before the world.

There was a time when she was alone.

How the Judge Incited Prejudice

THE SWELTERING August day in 1948 when Mercer County Judge Charles Hutchinson decreed mass death for the six—Bessie Mitchell cried that day, too. Bitterly, out of the depths of her despair, she stood in court and sobbed:

"Kill me, too! There's nothing left in this country! You've taken everything we ever had!"

Still hammering in Bessie Mitchell's ears was the flat incitement to race prejudice in Judge Hutchinson's charge to the jury, when—pointing to the six Negro defendants—he told the white jurors to decide "whether, **for reasons of your own,** they should receive the extreme penalty of death."

Behind that loaded charge, and behind Prosecutor Volpe's brazen suppression of the evidence that would have freed all six, loomed the heavy-handed arrogance of Police Capt. Andrew Delate on the witness stand: **"I knew the truth and insisted on Collis English making a confession in line with the truth as I conceived it to be."**

Police, judge, prosecutor—they were all one to Bessie Mitchell, and to the framed six. They were the government in New Jersey—and they had, indeed, "taken everything we ever had."

A Policy of Government On All Levels

BESSIE MITCHELL, that hot August day, almost a year ago, had put in her own words the grim fact driven home by William Patterson, veteran of the fight to free the Scottsboro Boys and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

"Oppression of the Negro people," says Patterson, "has become a policy of government in the United States—on a federal, state, county and city level."

It's a fact they don't teach in the civics books—but the record of one year under New Jersey's new "civil rights" constitution bears it out.

- Four cross-burnings in less than a year have gone unpunished by New Jersey law-enforcement authorities.
- Four Newark cops known to have murdered Milton Lang, a 19-year-old Negro whose only crime was that he didn't have a place to sleep, are still unpunished.
- Three Camden cops, indicted by a Grand Jury for atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill Magnus Tinsley, a Negro remain unpunished after they were defended in court by Samuel Orlando—former county prosecutor.
- In Asbury Park, where charges were brought to light that a butcher-shop operator virtually enslaved an aged Negro, the butcher shop's attorney turned out to be the assistant county prosecutor.
- Mario Volpe himself—the Mercer County prosecutor who railroaded the Trenton Six—is defense attorney for Casa Lido, a Trenton beer joint charged with violating the New Jersey's civil rights laws by discriminating aaginst Negroes.

How Defendants Were Seized

IT WAS in that pattern of government policy in New Jersey that Andrew Duch, as Mercer County's prosecutor a few years back, ordered a man-by-man grilling of every Negro licensed driver in the county after the "Duck Island" murder.

And it was Andrew Duch who, as Trenton's director of public safety, the morning after the Horner killing, opened a reign of terror against the city's Negro ghetto with this official statement:

"No one is safe. . . . We're forming a special motorized bandit squad to patrol the city and they will shoot to kill. Well-meaning people may accuse us of acting like a Gestapo, but, if we can bring in the Horner kilers, or save one life, I'm willing to take all criticism."

The Horner killers were never brought in. Instead, six Negroes were seized at random—one on a minor motor vehicle violation, another when he came down to help the first at the city jail, all without warrants, all with absolute proof they were nowhere near the scene of the Horner murder.

They are the Trenton Six.

The Mass Movement That Smashed the Frameup

THE DAY JUDGE HUTCHINSON pronounced his mass lynch sentence, Bessie Mitchell went out to try to stop the terrible crime that had taken place in the Mercer County courtroom.

She went to the FBI. It did nothing.

She went to the commercial press. They turned her down cold.

But that week—on Aug. 15, 1948—the New Jersey edition of The Worker broke the news that Jersey justice had "spawned another Scottsboro."

Through The Worker, Mrs. Mitchell

The People.



STRENGTH FOR THE BATTLE that lies ahead is expressed by the fam-es and friends of the Trenton Six, now fighting for dismissal of their frameup dictments. Shown here after the New Jersey Supreme Court decision revers-g the frameup are Mrs. Emma English, mother of Collis English and Mrs. ssie Mitchell and (right behind her) William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress ecutive secretary who is leading the fight for freedom of the Six.

went to the Civil Rights Congress. She talked with Bill Patterson. At meetings organized by the CRC, Bessie Mitchell began to tell her story to the people.

Communists helped circulate petitions. So did local NAACP branches. "Left-wing" unions donated money. Shopworkers took up rank-and-file donations. Ministers opened their pulpits to the story of the Trenton Six.

Henry Wallace's weekly, the **National Guardian,** helped break the paper curtain. The British mass-circulation paper, **Reynolds Weekly,** stirred Europe with a front-page blast on the frameup that finally broke the story of a world-wide protest movement into the pages of the Jimcrow-controlled U. S. commercial press.

It was that movement that tore down the frameup in New Jersey's Supreme Court.

Where Justice
For Six Actually Rests

THE FIGHT is not yet won.

The Supreme Court granted every one of the main frameup proofs hammered home by O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. attorney-general who represented CRC in the legal appeal. It bowed to world protests by reversing the death sentences. But it clung to New Jersey's official anti-Negro policy by failing to free the six innocent men.

Both Gov. Driscoll and State Attorney-General Parsons have full legal right to dismiss the frameup indictments now that the court has made its ruling.

Not three months ago, Attorney-General Parsons ordered dismissal of indictments against Camden's Public Safety Director David Rhone. And the state has effectively dropped the Grand Jury's indictments against the three Camden cops who beat Magnus Tinsley almost to death.

But the Trenton Six are still in jail. They still face what can be years of trial, appeal and re-trial. They still face death for a murder every shred of evidence proves none of them could have committed.

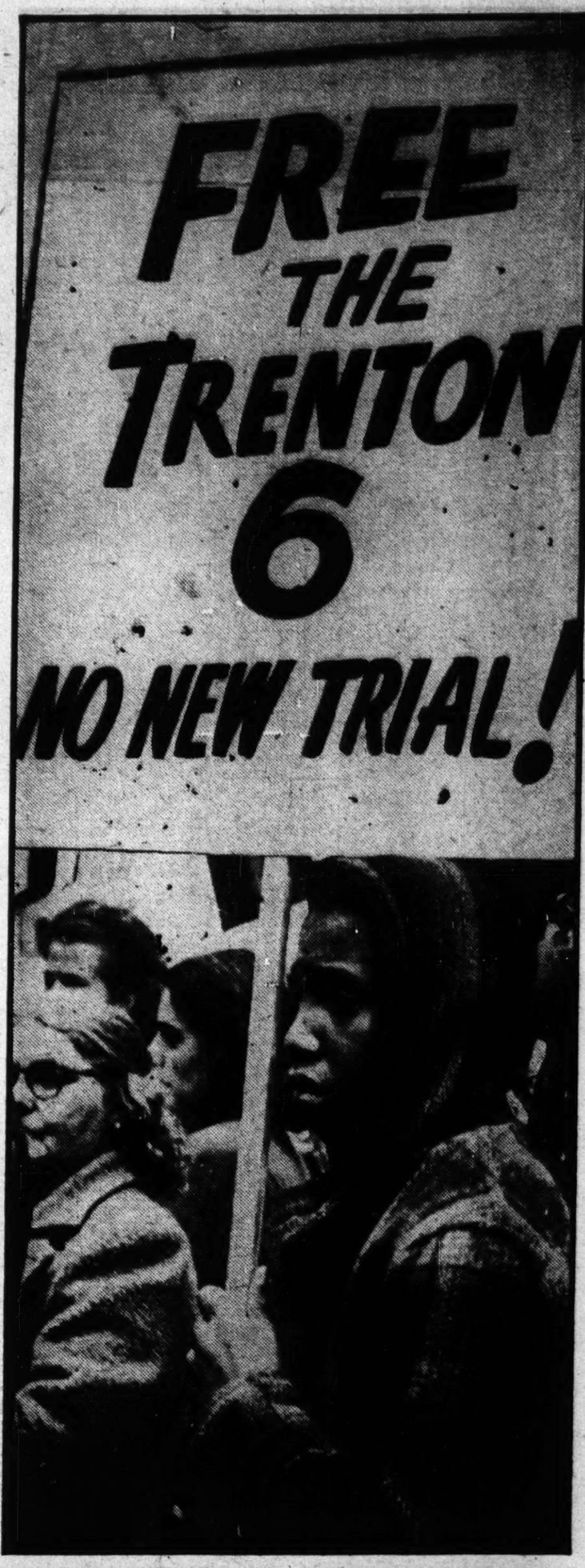
Or—if the people flood Gov. Driscoll with demands for dismissal of the indictments—they can be freed.

When O. John Rogge appeared before the State Supreme Court, May 16, he pointed out the court's duty to free the framed men forthwith.

Chief Justice Vanderbilt demurred. "Surely," he said, "you must remember this is not a court of trial."

"That is not the question," replied Rogge. "The question is whether it is a court of justice."

For the Trenton Six, justice rests in the hands of the people.



How the Frame-up Was Built

THE WEEK OF FEB. 6, 1948, the doors of Trenton prison clanged shut on six men.

To the world, these men have come to be known as the Trenton Six. For 526 days they have sat in Trenton prison waiting for justice—or death.

Each one is innocent. Each one was seized in a terror campaign against the Negro people of Trenton, illegally held without attorneys, third degreed, tortured or drugged, until five had signed false "confessions" to the murder of William Harner.

This is what the record proves each one of the Trenton Six was doing at the exact time William Horner was murdered:

COLLIS ENGLISH was cashing a veteran's disability check.

RALPH COOPER was signing for a special delivery package delivered by the mailman.

JAMES THORPE was seen by dozens of people in front of his house helping repair his uncle's car.

HORACE WILSON was at work, verified by witnesses and his employer's time records.

JOHN McKENZIE was at work, also sworn to by his employer.

McKINLEY FORREST was making a bank deposit for his employer, sworn to by both the employer and the bank teller.

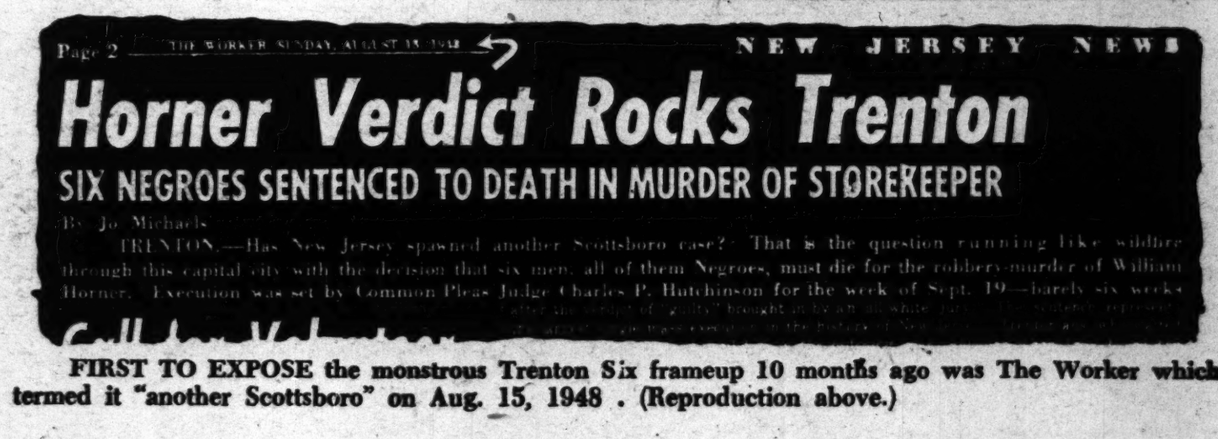
Said Prosecutor Mario Volpe in the charge to the jury that brought the mass sentence of death:

"The issues are drawn. It is the Police Department versus these individuals. You either find these men innocent and accuse the Police Department of having trumped up a case against them, or else you find them guilty. You owe it to your Police Department to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder."

So the all-white jury brought in the verdict of guilty of murder, and one of the jurors collapsed when sentence was pronounced.

For 526 days, in Trenton prison, the six framed men—and the world—have waited for justice.

Justice—and the world—demand they be spared the mockery of even a new trial. The record is clear. They must be freed—NOW!



Page 2 THE WORKER SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1948 NEW JERSEY NEWS

Horner Verdict Rocks Trenton

SIX NEGROES SENTENCED TO DEATH IN MURDER OF STOREKEEPER

By Jo Michaels

TRENTON.—Has New Jersey spawned another Scottsboro case? That is the question running like wildfire through this capital city with the decision that six men, all of them Negroes, must die for the robbery-murder of William Horner. Execution was set by Common Pleas Judge Charles P. Hutchinson for the week of Sept. 19—barely six weeks

FIRST TO EXPOSE the monstrous Trenton Six frameup 10 months ago was The Worker which termed it "another Scottsboro" on Aug. 15, 1948 . (Reproduction above.)

FIVE OF THE SIX DEFENDANTS in the the Trenton Six frameup are shown (below)at the time of their arrest. (Left to right): Collis English, Ralph Cooper, James Thorpe, McKinley Forest and Horace Wilson. The sixth defendant is John McKenzie.



Copenhagen Denmark Celebrates:

The 80th Birthday of Martin Nexo



Martin Anderson Nexo, the great Danish Communist novelist greeted on his 80th birthday at his home in Copenhagen by Shirley Graham, the American Negro writer.



The beloved author of Pelle The Conqueror and other classics of workingclass literature receiving flowers from his admirers at a folk festival given in his honor in his native city. The blonde little girl reaching up to hand him a bouquet receives Nexo's smile of appreciation.



Nexo reviewing the festivities with the Mayor of Copenhagen and Shirley Graham. The other person is unidentified.



Shot of Copenhagen's torch-light parade in honor of Nexo's 80th birthday.

Movies:

'Home of the Brave' Controversy

By JOSE YGLESIAS

RECENTLY one of our readers — one of our prettiest readers, as a matter of fact — took us to task for our critical comment on John Huston's **We Were Strangers.** She had liked the film and thought our criticism was petty and sectarian. We repeated our criticism and she went along, nodding at this, agreeing with that. Well? we asked. Still reluctant to give up her position, she exclaimed, "But I love John Garfield!"

That cleared up the argument. It is always good for an argument to have the point of contention come into the open. This does not always happen, however, and then we are left wondering exactly what it is that is being disagreed with. That is, more or less, how we feel about a host of dissenting opinions from the west coast's People's World to our review of **Home of the Brave.** There is nothing specifically in our review which they refute. Nor is there any point — pro or con — that they make about the film that is not reflected in our review. But they are angry, they are dissatisfied; we have "attacked" the film, our review illustrates "the low level of critical discussion in the left-wing press."

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THE PEOPLE'S WORLD followed up its originally enthusiastic review of the film by Sidney Burke with a full page devoted to a forum on the movie held in Hollywood, to an article on criticism inspired by our "low level" review, and to a partial reprint of Lance Jeffers letter disagreeing with our review. In the mail we have had further comment from the west coast on the movie's virtues and our own crassness. In all this the only point from our page-long review of **Home of the Brave** that they have allowed their readers to be acquainted with is the phrase "can be as dangerous as its intentions are courageous and well-meaning." Would it not help the discussion if our review was presented to the People's World readers in full?

We repeat that because of the confusion of a social problem with a psychiatric one, because of the presentation of anti-Negro discrimination as one of guilt, because of the argument that the Negro is not "different" (that is, that there is no Negro national question in our country) the movie can be dangerous. Dangerous as are the views on the Negro question propounded by Gunnar Myrdal and others to whom the Negro question or "dilemma" is a psychological one. This aspect of the film reflects the social democracy that would on one level divorce the struggle for Negro liberation from the class struggle, and on the other deny the national character of this struggle.

WE HAD MEANT to answer the criticism of Lance Jeffers who grasping solely the film's weaknesses, found it insiduous and fraudulent. We still believe that Jeffers' error in gauging the film was in not seeing the weaknesses in the context of its very real virtues: its forthright attack on jimcrow, its message that brotherhood between Negro and white is both possible and good. But the weaknesses that Jeffers, as well as we, noted are real weaknesses and they cannot be overlooked or minimized in any serious analysis of the film.

Perhaps this is why our friends on the west coast have no argument about the content of our review. Thus, some feel that we have "attacked" the movie and not "supported" it. Another feels that our top recommendation in the movie guide contradicts the review. Often there is the contention that the movie must be seen in the context of history, this apparently making its weaknesses acceptable and its virtues tremendous. But if we apprehend the weaknesses now, then the film's makers did not have a choice. It is difficult for our west coast friends to point this out when they suddenly drop their roles as critics and become historians of so recent an event as **Home of the Brave.**

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ANOTHER of our critics goes back to a comment of Gorky's in 1896 to explain that left wing film criticism is "subjective" because — of all things — Marxists are too aware of the monopolistic character of the film industry (He does not say if Harry Alan Potamkin, Eisenstein or Pudovkin were also "subjective" in this fashion. But well he might.) Throughout them all runs the strain that our criticism may alienate friends.

It is not our goal particularly to discourage the activity of people busily extolling the virtues of a film like **Home of the Brave.** But it is too much to be asked to consider this publicist endeavor as serious criticism, as if the function of criticism is to hide the faults of a work of art. Thus, there is the suggestion that we must jump into a bandwagon of praise for the film, for since only we can see its faults and only reactionaries will hate it, we must appear to be on the right side. (To the writer of blurbs real criticism must seem like querulousness.) Yet the truth is that the best "support" a film can receive is that of serious attention, the kind of consideration that does not hold back the full range of the critic's knowledge and point of view. And no serious artist can be alienated by that kind of attention.

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FINALLY — for space keeps us from many other aspects of this argument — we think that the real contention in this strange disgruntledness from the west coast, the I-love-John-Garfield-element, is a reluctance to exercise the Communist point of view. It leads inevitably, it seems to us, to the kind of opportunism of those days when a routine musical, say, was extolled because a hoofer doing a shuffle off to Buffalo yelled out just before he disappeared into the wings, "I'm for democracy!" To abandon the special insights that our Communist viewpoint gives us on the appearance of one of the few American films to merit serious attention is to fail to accomplish our historic task. That is true no matter how oversolemn it may sound in regard to Hollywood. We would not fail to act so in our political work; neither must we, then, in that slightly disguised area of politics — the world of art.

World of Labor

The Fight on T-H Cannot Be 'Deferred'

By George Morris

THE FIGHT to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law has been "deferred" until 1950, declared A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a Fourth of July statement. President Philip Murray of the CIO also declares in a special call to all CIO members that "there can be only one answer" to the Senate's action reenacting the T-H law with a vengeance; it must be given "at the polls in November, 1950." William Green threw up the sponge even earlier and pitched everything on 1950.



Remarkable how our divided labor leadership is so well able to find a common ground on any step that means retreat or abandonment of a fight. The all-out-for-1950 slogan, in effect, means that our labor leaders are resigned to keeping the Taft-Hartley law on the books for two more years. Assuming a victory in November, 1950, it would not be until the spring of 1951 that the wheels of repeal may bring results.

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IN CALLING OFF the political fight on T-H, the top leaders obviously don't intend even to try a national mass pressure campaign, possibly a one-day stoppage, to impress both the administration and Congress with its demand for repeal.

Apparently they think that they can let the issue cool and then pick it up again with sufficient force to win an election. Couple that with the prevailing belief among labor leaders that you must not have such misbehavior as big strikes, because votes in Congress might be "antagonized," and you can very well surmise the perspective for the next period.

The light-mindedness of the labor leaders and their snap decision to conveniently drop the matter until the fall of 1950 also flows from the belief among most of them that they could live quite well with the Taft-Hartley law.

Those who play with such ideas are committing a crime against their members. The basic principle of the Taft-Hartley pattern is to hamstring unions so they will be disarmed and helpless when the full weight of unemployment comes down. Most of the law's steps that have been applied didn't seem to produce acute pain in the early stages. But the paralyzing germs are designed to have a deadlier effect with each wave of layoffs.

If the strategy of the top labor leadership is followed, there is certainly no reason to expect it to preserve its present strength by next November and until repeal. Surely that cannot be expected under a Murray plan to expel or destroy unions of the CIO with a million members and to keep the CIO boiling with an internal struggle.

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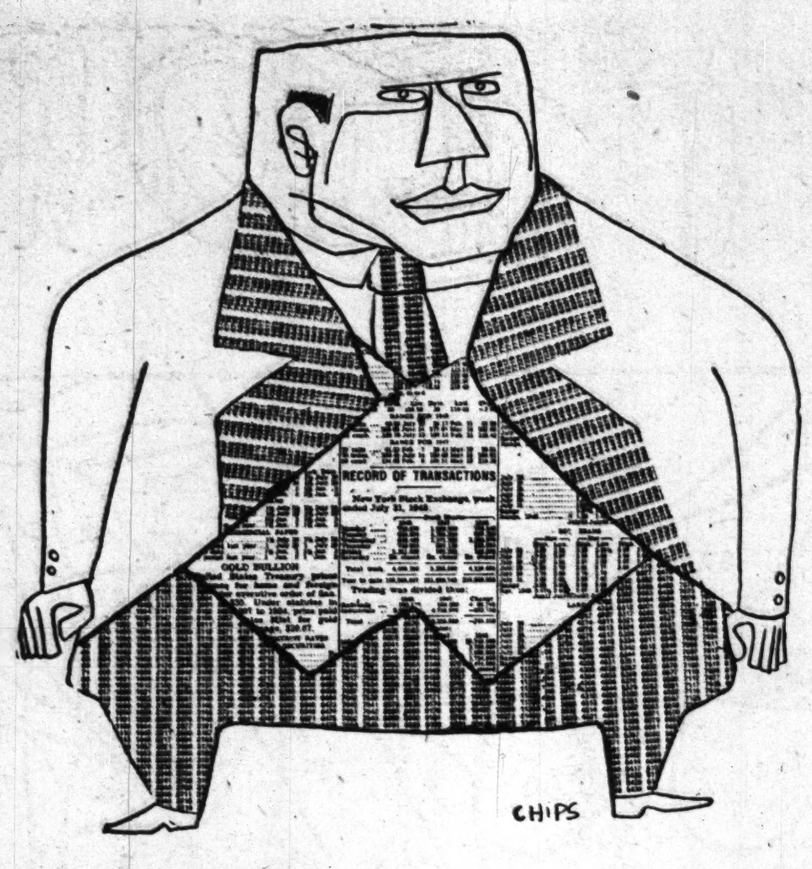
BUT SUPPOSE we take the top leaders at their word and key everything on the November, 1950, congressional campaign.

Has the empty victory of 1948 taught them anything? It would be too much to ask whether Green, Murray or Whitney came to the conclusion that it is time for labor to rely on its own independent political party—to back the Progressive Party. But will they at least promise a real united front, INCLUDING THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, to rally a maximum of united strength for the best congressional candidates irrespective of party lines?

Last November the candidates of the Progressive Party were the object of sharpest attacks of the top officialdom of labor. If the labor leaders plan only a repeat performance of the act they staged last November, then their thunderous threats will have little fury for labor's enemies and deserve little attention from trade unionists.

It is not without ground that a **New York Times** editorial taunted Whitney for his threat to eliminate the Congressmen who voted with Taft. He was reminded of his furious words against "the Missouri accident" three years ago after the President broke the railroad strike. Never were words against a President so harsh. Never were plans to defeat him (in words) so militant. Whitney was the first to endorse Truman. I wouldn't bet a nickel on what Whitney might do next November.

For progressive trade unionists there cannot be a "deferment" of the fight to repeal T-H. Neither a moratorium in the political fight nor appeasement on economic demands. The fight must reach down to the shops and communities to involve an increasingly aroused people. If the fight must be decided next November, then it should come on the crest of an aroused popular wave greater than any in our history.



Around the Dial:

Radio Survey of Unemployment

By Bob Lauter

ARTHUR GAETH, the UE-sponsored commentator (WJZ-ABC, Mondays, 10 p.m.), is now on a national tour in the course of which he is untaking a coast-to-coast survey of the unemployment situation. In this manner, both Gaeth and the UE are doing a genuine public service in alerting Americans to the dangers of our economic situation, and in cutting through some of the myths and excuses which are being used to explain away unemployment.

In his first program of the series, which originated in Washington, D. C., Gaeth attacked the idea that unemployment represents economic "readjustment," or that our economy can be considered sound when five millions are jobless and another four million are working half-time. "I cannot accept unemployment," said Gaeth—an important statement at a time when people are being asked to accept unemployment as a token of "normalcy."

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"AT PRESENT TRENDS," said Gaeth, "and no employer will predict they will change in the next four or six months, there will be about 6,000,000 fully unemployed in the last quarter of 1949. By mid-1950 there may be almost 8,000,000. We can no longer speak about our job losses as frictional unemployment. There are 11,000,000 American families with no liquid assets or savings whatsoever. Take them out of work and you have at least 25,000,000 Americans with little or no buying power to keep the wheels of industry going."

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GAETH, WHO has already visited Bridgeport, will tour Lawrence, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dayton, Ohio; Chattanooga, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; and many surrounding communities. The itinerary for the western part of his tour has not yet been mapped.

In each of these areas, Gaeth will spend one week discussing the unemployment situation with local officials, labor, business, religious, and civic leaders, in an attempt to receive a first hand impression of local unemployment conditions. Much of what he hears will be transcribed for broadcasting each Monday night over the ABC network.

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AT THE CONCLUSION of his tour, Gaeth will submit a report of his findings and conclusions to the Congress and Congressional committees, and various public and private officials and agencies.

"Sensible economists," said Gaeth, "are not so much afraid that people will talk the country into a depression as that failure to regard present economic facts of life are making for a 1920 do-nothing policy that will cause us to drift into one."

Books:

Briefly Noted

PORTABLE SHERWOOD ANDERSON; PORTABLE CHARLES LAMB; PORTABLE VOLTAIRE; PORTABLE MILTON. Viking. New York. Each $2.

THE PORTABLE Milton includes his major poems, Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes; Comus, Lycidas, sonnets and other verse. Of his prose works there are the Areopagitica; Of Education; and extracts from Second Defense of the English People and The Reason for Church Government Urged Against Prelaty. Douglas Bush's introduction, while it does not fully indicate the significance of Milton's role as the "singer of Reformed England," as one writer has termed him, is often perceptive about the poet's relation to the revolutionary era in which he lived.

The **Portable** Sherwood Anderson offers the complete novel, Poor White, selections from Winesburg, Ohio; a number of his short stories, reportage pieces and letters. The volume is edited, and with an introduction by Horace Gregory.

The **Portable** Voltaire includes his Zadig, part one of Candide, excerpts from the Philosophical Dictionary, The Lisbon Earthquake, letters and minor pieces. Ben Ray Redman edited the anthology, with an introduction.

The **Portable** Lamb devotes a considerable amount of space to his letters with, of course, his Elia and other essays, some of his poems and pieces on the theater. John Mason Brown edited, and wrote the introduction.

—R. F.

As We See It

"Purchasing Power" Theories—Fact and Fancy

By Milton Howard

PURCHASING POWER is the magic word with which some persons are hypnotizing themselves as the depression grows deeper.

I have noticed in many trade union papers—both of the Right and the Left in the CIO—the theory that America is heading into an economic depression or crisis because "there is not enough buying power" down below. These papers argue that what is needed is "more buying power" to keep the capitalist system from repeating its century-old cycle of boom and bust.



In fact, in these papers the idea is heartily put forth that when labor demands "more buying power" it is doing Big Business a tremendous favor. "If there are more customers, there will be more business and this will provide profits for the management and jobs for labor," happily proclaims one of these papers. So it is really for all classes that these trade union leaders are fighting, only the owning class of capitalists is just too dumb to appreciate what is being done for them.

It is noticeable, of course, that most of the CIO leaders who try to sound radical and militant with this stuff are quick to prevent any kind of united mass action by labor to enforce these wage increases to "increase buying power." My colleague over on the left of this page has well documented this talk-Left-act-Right tactic of the Rieves, Careys, etc.

The Left CIO union leaders who stand up and fight for the wage increases give practical defense to their members' welfare. This is a welcome contrast to the shout-and-run tactics of the Right-wingers. But it doesn't make their theory any sounder. For the "purchasing power" theory of the capitalist crisis is the bunk.

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COMMUNISTS WILL SUPPORT every struggle to increase "purchasing power" because they support every measure that will make life better for the people. But Communists have no illusion that economic depressions can be avoided under capitalism. On the contrary, they preach to the trade union members that while higher wages must be fought for with tenacity and courage, the benefits of higher wages are always in peril as long as capitalism, and especially monopoly capitalism, runs the country.

Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, proved that economic depressions are inherent in capitalism, that they will grow worse and more frequent. He showed that this is caused not by "underconsumption" among the masses, but by the basic labor-capital relationship which pits the mass of propertyless workers against the minority of the industry's owners. The germ of the economic depression is planted the minute a laborer, an American worker hires himself out to the owners of the factories.

For under capitalism, no man is ever hired by the factories' owners unless the private owner can wring profit—surplus value in the form of unpaid labor—from the worker he hires. It is the relentless accumulation of this unpaid labor (or surplus value or "surplus" goods) which dooms capitalist America to ever-deeper economic crises.

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KARL MARX EXPRESSED this basic fact about capitalism in many ways; he said that "the real cause of the crisis is always the poverty of the masses." But under no circumstances did Marx mean by this, the "under-consumption" theory, that any slight alleviation of the poverty of the masses by higher wages would avert the crisis.

Marx showed that "high wages" usually precede crisis, though they are not the cause of the crisis. The "lack of purchasing power" results chronically under capitalism because of the contradiction between the social-collective nature of production and the private ownership of the factories (and their products).

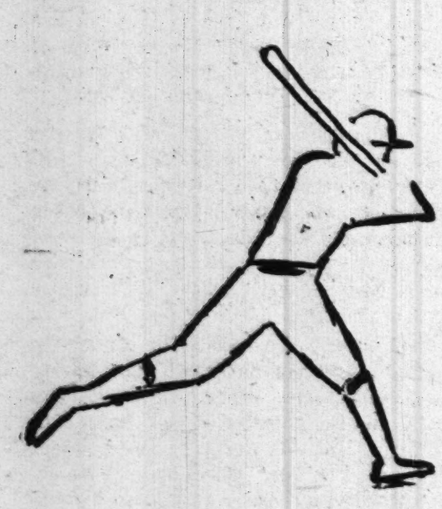
To plead that "higher wages will benefit business" is infantile nonsense since capitalists are not in business to share the value newly created by labor with their hired laborers. The goal of production under capitalism is not human welfare, but profit. Higher wages can only come from slashed profits. No one can ever convince the greedy capitalist that this is good for him. It is time that Marxist unionists began to bring the Marxian socialist facts of life to their fellow trade union members.

JUST FOR US

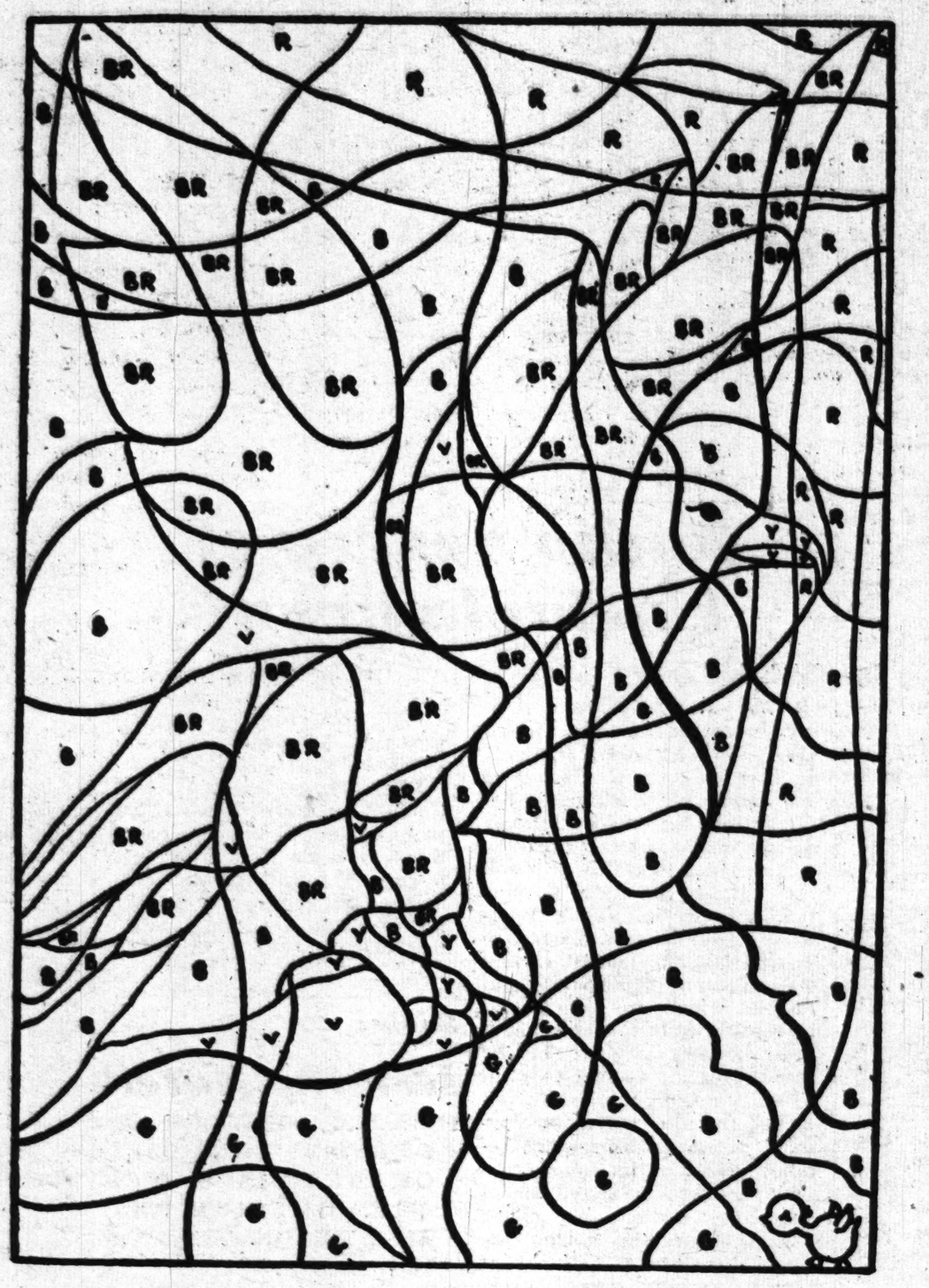
Riddles

A BASEBALL RIDDLE

In a spring training game with the Dodgers at bat, the first man up hit a triple, the second man hit a double, the third man hit a double, the fourth man hit a single, the fifth man hit a single, the sixth man hit a single. Yet the Dodgers did not score a run in that inning. How could this have happened? These were the only men who went to bat in the inning.



One way it could have happened—The first man, who hit a triple, was caught off third while the second man was at bat. One out. The second man hit a double. On the first pitch, he stole third. He was caught off the bag on the next pitch. Two out. The third man hit the next pitch for a double and stole third. The fourth man singled and stole second; the man on third wasn't given an opportunity to get home. The fifth man got an infield hit, filling the bases. The sixth man drove a ball between first and second. The ball hit the man advancing to second, for an automatic out. The scorer gave the batter credit for a single. Six hits, no runs, no errors.



COLOR PUZZLE

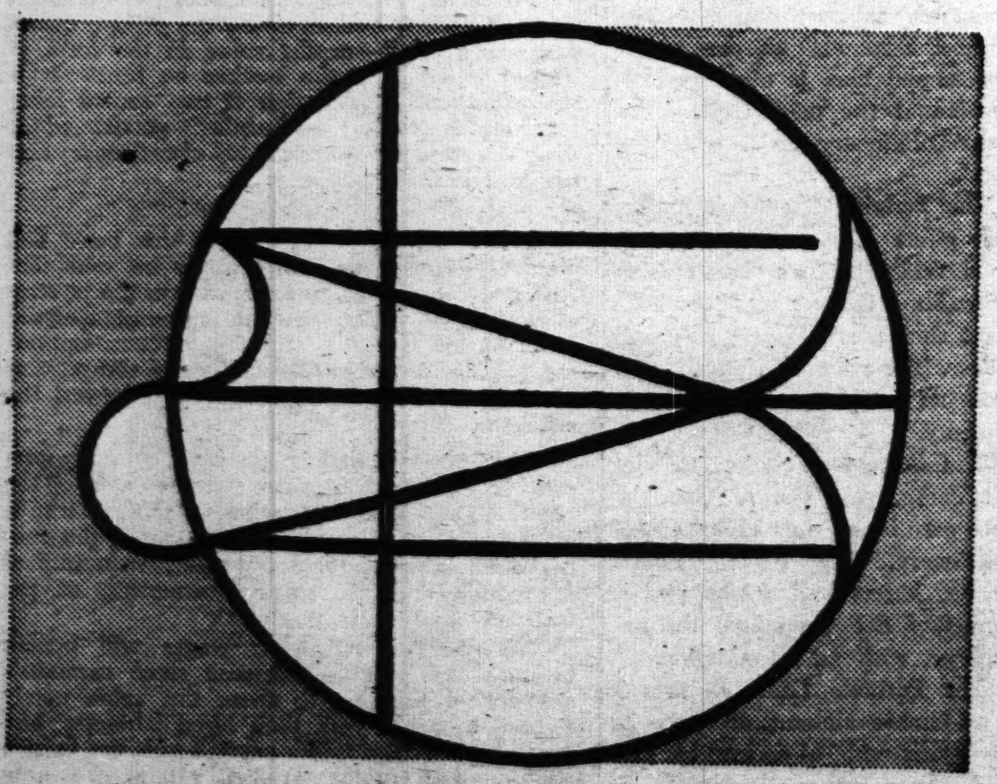
R—red; Y—yellow; V—violet; B—blue; BR—brown; G—gray. For gray, use black lightly.

I'D RATHER BE MYSELF

By Edith Segal

It's nice to be a flower
When the sun shines very brightly
And sip the tiny drops
When the rain falls very lightly.

But when the wind is angry
And the storm beats with her fist,
I'd rather be myself
Than be made to bend and twist.



You will find the entire alphabet in this puzzling-looking figure. That is, every letter from A to Z can be traced out in this simple arrangement of lines. Try it. (From the Encyclopedia of Puzzles and Pastimes, by permission of Citadel Press, New York City.)

Mail

Dear Kids:

Now that you're out of school and have lots of time, how about writing to us? If you can't think of a nice newsy letter (all about what you're doing and the adventures you're having) cut out this list and send us your answers. We'll print them as fast as we can.

My favorite flower is _____
My favorite poem is _____
My favorite book is _____
My favorite movie is _____
My favorite radio program is _____
My favorite baseball team is _____
My favorite food is _____
My favorite song is _____
My favorite hobby is _____
My favorite indoor game is _____
My favorite outdoor game is _____

(JUST FOR US, 8th floor, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

Try this one

IDEAS FOR VACATION TIME

Just about this time your mother is probably wishing you had some new play ideas for these long vacation days. Here are a few for you.

1. Make a store. Swap or sell your old toys, books, comic books, clothing too small for you, or any junk you're tired of, but some one else would consider a treasure.

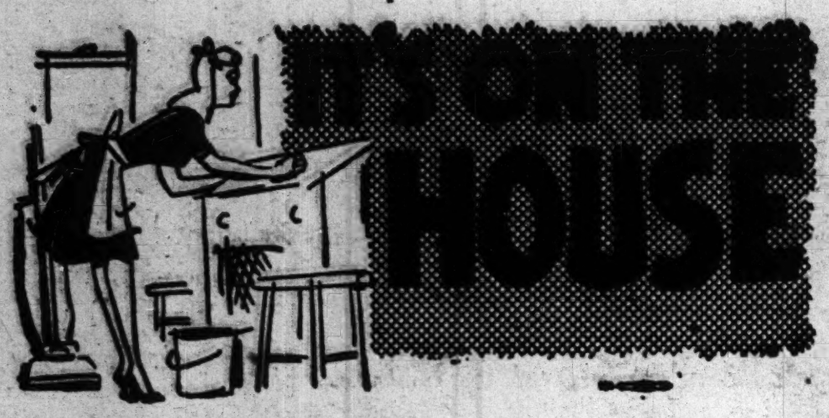


2. Outdoors. On a hot day, get all the buckets, pails and basins you can, fill them with water, and have a swell time leaping from one to the other. Make up games with them.



3. Go on a hike in your neighborhood. Pick a place to go where you can eat lunch if possible. Organize a group of kids and make your own sandwiches. Not too many kids, though, or else you'll need a grown-up, and then it's not the same kind of fun.

4. Give a show. Make up your own play, dress up in costumes, invite an audience. Every one loves this. A really good performance takes quite a lot of rehearsing.



By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

SUMMER FOOD REFRIGERATION

You may not put bananas in the refrigerator but when summer comes almost everything else you eat ought to go there.

No longer can you leave cooked foods on the table to cool before you put them away. The heat and moisture of a humid day make perfect breeding places for bacteria. Many of the so-called summer complaints are actually cases of food poisoning, severe or mild as the case may be.

Anything containing milk, eggs or mayonnaise needs particular care. Even if the milk does not taste sour, it may have been spoiled if left out for any length of time. Cream or custard mixtures should be prepared in the cool of the day and eaten the same day.

MEAT AND SALAD CARE

Salad mixtures such as chicken, ham, fish or potato salad should also be refrigerated and used within the day. If you are going to take any such mixture on a picnic or use it as a sandwich filling, keep it separate in a jar surrounded by ice, else it may spoil enroute. Also take out the stuffing of poultry before refrigeration.

Try to plan your meat purchases so that they do not have to be kept too long. If they are not used in a short period, store in the freezing compartment. Unfrozen but in an excellent refrigerator whose temperature does not vary much between 36 and 38 degrees Fahrenheit, a rib roast will keep 5 days to a week, round steak 3 to 5 days, unfrozen hamburger a maximum of 2 days.

Liver and entrails should be used the same day or the next at the latest. Frankfurters, for example, will keep 4 to 6 days only under the best conditions and bacon only a week.

AVOID CROWDING

Another thing to be careful of is not to crowd the refrigerator. Air must circulate and furthermore, a refrigerator can care for only a certain quantity of food properly. In the summer, refrigerators tend to be opened more frequently with the result that operating efficiency is still more lowered.

While it is certainly economical to use leftovers and save heatproducing cooking, it is not too wise to crowd the refrigerator with items you intend to use and then forget. Far better to toss out dabs of food than to let them store up valuable space, spoil and possibly contaminate other food.

Truly, the housewife needs to be a juggler when it comes to using the refrigerator in summertime. Most vegetables ought to be kept in the refrigerator since they lose crispness and valuable vitamin C is left out.

Eggs, margarine, drippings, lard, frozen foods, all fresh fruits except apples and all vegetables except potatoes, winter squash, turnips, eggplant and onions should be kept cold. Bread and coffee both will retain freshness much longer if refrigerated.

Of course, molded salads, desserts and cooked foods need refrigeration. And if you still have room, it is nice to keep salad dressings, oil and peanut butter which are not used quickly, unsealed pickles and olives. It is tough, but all important, too.

Why Some Babies Die at Birth



By IAN LANG

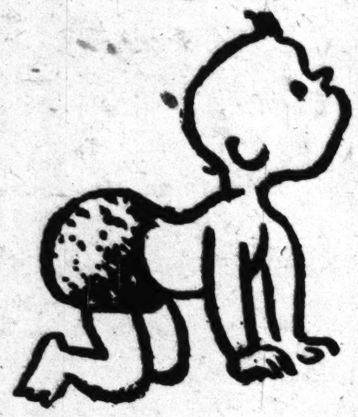
WITHOUT the help of monkeys we might never have found out why it was that certain blood transfusions went wrong and certain babies were born dead.

It had been known for some time that there are four different groups of human blood, and that if someone needed a transfusion, you had to be careful to choose the right group.

However, in spite of the most careful grouping, things sometimes went wrong. It was obvious that we didn't know the whole story.

Now we know that the other factor to be taken into account is this "Rhesus factor."

Eighty-five percent of people have this Rhesus factor in their blood and are called Rhesus positive—"Rh plus ve" for short.



Fifteen percent of people don't have the Rhesus factor in their blood, and are called Rhesus negative—"Rh minus ve" for short.

The 85 percent have "that little something" the 15 percent haven't got.

Now, in general, if we inject or transfuse a substance which is not normally present into a patient's blood, that patient will react by forming "anti-bodies" which will destroy or neutralize that "foreign body."

People who have no Rhesus factor in their blood react in the same way if we transfuse them with blood which contains the Rhesus factor.

Nothing obvious will happen the first time you do this, because it takes time to form a lot of antibodies.

Unfortunately, once the patient has made them, they remain, and the patient is then "sensitised."

If you give patients who are "sensitised" a second transfusion of blood which contains the Rhesus factor, they react violently and destroy the blood you put in.

What happens then depends on how much blood you have put in before the mistake became apparent.

If you have put in a lot, the patient will certainly become jaundiced and may even die, because his kidneys are damaged and even blocked by their attempt to get rid of the broken-down blood.

Obviously then, the Rhesus factor means a lot to someone who has to have a good many transfusions.

Such cases are not common, but it also matters in some pregnancies, which are not so uncommon.

The pregnancies in which it matters are only those in which the mother is Rh minus ve and the baby in her bomb is Rh plus ve. As the baby must take after either its mother or father the chances of this happening are not very great.

Even where this is so, the first pregnancy, like the first transfusion, usually escapes trouble, because it takes time for the mother to react to the small amount of the baby's Rhesus factor that leaks back into her circulation.

Even second pregnancies with Rh plus ve babies have been known to escape. But sooner or later the mother becomes "sensitised," and remains so thereafter.

Two consequences follow. One concerns the next baby. If it is Rh minus ve, of course, nothing will happen.

If on the other hand it has the Rhesus factor in its blood then the mother's antibodies will pass to the baby and destroy its blood.

As a result, the baby may be stillborn, or it may survive deeply jaundiced and with scarcely any blood.

We treat this by means of an "exchange transfusion." We run off the baby's own blood, which is still being destroyed, at the same time running in fresh blood which does not have any Rhesus factor in it, so that it will not in turn be destroyed by any of the mother's antibodies that remain.

The other consequence concerns the mother. If she needs a transfusion after the baby is born, we must be careful to give her only blood free from Rhesus factor, or she will react like the sensitised patient with the second transfusion.

YOUR CHILDREN

Hot, Sticky and Cranky

By Vera Morris

THERE is no doubt that with some understanding of how a child develops, with some insight into why he behaves as he does, a parent's job is considerably easier. However, as the mercury soars into the uncomfortable area, all the understanding in the world isn't going to make it easier for a disgruntled, weather-worn parent to put up with his hot, sticky, cranky child.

Parents can make these days easier by planning for them. Plans should include, as far as possible, relatively quiet play in the shade or part shade. Activities should be designed so that the parent, outside of supplying equipment, is not involved too much. That way, there is far less irritation all around.

A tub of water on the porch or yard, if you have one, is a good way to keep small fry, even the six and sevens, occupied a long time. Small boats, bathtub toys, wooden blocks, plastic dolls, pots and pans from the kitchen, can come out of the house and be used for sailing, "cooking," etc. Let the kids climb in and out if they want to, the resulting mess is much easier to handle than a whining child underfoot all day.

This is the time to bring out the crayons and paints, and books and puzzles that have been neglected all spring. A shady spot and the monopoly



games, snakes and ladders, etc., for the older ones, kindergarten scissors and old magazines, old playing cards for the younger. Johnny has spent two good quiet half-hours in the shade shelling peas and shelling peanuts. Around our home, lunch is served picnic style on the back steps. Each item is wrapped in wax paper and is eaten without forks. The results are very good. The unwrapping of the "surjrises" and the whole unorthodox procedure delights our three-year-old. It keeps him quiet and interested in the shade much longer than lunch normally takes, and he eats everything presented to him in this manner.

Because many children sleep poorly during hot spells, mid-day rests can help make them more comfortable. Mother should take off a half-hour or so to read a story or play some music for those children who can no longer rest without help. Probably, it would be good for her, too.

None of these suggestions are meant to be startling. Most likely, the average parent, with a bit of thought, can plan many ventures more ingenious than these. The point is to give it some thought, because the uncomfortable child, who simply cannot indulge in his usual hair-raising escapades because of the heat, left to himself becomes more exasperating each hour. On a hot day, it's hard to take.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Three Words . . . . . help you buy and cook meats to the best advantage

FAMILY meals and family pocketbook both can benefit if the homemaker buys meat by U.S. grades and understands how to cook each grade to best advantage.

Buying by U.S. grades is easy and the most dependable way to get your money's worth in quality in meat. Just remember three simple grade names—**Choice, Good** and **Commercial.** These are the Federal grades usually found on retail markets. Other grade symbols on meat, such as Grade AA or A, which are sometimes advertised, are not Federal meat grades. Meat so marked may vary widely in quality from market to market and day to day. The words—Choice, Good or Commercial—are stamped on the outside of almost every cut of meat in harmless purple coloring which usually fades out as the meat cooks.

Beef stamped **Choice** is very high in quality, well-threaded with fat, generally tender and juicy, excellent in flavor. The tender cuts of Choice grade beef, such as steaks and roasts, are ideal for cutting thick and cooking rare. Other cuts of Choice, like rump or round, although less tender, also are fine in flavor and generally need less cooking than the same cuts of lower grades, experience shows.

Beef stamped **Good** is of very acceptable quality but to a lesser degree than Choice. It has many uses, and often may be cooked and served like Choice grade beef. For example, Good grade steaks often are cut fairly thick and broil successfully.

For the family on a thrifty budget **Commercial** grade often is the best buy. It is economical because it costs less and, if selected from younger beef, is leaner than Choice or Good. Such meat is of fair quality but usually needs longer, slower cooking than Choice or Good. Steaks usually are best panfried. Commercial beef makes good pot roasts, Swiss steaks, meat loaf and other economical dishes.

Any retail market can carry Federally graded meat, and usually will—if customers urge it.

Cold for Safety

Custards and creams need extra care against spoilage

A cake box is not the place to keep any cake or pastry with a custard or cream filling, especially in warm summer weather, bacteriologists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture caution. They explain that custards and cream fillings are among the foods that need cold keeping for safety against spoilage. Though a cake or pie takes up considerable space in the refrigerator, that is the safest place for it if it must be kept more than four hours before serving.

Ted Tinsley Says....

STOP SQUEEZING MY PROFIT MARGIN

WE in the United States have a labor version of Joe Miller's Joke Book. It is called Labor's Monthly Survey, and it is by way of being the official organ of the American Federation of Labor's outstanding piecards. The only difference between this publication and the Wall Street Journal, Business Week, or the New Leader, is its title. The insides are just as badly in need of refrigeration, particularly in this hot weather.

The latest issue of Labor's Monthly Survey forecasts a possible unemployment of five million, but the publication is not downhearted because "the employers' 'economic joyride' when unrestrained high prices brought high profits, is over." This, of course, is sheer rot, but it is only the appetizer. We have yet to come to the article's high meat. Listen to the piecards addressing the American worker:

"Perhaps your employer's prospects are excellent, but if his profit margin is being squeezed by price declines, your future will be more secure if you help him improve his competitive position."

The guy who wrote that didn't have the guts to say what he meant. He is advising American labor to



take wage cuts, the classic manner of improving a "competitive position."

Green, Hutchinson, and a few other top AFL labor phonies can develop this program much further and present it in the form of slogans:

Hands Off the Profit Margin! Please Don't Squeeze!
Improve the Boss' Competitive Position!
For a 15 Percent Wage Cut!
Down With the Lunch Hour!
For Security Through Starvation!

The last slogan may need a little explanation. Labor's Monthly Survey says that the worker will be more secure if he takes a wage cut. Security is a matter of feeling certain about things. An employed man isn't sure if he'll keep his job. This makes him insecure. If he takes a voluntary wage cut, he may figure the boss will hang on to him a while longer, but he's not positive. But when he loses his job, he's sure he's starving. No doubt about it whatsoever. That's real security.

Labor's Monthly Survey is missing one bet. It has been estimated that the human body contains some 98 cents worth of negotiable chemicals. Labor's Monthly Survey could make a great contribution to the unsqueezed profit margin by proposing that all trade union members will their bodies to their bosses. This will improve each boss' competitive position—and think of the work it will make, extracting all those chemicals! With such a proposal, the magazine could offer security, even after death.

The Stooge

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

. . . Now I gotta hang 165 . . . It ain't human." He puffed his cigarette, head hanging down, body loose.

Bull scowled at him. "Be careful, Pop," he said. "You're talking like that red you slugged this morning . . . With all that patriotic vim and vinegar you got nowadays you shouldn't have any trouble with a few hundred little old doors."

Old Tom looked desperate. "I can't keep it up, Bull," he said. "I'm on my way out . . . You gotta do something. I'll lose my seniority . . . I can't get another job . . . My house! . . . Jesus, Bull! what's happened? . . . It's like it was before we got the union . . . the old days, that's what it's like! How the hell did it happen!"

Bull shrugged and headed back to the line. The question plagued him though. How the hell had they let it happen. Five more years of this and Bull knew he would be as frightened as the old man and as near washed up. The union was stronger than ever as far as numbers went; they had the check-off and maintenance of membership. Everybody joined as a matter of course. But the wartime speedup had stayed on and got tougher and tougher.

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HE GRABBED a second to wipe the sweat from his eyes, swore at the smart, looked down the line and saw marching like visiting royalty with a retinue of foremen, subforemen and strangers about him, cool to see in a Palm Beach suit, Mr. Big himself, the General Superintendent.

Mr. Big! . . . Bull remembered the months in the hospital and then the looking for a job and everywhere a smug, "Sorry, we can't use you!" even while men were being hired ahead of and behind him. Mr. Big had paid the wages of the men who beat him up. Mr. Big had stuck his name on the secret list that was circulated from plant to plant: not a blacklist! that was illegal, but factories did not have to hire men they did not approve. And back to Bull's mind as he watched the neat figure came the thought of his wife before the troubled times and afterward: Mr. Big had taken her youth away from her and her freshness and prettiness.

It was Mr. Big who hired the scabs, mustered the city police and the sheriff's deputies, cajoled the governor into sending the militia in to break their picket line, bought the judge who put out the injunction. They had whipped him though, whipped him good.

Mr. Big had sworn a mighty oath that never as long as he was superintendent would Bill be returned to his job. Mr. Big said he'd go out on his farm and plant potatoes before he would sign a contract with a union. But they stuck it out. Bull got back to work and the other charter members got their jobs back, all with seniority, and Mr. Big signed a contract.

Bull grinned nastily as he saw the poised smiling General Superintendent and his procession move through the plant toward him.

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BULL was not much of a hater. He was too direct minded for hate. He did not even hate Prince Peterson. Bull felt things strongly, acted on them, filed them away for reference. But he hated Mr. Big with a hatred beyond his understanding. To him Mr. Big stood for everything rotten that had ever happened to him, from his wife's weary anger to the pay-check that would not go as far as he needs.

And he was proud of the union that gave him back his manhood, let him stand and face Mr. Big as an equal. Then he shook his head. There was something terribly wrong. It was not the same as it had been in the early days. The union was then a crusade, a secular religion. Bull had loved it then. He had helped to build it. It was good. It was flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone and his fellow members were his brothers. It was democracy in action, militant democracy that went out where there was need and satisfied that need, that righted all wrongs, that attacked all injustices. In those days an injury to one was an injury to all. The only loyalty test was loyalty to your brother in the union.

As the smiling superintendent came nearer, Bull methodically keeping his work done, gloried in the money he had wrenched from this smooth, ageless, little, always soap-clean man. For every one of the blackjacked teeth, a hundred dollars for some poor devil's grievance. For the bruises and the scars, for the aches and pains and the deeper hurts that never healed, pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars from the company to the workers.

His first day back in the factory Bull had taken a steward's job. And the company settled grievances. It settled them right and it settled them now. Otherwise there was just no work done. They called them wildcats but they got results. The company in those days toed the line. And there was no sweating speedup, seniority meant something, and when the union laid down an ultimatum the company knew it had to talk turkey or watch pickets walk around empty buildings. Things were different now. Like old times.

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MR. BIG stopped a short distance away, next to Old Tom's spot. A relief man stepped up; a foreman beckoned Old Tom over. Mr. Big had a smile on his face, the same old smile. Come to think of it, Mr. Big was always smiling. Bill could not recall a time when the thin mouth was not turned up at the corners in a more or less friendly looking smile.

Bull watched the thin mouth move; saw Old Tom look sheepish. One of the men in the group in sport clothes was taking notes, another with a flash camera was maneuvering for a picture of Old Tom and Mr. Big together.

Bull saw Mr. Big stick out his hand and Old Tom limply take it as a flashbulb flared. Bull had to hold in his bellow of a laugh: Old Tom was so bollixed up he forgot to wipe his hands off and Mr. Big was now trying to clean his hand with a handkerchief, yet not appear to be burned up at the handful of grease he'd got with his handshake.

Bull could not hear a word but he saw the reporters writing fast as Mr. Big talked. Old Tom just nodded now and then and looked awfully surprised and uncomfortable. Mr. Big apparently got it all off his chest for he started to put his hand out again, thought better of it, clapped Old Tom on the shoulder and moved away at the head of his entourage. A reporter sniffed around Old Tom for a few seconds before scampering disgustedly after the others.

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BULL went into the toilet. He bummed a match and got one of his disintegrating cigarets going. Old Tom with a glassy stare walked in. Bull grabbed for his hand. "Come on, Pop," he yelled, "I want to shake the hand that shook the hand. . . ."

"Stick it, Bull," Old Tom told him. Tom looked directly into Bull's eyes. "What am I, Bull?" he asked. "What am I?"

Bull started to give it to him hard, then waited with a judgment deferred look.

"I gotta think, Bull," Old Tom muttered. "I gotta think . . . Look, guy . . . I . . . raised hell with you this morning 'cause you called me Pop . . . I know you been doing it all day to rub in to me what a dumbhead I am. . . . But, Jesus, Bull . . . I ain't so goddam old . . . I'm 46 . . . That ain't old, Bull . . . But I'm damn near washed up. . . .

Old Tom went right on. He was thinking, thinking out loud. Bull listened in surprise because a lot of what he said was what Bull had been thinking himself . . . Mr. Big liked him now. Mr. Big approved the union now. Mr. Big thought they were good Americans now. Mr. Big thought they could all get along now. What the hell was this! Mr. Big fought as viciously as a lynch mob to keep them from getting their union. Mr. Big tried to wreck it from its beginning. Mr. Big had never given a dime or settled a grievance without pressure. Now that Old Tom had knocked down a hungry looking little baby-faced vet passing out Communist leaflets, Mr. Big was all love and kisses.

It was ——!

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BACK in the old days Mr. Big had called them all Communists. Everyone of them had got a pamphlet from Mr. Big entitled, "Join the CIO and Help Build a Soviet America." Now that Old Tom had punched a Communist Mr. Big decided they were good American workers, but Mr. Big was not giving them any more money for their good Americanism; he was not stopping the speedup; he was just patting them on the back and cheering them on.

While Old Tom was droning out his feelings Bull tried to remember the Communists he had briefly seen. There was the little guy this morning. There were the four fellows and two girls who had brought them a carload of canned goods during the strike; the union had been embarrassed about it, figured the Communists had an ulterior motive, but the food had filled some hungry bellies, and as one of the guys put it, "The company ain't sending us none." And there had been Communists on the picket line too during the big strike and they stood fast when it got tough. The workers in the plant did need a raise and did need to end the speedup: that wasn't any less true because the Communists said it too.

Bull threw his cigarette away, lighted another one. He handed one to Old Tom, trying to indicate that he was okay, that Bull was sorry he had raked him over

Old Tom grinned a little at Bull, wet his right hand, covered it with soap powder and commenced to scrub at it, cocking his head to one side a little so the smoke from his cigarettes did not drift into his eyes.

"I don't like Communists, Bull," he said. Then added. "I don't know anything about them and don't want to . . ." Bull said nothing, just smoked and watched a roach creep along the top of the washbowl.

"Christ, Bull," Old Tom said, "it's hard enough to fight against the speedup . . . and it's killing me . . . without being handicapped by the Communists coming along too."

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BULL took his cigarettes out of his mouth, spat at the roach which crawled out of sight beneath a rusted water pipe.

"All right, goddam it. . . . I knew better than to hit that boy . . . I'm ashamed of myself. I wouldn't of done it if I weren't getting so tired, Bull, and . . . so afraid that I can't make it any more."

Bull put his arm on Old Tom's shoulder, dug his fingers in the muscles. "Shut up, you old bastard," he said. "Look, I don't know much about Communists either . . . but I know enough to know they're on our side against the company and I knew enough to pull you out of that spot this morning but I didn't. . . . I've been a stooge too! . . . Communists or not, Po, I know this, if we all get together . . . You just hold on a while. . . . We'll show Mr. Big that we got a union and we know how to fight."

Old Tom wiped his hands on paper, rubbed them dry, then took a good look at his right hand.

"There it is, Bull," he said solemnly, "my dumb right hand. . . ."

Bull nodded with a grin.

"Yep," Old Tom said seriously. "Today I made two mistakes that I won't make again . . . two mistakes: I shoulda slugged the super and shook hands with the Communist."